The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV......NO. 7337. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

MR. JOHNSON DELIVERS A CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH—PROSPECT FOR CLOSING THE DISCUSSION TO-DAY—THE NOMINATIONS IN EXECUTIVE SESSION—MR. PARDEE'S NAME PASSED OVER THOUGH FIRST ON THE CALENDAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The announcement made yesterday that Andrew Johnson would address the Senate on the resolution indorsing the action of the President in preserving the peace and enforcing the laws of the United States in Louisiana excited, according to expectation, a lively interest, and the Senate galleries were early filled with people desirous to hear him. An hour before the Senate was called to order every seat in the galleries was occupied. A little later crowds were struggling in the corridors to get close enough to the doors to hear Mr. Johnson. As soon as the Chaplain finished his invocation Senator Johnson emerged from the cloak-room and proceeded to arrange his books and papers. The journal having been read, the Senator from Tennessee was awarded the floor. He commenced speaking in a low voice, expressing the embarrassment he felt in addressing the Senate in view of his new membership, and the modest apprehension that the crowd which had been attracted would be disappointed in the expectations they had formed. The crowd was not disappointed, however, for it expected a spicy speech, and there was no disposition to desert the galleries till the end. The exhibition, from whatever point viewed, was exceedingly entertaining. Mr. Johnson's speech was thoroughly characteristic, and recalled the harangues of years ago while "swinging round the circle." Had there been opportunity for a crowd of half-drunken and mischievous loafers to have answered back, as they did long ago at Cleveland, his speech might now have descended as low as the former one. The speech was chiefly notable for its virulent attack on President Grant, and for the vindication which he attempted of some conduct of his own. He believes in the third term ghost, and thinks President Grant another Cæsar. He warns his fellow-citizens just as he used to do, and he commended to them the Constitution of his country. The present Government of the United States, he claims, is through the Army, and he invoked the restoration of the Commonwealth to peace and prosperity. He says an empire is at hand, and thinks Grant will seize the Government, and hold it by aid of the Army. Sheridan, he said, was removed from New-Orleans in 1867 because he had made himself obnoxious to the people there, and the ordering of that officer to that city in January last looked as if the motive was to provoke the people into acts of violence. Warming with the heat of his imagination, and with a manifestation of his old earnestness, the ex-President exclaimed: "I tell those who are acting their parts behind the curtain that the purpose is to raise a war cry that the President may ride into a third term." This allusion to the third term produced a round of applause from the galleries, which drew from the presiding officer the customary rebuke and caution. Following in the same line, Mr. Johnson referred to Sir John Trevor, who was Speaker of the British House of Commons in 1595, and who was expelled with degradation for accepting a present of one thousand guineas from the City of London. That principle, he said, might be applied to officers here with advantage to public morals. More danger is to be apprehended from high officials accepting presents from citizens of the United States than from foreign Princes. He dwelt on this theme for some time to the satisfaction of the Democratic Senators, and the amusement of many in the galleries. He dwelt for a while on the Sheridan dispatches, and becoming once more aroused he demanded, in a loud voice, "Where does the President get the power to mark out empires? Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed, that he has grown so great?" Mr. Johnson spoke, in all, about two hours. If his speech could be printed precisely as he spoke it, before the short-hand reporters have smoothed down the sentences and eliminated all the Johnsonisms, it would attract far more attention through the country than it is likely to do. In the last half hour he made no progress at all, and the closing portion was made up of meaningless repetitions, which might much better have been condensed into a speech of five minutes. At the close of Mr. Johnson's speech he was congratulated by Senators Gordon, Withers, Whyte, and Jones, of Florida. The Democrats professed not to indorse his views and opinions. Senator Bogy spoke for over an hour after Mr. Johnson concluded, and was followed by Withers, of Virginia, and Randolph, of New Jersey, each of whom spoke for a half hour. Senator Whyte offered an amendment to the resolution, rehearsing the points of the Louisiana controversy, and disapproving the action of the President. Senator Anthony gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to remain in session until the resolution is disposed of.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate in executive session to-day acted only upon those nominations on the calendar to which there were no objections. The case of Pardee is first upon the calendar, and was passed over without action. There were about twenty nominations confirmed to-day, leaving very few yet unacted upon. But one nomination was sent in to-day by the President.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $6,808,949; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $48,150,000; coin, $79,265,410, including $23,069,200 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $380,714,900. The following is a comparative statement of Internal Revenue collections for the first seven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874 and 1875: 1874, $57,531,813; 1875, $61,596,618. The Customs receipts to-day were $322,983. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $274,212.

NAVY ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Engineer George H. White has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and Assistant Engineer E. F. McElwell to the Tennessee. Chief Engineer Joseph Trilley has reported his return home from the Ossipee, and he is placed on waiting orders.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS—BOSTON FINANCIAL "IRREGULARITIES" OF 1867.

The Court of Claims announced no decisions today, but immediately on assembling took up the consolidated case of the Merchants' National Bank and the State National Bank of Boston against the United States. The cause of action on the part of both petitioners is to recover from the General Government $480,000 in gold certificates, which were procured from them in February, 1867, through the alleged fraudulent connivance of Cashier Charles H. Smith and Edward Carter, and used by Julius F. Hartwell to make good an equal amount of money embezzled by him from the United States Assistant Treasurer's Office in Boston. C. B. Goodrich and S. Bartlett, of Boston, appeared in behalf of the banks, and Assistant Attorney General Goforth and Richard H. Dana, Jr., as counsel for the Government.

INDICTMENTS FOR LIBEL.

The Grand Jury to-day found a true bill of indictment against Whitelaw Reid, of the New-York *Tribune*, for the alleged libel of ex-Gov. Shepherd, and W. Scott Smith, a newspaper correspondent, was also indicted for the alleged libeling of Joseph McFarland, who is engaged in the same professional business.

THE TAX ON THE INCOMES OF BANKS FOR 1871.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Black, Collector, vs. The National City Bank, of the City of New-York, holding that the incomes of banks, railroad companies, and other corporations, for the last five months of the year 1871, were subject to an internal revenue tax of two and a half per cent., secures to the Government about $3,000,000.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.

THE TENDERED RESIGNATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A few days ago the Commissioners of the Freedman's Bank, Messrs. Leopold, Creswell and Purvis, tendered their resignation of that trust to the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the condition, however, that the acceptance should release each of them, individually and jointly, from their respective bonds, and divest them of all further responsibility. Upon the receipt of the resignations, Secretary Bristow referred the subject to the Attorney General, with a view to elicit an opinion as to whether he could legally accept the same. To this the Attorney General has replied in an extended opinion, (not yet made public,) holding that the resignations could not be accepted, nor could the Commissioners, or either of them, demand a divesture of their trust until the affairs of the bank are finally administered, or Congress, by new legislation, comes to their relief. The history of the appointment of these officers is peculiar in this respect. By the seventh section of the act of June 20, 1874, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the Freedman's Bank," it was provided that three Commissioners should be selected by the then existing Board of Trustees of the bank, their appointment not to go into effect until confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury. In conformity to this law the commissioners selected were the ones now seeking to be relieved, and who have been confirmed by the Secretary. With the selection of these Commissioners the powers and tenets of the late Board of Trustees were abrogated, leaving no other officers of trust to hold responsible for the funds and property of the bank but the Commissioners. The act of Congress is unfortunate from the fact that it makes no provision for successors. Hence the Attorney-General decides that to relieve the present Commissioners would be to relieve from responsibility the only executive officers to whom the depositors may look for a final administration. If the Commissioners insist on relinquishing their trust, it is probable that a court of chancery might grant it on the ground that the original act was defective and arbitrary. This would be offset, however, because of the fact that the Commissioners in accepting the office, did so with a full knowledge of the law under which they were expected to act. The only relief which can intervene will be corrective legislation by Congress.

MISSING MISSOURI BONDS.

EXTRAORDINARY DISAPPEARANCE FROM THE STATE TREASURY OF NEARLY TWO MILLIONS OF BONDS.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Some days ago the State Treasurer found several packages of State bonds in his vault for which he had given no receipt and with which he was not charged when assuming his duties as Treasurer. Not knowing what these were he asked that a committee of Senators be appointed to examine the matter, and report. A committee was appointed, and reported to-day to the Senate to the effect that several years ago seven per cent. bonds were issued to various railroads in the State; that subsequently a large number of these bonds were exchanged for Missouri sixes, and as they were exchanged they were placed in the Treasurer's vaults for safe keeping. A committee appointed for the purpose by the Twenty-fifth General Assembly examined, counted and put these bonds into packages, with appropriate indorsements, and placed them back into the Treasurer's vault uncanceled, and with coupons attached, for the reason, as alleged in their report to the Assembly, that the validity of the State's lien upon the property of the railroad companies to which the bonds have been issued depend on the presentation of these, the original bonds. Of these bonds there are now found to be 1,918 of $1,000 each missing, making an aggregate of $1,918,000 of seven per cent. Missouri bonds, bearing all the evidences of validity, now in circulation, which actually belong to the Treasury of the State. How these bonds were abstracted the committee do not say, and it probably may never be known. The committee give in their report the number of missing bonds and their numbers, which will be published.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day: John Curtis Tyler, of Vermont, to be Consul at Odessa.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Charles O. Shepard, to be Consul at Leeds, England; William R. Taylor, Collector of Customs for the Districts of Warren and Bristol, R. I.; John Parker, United States Marshal for the Western District of Michigan; William B. Truax, Indian Agent for the Moquis Pueblo Agency in Arizona; John H. Calef, Regimental Adjutant, to be Captain in the Army; Ensign J. S. Abbott, to be Master in the Navy, and J. P. S. Lawrence, to be an Assistant Engineer in the Navy.

Postmasters.—J. T. Barlow, at Effingham, Ill.; C. W. Arnold, Albany, Ga.; H. N. Little, Aberdeen, Miss.; J. W. Clinton, Polo, Ill.; O. P. Snyder, Pine Bluff, Ark., and S. R. Sarber at Clarksville, Ark.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR WILMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 22.—An examination of the rails where the accident occurred to the New-York express, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, on Friday evening, strengthens the suspicion that the track had been tampered with. The removed rail was not broken, the cross-ties are sound, and the spikes appear to have been drawn out, not broken off. The railroad authorities have no idea whom to suspect of so fearful a crime.

WITNESSES AGAINST MASON COMING TO THIS CITY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 22.—Albert W. Ensor, arrested here some time since on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and George King, a clerk, on whom he passed a counterfeit $5 note on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, started for New-York to-day in charge of a United States Marshal. They go to give evidence against George Alfred Mason, arrested at the Park Hotel, New-York, on Thursday night last, charged with counterfeiting.

COLD WEATHER ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 22.—The reports this morning show intense cold weather along the Hudson River, the thermometer ranging from 6° to 14° below zero. The snow is heavily drifted on the roads running east and west from Saturday's storm, compelling the teamsters in many instances to drive across the fields.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 22.—The Legislature adjourned to-day sine die. Its last act was one withdrawing the license tax from hotels and allowing them to make contracts with boarders.

COLD WEATHER IN ITHACA, N. Y.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 22.—At 6 o'clock this morning the mercury marked 14° below zero in this place. At Etna, eight miles east of here, it was 20° below.

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY LAST NIGHT.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS IN RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF A DECEASED MEMBER—RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE TO APPOINT A COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE CANAL FRAUDS—BILLS AFFECTING THE CITY INTRODUCED BY SENATOR BOOTH—OTHER BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 22.—The Assembly transacted no business to-night, in consequence of the decease this morning of Hon. John N. Wetherbee, a member of the House from Orleans County. Immediately upon assembling Mr. Husted announced the sad event, and the Assembly thereupon adopted an appropriate series of resolutions by a standing vote, appointed Messrs. Husted, Struble, Green, Cole, and Bordwell a committee to attend the funeral, and then adjourned. In the Senate the most noticeable feature was the introduction, by Mr. Lord, of the following series of resolutions:

Whereas, The Governor has sent to the Legislature a special Message, under the date of March 18, 1875, in which he charges the grossest frauds as made against a large class of private citizens of reputable standing in this State, who have performed work upon the canals, and also distinctly charging fraud and corruption upon the Commissioners and other public officials having charge of the canals during a series of years past, whereby it is alleged that millions of public revenues have been wrongfully appropriated, and whereas the interest of the State and of good government demand the prompt discovery, suppression, and punishment of all frauds, official or otherwise, upon the public treasury, and common justice to all accused requires the earliest possible development of the truth or falsity of the charges; therefore

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a committee of three, whose duty it shall be forthwith to investigate and report to the Senate the facts in relation to the charges set forth in said Message, and that said committee have full power to send for persons and papers.

The debate upon these resolutions was unimportant. Senator Lowery thought the appointment of the committee was useless at present, since the matter was so soon to come before the Senate, but Senator Lord urged that the Committee of the Whole could not conduct any investigation. He thought that a very thorough one was needed, but he declined serving upon the committee, because his son was involved in the charges. A majority of all the Senators elected was necessary to pass the resolution, and although most of those present voted in the affirmative, it was evident that not votes enough could be got to pass the question, and upon the suggestion of Senator Robertson, the further consideration of the resolutions was postponed until to-morrow, when it is thought that they will probably pass without much opposition. The remaining business of the Senate was the consideration in Committee of the Whole of several bills, and among them of the one giving to the Mayor and Chamberlain of New-York the power to designate in what banks and at what rate of interest the City's daily balances shall be deposited. Senator Gross urged immediate action, and gave as a reason for it that the banks now receiving this money, have declined to pay four per cent. on it after March 25, which action leaves the City entirely without any lawful place of deposit after that date. Another bill under consideration was the General Savings Bank bill. Progress was reported upon both bills, and the former will be considered to-morrow. Senator Booth introduced several bills relating to New-York City, this evening. One of them provides that all work done in improving the thoroughfares of the City must be done by contract. The bill further provides that it shall not be lawful for any such work to be done by ordinance of the Common Council in 1875, at a greater total expense than $500,000, nor in any succeeding year at a greater expense than $1,000,000. The second of Senator Booth's bills repeals the law of 1871, by which it was possible to rebuild and repair the City sewers without any specific contract for the work; a third bill repeals the law of 1871, by which Tweed hoped to furnish water-meters at extravagant prices, and a fourth repeals another law of the same year, which gave to the Commissioner of Public Works power to purchase any real estate deemed necessary to further supply the city with water, meaning thereby certain property of Tweed's situate in Putnam County. The present bill gives to the Commissioner this power only when he also has the written approval of the Mayor and Controller. Mr. Gross introduced a bill simplifying and defining the liens held by contractors and laborers upon real estate.

THE VINELAND SHOOTING CASE.

MR. CARRUTH STILL LIVING—NATURE OF THE WOUND AND DIRECTION TAKEN BY THE BULLET—LANDIS CONSULTING WITH HIS COUNSEL.

VINELAND, N. J., March 22.—Mr. Carruth's condition is very slightly improved to-night, and his chance for life is a poor one. Dr. John C. Morgan, of Philadelphia, an eminent homeopathic physician, arrived this morning, summoned by the wounded man's desire. Shortly afterward Dr. Gross, the physician sent by Mr. Landis, came in the train, but relinquished the case upon finding Dr. Morgan in charge. Dr. Morgan, in consultation with Drs. Tuller and Wiley, came to the conclusion that the best course of treatment for the present is to allow the bullet to remain; the danger in this case is that erysipilous inflammation may ultimately set in, and then coma and death. If the bullet is extracted there is the risk of sudden exudation of blood from the wound, and the immediate death of the patient. The latter alternative he seemed to think the most dangerous, and for the present has chosen the former.

The brain has collapsed over the track of the bullet and it is impossible to trace it. Dr. Morgan inserted a probe, but only penetrated to the depth of about an inch. The wound is in the back of the head, a little to the right of the median line, and the ball took an upward course. Ecchymosis of the upper eyelid has increased, and the swelling might indicate that the ball has gone through to that portion of the head. The patient suffers from partial blindness, being only able to see from one eye.

When it is considered that Landis was not more than eight feet away when he fired the shot; that the ball was an unusually heavy one, and the revolver a powerful weapon, it seems almost unexplainable that the missile should have lodged in the brain and not gone entirely through the head.

Mr. Landis' counsel will be Hon. William Brewster, William Potter, J. Boyd Nixon, William A. House, and E. M. Turner. One of these gentlemen is in almost constant consultation with him, but every one else is refused access to him, except his wife and some of his most intimate friends. His wife drives over to see him daily. It is the intention of Landis' lawyers, if there is any change for the better in Carruth's condition, to make an effort before a Judge at Bridgeton for a writ of habeas corpus, and to have him released on bail. It is extremely probable that the defense will be provocation leading to great mental excitement. Landis insists that he did speak to Carruth before he fired, asking him if he wrote the article, which Carruth answered that he did, and would do it again. The witnesses to the shooting all declare that they heard no words.

ANOTHER TORNADO IN THE SOUTH.

THE OUCHITA VALLEY, LA., VISITED—THE VILLAGE OF SMITHLAND LEVELED—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 22.—The *Times* reports a destructive tornado in Ouchita Valley, on Friday, at Smithland and Ray's Point. The loss of life and the destruction of property is very great. Mrs. James Adair and child are among the killed. Smithland is leveled to the ground, and at Ray's Point the plantation buildings, fences, horses, mules and cattle were scattered for miles. The track of the tornado was 300 yards wide, and extended a distance of fifteen miles.

CASUALTIES BY THE AUGUSTA TORNADO—REPORTS COMING IN FROM THE COUNTRY OF THE DAMAGE DONE—LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—THE TERRITORY IN THE LINE OF THE STORM A COMPLETE WASTE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 22.—Rev. J. Wellington, who was presiding at Elam Church, near Camak, when the tornado struck it, reports the following list of casualties: Mrs. Lewis Jones, killed; Mrs. P. Robinson, Mrs. Martha Howell, and Benjamin P. Atkinson, dangerously wounded; G. Turner, jawbone broken; Mrs. T. J. Pilcher, arm broken, and fifteen others slightly wounded.

Fifteen houses were destroyed near Milledgeville, and some casualties are reported at Sparta. Mrs. S. D. Massey and Miss Berry were killed by falling timbers.

The Coroner of Columbia County arrived here to-day to obtain a coffin for Miss Bailey, killed at Appling.

Reports of the destruction of life and property are fearful. The territory in the line of the tornado is a desolate waste. In addition to the loss of property already reported at Appling, the Methodist and Baptist Churches and the Academy are demolished. Reports of disasters are coming in from Hepzibah, in Richmond County, where the storm raged with terrific fury, destroying houses and fences and tearing up trees.

There is great distress in the devastated districts and urgent need for assistance. Contributions sent to the Mayor of Augusta will be distributed to the afflicted.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 23—1 A. M.—Clear weather and low temperature continue in the districts east of the Mississippi River, with brisk north-west winds on the Atlantic coast, and easterly or southerly winds in the Mississippi Valley. The barometer has fallen with increased cloudiness and higher temperature in the North-west. Clear and warm weather prevails in the South-west. The Ohio River has fallen above Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, clear and cold weather will continue, with brisk north to west winds, and decidedly high barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, increasing cloudiness and cool weather, with north or east winds, and high barometer.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy and warmer weather, with south-east to south-west winds, and slowly falling barometer.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the lake region, increasing cloudiness, slowly rising temperature, south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, and light rain or snow in Illinois and thence northward to Lake Superior.

For the North-west, generally cloudy weather and light rain or snow, with south or west winds, rising temperature, and continued low barometer.

The Ohio and Central Mississippi Rivers will fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	41°	14°	3:30 P. M.	49°	30°
6 A. M.	41°	13°	6 P. M.	48°	26°
9 A. M.	45°	16°	9 P. M.	43°	20°
12 M.	45°	24°	12 P. M.	43°	15°

Average temperature yesterday.......19¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......44⅜°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An entire car load of cotton, and a portion of another, together with the freight shed of the Maine Central Road, at Lisbon, Me., was burned Sunday. The passenger depot was on fire, but was saved. Loss from $6,000 to $8,000.

The large and elegant residence near Clifton, on the Erie Railroad, of George Hughes, the New-York linen thread importer, was destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock this morning. The loss is about $20,000. The family had barely time to escape.

The Canada Superintendent of Emigration and the Colonization Committee met yesterday and heard Miss Rye, who defended her management of the Children's Home against the aspersions of the Government inspectors.

A fire yesterday morning at Tideoute, Penn., destroyed eleven buildings in the business portion of the town. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $25,000. The fire is supposed to have been the the work of an incendiary.

The steamer Bruce, lying near the foot of the locks, Toronto, Ontario, was destroyed by fire Sunday night.

CANADA.

FIFTY PERSONS ON AN ICE-FLOE ALL NIGHT NEAR QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Canada, March 22.—On Saturday afternoon, while some fifty persons and several teams were on the ice bridge, it broke loose and floated up the river with the tide. All were landed safely some distance above the city this morning. The ice at the mouth of the river remains firm. The river in front of the city is full of floating ice.

THE DUNN HOMICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—To-night three more men, charged with being implicated in the Dunn homicide case, were arrested at a place of amusement. They slept in the same room with deceased on the night before he died, and were not seen again until arrested. The Coroner began an inquest to-day into the case, and discharged all but two of those previously arrested. The inquest was postponed until the facts are worked up by the Police. The identification of Dunn is now complete. He has relations living in Massachusetts.

THE WILL OF RICHARD WARD GREENE, OF RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22.—The will of the late ex-Chief Justice Richard Ward Greene bequeaths what is estimated to amount to $75,000 to aid the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-schools in this State, one-third to be paid now and the remainder upon the death of his wife. Mr. Greene was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

SERIOUS KEROSENE-LAMP EXPLOSION.

NEW-HAVEN, March 22.—Sunday night Mrs. James Hall and child were seriously and her husband and Julius Hotchkiss slightly burned, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in their dwelling in Guilford. The flesh on portions of Mrs. Hall's body was literally roasted, and the child's life is despaired of.

THE BROOM MANUFACTURERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.—At a meeting of broom manufacturers held here to-day, resolutions were passed that, in consideration of the advanced price of broom-corn and that the price of brooms was lower than in the Eastern or Western markets, the price be advanced twenty-five cents per dozen.

THE CANADIAN REPATRIATION SCHEME.

MONTREAL, March 22.—M. J. Chicerne, formerly Emigration Agent in this city, has been appointed Repatriation Agent by the Quebec Government. He has gone to Compton to select locations for returning French Canadians, and will shortly leave for the United States.

COLLISION OF FREIGHT TRAINS.

PORTLAND, Me., March 22.—Two freight trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad collided at West Paris yesterday through the negligence of a telegraph operator. The two engines and five freight cars were destroyed. No person was injured.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

SPEECH ON THE LOUISIANA QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

A PERSONAL ALLUSION—GROUNDS FOR OPPOSING THE RESOLUTION—ILLEGITIMATE CHARACTER OF THE ACTION PROPOSED—PARALLEL BETWEEN LOUISIANA AND TENNESSEE IN 1866 DRAWN—ACTION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN THE LATTER CASE CITED—SOME ATTENTION GIVEN TO SHERIDAN—A DIGRESSION INTO THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY—THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE — EMPIRE, CÆSARISM, DICTATORSHIP, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Senate galleries were densely crowded long before the hour of meeting, and by the time the Senate was called to order not even standing room was to be obtained in the passages and doorways. Upon the floor were a large number of members of the House of Representatives and others entitled to that privilege. The consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolution submitted by Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, on Saturday approving of the action of the President in protecting the Government of Louisiana, of which William P. Kellogg is Executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence and enforcing the laws of the United States in that State, was resumed, and Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, being entitled to the floor, spoke as follows, beginning at 12:10 P. M.:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have been accustomed to speak in public for a number of years—sometimes in deliberative bodies, and sometimes before the people; but notwithstanding this, I confess that I appear before the Senate under great embarrassment. I fear that having obtained the floor on Saturday night, and notice having been given that I should address the Senate this morning, an impression may have been created that cannot be realized, and especially in those who are not acquainted with me. If such an influence or such an expectation has been raised, I do not think I will justify it, and they will be greatly disappointed on this occasion. It was not my intention, when the question was first brought before the Senate, to participate in the discussion. My entrance in the Senate was of so recent a date, and under such peculiar circumstances, that I determined that I would not participate in any discussion during the present session of the Senate; but things have taken such a direction that I feel it incumbent on me to say something in reference to the resolution now under consideration. And what I may say on this occasion I want it distinctly understood, grows out of no party bias or partisan feeling, but it is upon the ground that the resolution proposes to cover acts and measures which I think are clearly in violation of the organic law of the land, and without authority. That being so, I cannot give my consent to the resolution, and will be compelled to vote against it.

GROUNDS OF OPPOSITION TO THE RESOLUTION.

I think it proper that I should give some few reasons why I cannot give it my vote. In the first place, Mr. President, it seems to me that the consideration of a resolution embracing questions of such grave importance, is not legitimately before this body. In other words, it is not legitimate to consider it before a Senate convened as this has been convened. I understand that this Senate has been convened in extra session for the purpose mainly of acting upon executive business not embracing questions of legislation, but simply to act upon business pertaining to the Executive Department. The Senate, being a part of the treaty-making power, and also having to confirm and ratify or reject all nominations that may be made. This I consider the legitimate business of the Senate during this session. But it is assumed now to have the Senate take charge of measures that look to legislation—that look far beyond this: and if it is legitimate to act upon the measure now under consideration by this body, it is legitimate to consider every act and every question upon which the Administration has acted since its advent into power. It would be as legitimate to offer a resolution, for instance, proposing to express an opinion in reference to reducing the expenditures of the Government, or with reference to a return to sound currency, and a long list of questions that might be enumerated. It does not seem to me to be traveling much further out of the record, for the Executive to come forward and presume to act in defiance of the Legislature than for the Legislature to come forward and approve of the acts of the President. Ordinary measures are presented for the consideration of Congress, and when they are acted upon it is the duty of the President to consider them and to approve or reject them.

THE PROPOSED ACTION ILLEGITIMATE—THE JACKSON CENSURE.

Neither the Senate nor the Congress of the United States can sit in judgment, as it were, upon his acts, with reference to approving or rejecting such measures as he may think proper to act upon. This would be reversing the whole order of legislation, would be reversing the whole routine of legislation, would be reversing the policy and principle upon which the legislature has acted for a number of years, or perhaps from the origin of the Government until the present time. We remember very well—I presume every Senator here will remember—the famous resolutions that were brought forward years ago by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Clay, with reference to Gen. Jackson—the resolutions condemning him for removing the deposits, condemning and censuring him in strong terms. Both houses of Congress were together sitting as the Legislative Department of the Government; and notwithstanding the Senate passed those resolutions it was considered, and was determined by the country afterward, that they were illegitimate, as it was not in the power of the Senate to pass upon the Executive unless they were sitting as a court of impeachment. But now we are called upon in the Senate to approve of the acts of the President of the United States. The nation in reference to the resolution that was adopted condemning Gen. Jackson when he was President of the United States, and when both Houses of Congress were in session, and when they were convened under the provisions of the Constitution, and when they were acting in their legislative capacity, repudiated the action of the Senate; and years afterward those resolutions were expunged from the journal of the Senate. Now, it seems to me that should settle the question most clearly, that we have no authority to act upon a resolution of this kind, and especially so in the absence of the other House. There are many things that are as legitimate for us to express an opinion upon as upon this resolution.

THE RESOLUTION AND WHAT IT PROPOSES TO DO.

What does this resolution propose? It seems it has required great care to prepare it. The first one, introduced by the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Morton,] was drawn up in somewhat broader terms; perhaps too broad for some members of the Senate to support. Then the Senator from New-Jersey, [Mr. Frelinghuysen,] introduced a resolution seemingly not so broad as the one introduced by the Senator from Indiana. It seems to narrow it down to be almost an abstract idea, but when we come to get at it in substance the resolutions are the same, a mere modification in the matter of verbiage to suit the particular views of some individuals, and it does not affect the substance in the slightest degree. It is simply calling upon the Senate to express an opinion with reference to executive conduct in the organization of the State Government of Louisiana, and approve of that action. Now, the query comes up, what has been the course of the Government with reference to cases of this kind?

A PARALLEL CASE IN TENNESSEE.

I will refer to one for the sake of making an introduction to what I am going to say. That was the case which occurred in 1866. We found in the State of Tennessee, in the organization of the Government there, that there was a Governor elected and a Legislature elected under an amended Constitution which had been adopted by the people in convention. The Legislature was convened, the Governor was qualified and in the discharge of his duties as Governor of the State. Here was the Legislative Department, here was the Executive Department—co-ordinate branches of the Government. The Judicial Department was also in full operation, and each one of these branches of the Government moved in its appropriate sphere, and one had no right to encroach upon the rights of the other. When this Legislature convened there was a difference of opinion between the Governor of the State and the Legislature, and that difference of opinion became almost factious. The Legislature became refractory and the Governor became refractory. The Governor undertook to control the Legislature and the Legislature refused to have a quorum. There was a contest between two departments of the Government. The Governor wanted his policy carried out, his measures acted upon. The Legislature was opposed to them, and for the purpose of deterring the Governor from carrying out his plans they refused to compel a quorum to be in attendance. And hence the contest and the struggle between the two. According to the Constitution they were co-ordinate branches of the Government, and one had no right to encroach upon the other. We know that provision is made in nearly all the Constitutions, perhaps in all of them certain rules are laid down in regard to the organization of the Government, certain rules are prescribed for the Executive Department, and certain rules are prescribed for the Legislative Department. The Legislature has the power to be the judge of the qualifications and election of its own members. It has the right to prescribe rules for its own government. It has the power to compel the attendance of absent members, thereby making inherent in that body the power to preserve its organization, and the responsibility to do that is with the Legislature, and not with the Executive. Hence, to defeat some measures that were favored and advocated by the Executive Department, the Legislature reduced their number below a quorum, and the struggle began. The Executive undertook to take charge of the Legislature, and to have the members brought in and compel them to act. Some of the members tendered their resignations, which were rejected by the Governor. Others absented themselves or refused to vote, and reduced the House below a quorum. Now here is the precise case that you have in Louisiana. Here is a struggle between the Government and contending members for seats in the Legislature, but the main issue is between the Legislature and the Governor. It is conceded by all who have spoken on the subject, that the military were there obeying the behests of the Governor to organize the Legislature, and to organize the Legislature that favored him. In principle it is precisely the same case. Now what was done in the case that I have referred to? There was an attempt to force members to act in the Legislature by the Governor refusing to accept their resignations: it was not for him to organize the Legislature; it was not for the Governor to compel the attendance of absent members. The Governor applied to the Military Commander of the district for assistance in bringing the fugitive members back to their seats, and the following correspondence took place. Gen. Thomas was then in command of that department, and he was induced by the Governor to apply to the General of the Army here at that time for military aid to enable Gov. Brownlow to organize the Legislature:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 14, 1866.

To Lieutenant General Grant:

Some of the members of the Tennessee General Assembly conduct themselves in a very refractory manner, absenting themselves to prevent a quorum. This is an obstruction to business. The Governor cannot manage them with the means at his disposal, and has applied to me for military assistance. Shall I furnish it?

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major General Commanding.

This dispatch was sent to the General of the Army at that time, and in saying that, I do not wish to mention any names. It is not my intention to indulge in a single personal expression, but to speak of public acts in a manner that a public man has a right to speak of them. This dispatch was brought to the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of War brought it to the President of the United States, and the following dispatch was prepared and forwarded to Gen. Thomas, to which I call the attention of the Senate:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1861.

Gen. Grant will instruct Gen. Thomas that the facts stated in his telegram do not warrant the interference of the military. The administration of the laws and the preservation of the peace in Nashville belong properly to the State authorities, and the duty of the United States authorities is not to interfere in any way in the controversy between the public authorities of the State, and Gen. Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference between them.

Here was a precise case, and that was the action of the Government. It was believed that it was a civil strife—a contest between two divisions of the civil Government, and was a case, as stated in the telegram sent back to Gen. Thomas, similar to the one in Louisiana. That dispatch was signed by the Secretary of War, and was written in the presence of the President and sent to Gen. Grant to send to Gen. Thomas. He was told that this was not a case calling for the interference of the military, and he [Gen. Thomas] should abstain from interference under any circumstances whatever.

PRESIDENT GRANT IGNORES THE PRECEDENT.

It would seem that this marks the line between the civil and military authorities. There is the precedent of the Government in that case, and the cases are almost parallel, and that was what the Government did then. What are we told now? We see then that the present President of the United States was familiar with, and understood what was the action of the Government in cases of this kind, and of the duty of the military and civil authorities. We see, then, that the question was not unknown to him, and he has not acted without proper and sufficient information upon the subject. If he has been informed of and acted and carried out the order or telegram that I have read, he must have understood it and have known that it was the true doctrine and principle upon which cases of this kind should be managed by the military.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REMOVAL FROM THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

But there is another fact or another circumstance in this line of thought, a great fact as I conceive it, and that is in 1867 Gen. Sheridan was in command of the Fifth Military District, as it was called at that time. In consequence of his mismanagement of that district he produced so much dissatisfaction, and such was his officious interference, and such were his oppressive acts that there was one general wail, one unanimous murmur came up from that section of the country, and that was for his removal. He was removed from the command. I merely refer to this fact to show that these parties now engaged in the work of usurpation, in the work of tyranny, in the work of violating the organic law of the land—that it is not a new thing to them. In consequence of this wail that came up from the people, it was determined by the President then, that this man should be removed, and his removal was ordered. In the order, dated Aug. 26, 1867, it was stated that Major Gen. P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself and proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and relieve Gen. Winfield S. Hancock in command of the Department of the Missouri, and Gen. George H. Thomas will take command in his place. This order was afterward changed, and Gen. Hancock sent to take command of the Department of Louisiana, on account of the indisposition of Gen. Thomas. It will be remembered I know by most persons, and especially by Senators here, that when Gen. Hancock took command some of the persons who had been removed from office by Gen. Sheridan were reinstated, that peace and quiet were restored, general satisfaction was given, and Gen. Hancock, in an order addressed to the people of that State, laid down the true dividing line between military and civil supremacy. When this order was made there sprung up a controversy between the Executive and the General of the Army, the latter protesting against the removal of Gen. Sheridan, saying he was a very popular man and was following the will of the people; but, notwithstanding this assertion, which was a mere assertion, he was not reinstated. At that time the people of Louisiana appeared to be in a disturbed condition, and most of the antagonism seems to have resulted from Gen. Sheridan's management. He rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he exercised the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by resorting to authority not granted by law, nor necessary to its efficient execution. His rule, in fact, was one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our Government nor the nature of our free institutions. This state of affairs, which resulted from the course which he pursued, seriously interfered with the harmonious, satisfactory, and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and was sufficient to justify his removal. It therefore could not be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress, for the object was to facilitate their execution through an officer who had never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact within his jurisdiction a like obedience from others. This was what I then said to the General of the Army. Upon the transfer of Gen. Hancock, and after he took command of the department, he issued the circular I have alluded to, giving general satisfaction, and showing and acknowledging the supremacy of the civil over the military authorities of the United States.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S RETURN TO LOUISIANA—THE CAUSE OF ALL THE TROUBLE.

Well, then, you see how we travel in that line. Now the query comes up in this distracted condition of affairs in Louisiana. Why, I ask, has this man been selected and sent back to this people, who before condemned him and prayed for his removal? Why is it that he was sent back there? It was known that he was the source of irritation and dissatisfaction when he was there before, and yet he was sent again. A man who was obnoxious to the whole country, except a few persons who may have been interested in a particular line of policy or measures, or something they wanted to accomplish. Why has he been sent there? Was it for the purpose of irritating them? Was it for the purpose of driving the people to acts of violence? Was it for the purpose of getting up insurrections, mobs, and riots, and was the cry to be raised that the Southern people were in revolt, and in the midst of that cry, and the prejudice of one part of the country being incited against another, to go into a Presidential election? It is very easy to see what the results would be. No, let us have peace. I know the determination of that people. Their great object is to be restored back into the Union upon an equal footing with all the other States, and that is all they desire—a fair participation in the legislation of the country.

THE "THIRD TERM."

I will tell some of those who are acting behind the curtain, and who are clinging to power, that it cannot be obtained by popular consent and the approval of their public acts here. We will have a system of terrorism, and, in the midst of excitement, and in the midst of a war cry, they will triumphantly ride into the Presidency for a third Presidential term, and when this shall have been accomplished that will be the end of the liberties of this country. [Applause in the galleries.]

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* (Mr. Ferry, of Michigan) —The Chair will interfere with the gentleman from Tennessee to inform the galleries that it is in violation of the rules of the Senate to express approval or disapproval of the proceedings of the Senate. The Sergeant at Arms will put a sufficient force in the galleries to preserve order.

Mr. JOHNSON, resuming, said: Yes, it is my honest conviction that a third term for the President of the United States violates the example set by Washington, which has become a part of the Constitution by the general acquiescence and approval of the people, who would look upon its violation as a sacrilege. Even Washington, the Father of his Country, when he served four years, wanted to retire at the expiration of that term. He thought that was long enough, and his farewell address was partly prepared at the end of the first four years; but being prevailed upon by those surrounding him on account of the peculiar condition of the country, accepted a second term, and on the expiration of that term terminated his connection with the Government. That example has been pursued and followed ever since, and has been looked upon as part of the Constitution of the country.

A DIGRESSION.

But it is almost out of order to refer to such a man as Washington in these times, when we look at the example he set in many things—look at the great probity of his character. And when he was accepting the office, what does he say in reference to the morals of the country? What does he say in reference to the expenditures in his Message to Congress? He exhorts them in making provision for the executive department to make no further provision than is absolutely necessary to defray the legitimate expenses. We find that Washington was opposed to a third term, and set an example by serving but two. I find another thing in regard to Washington's character in sustaining the morals of the country, in setting the example in practice and precept. Washington received no more while he was serving the country, even in the Army, than barely sufficed to defray his expenses. We find a provision contained in the Constitution which declares that no title of nobility shall be granted to any officer of the United States, nor shall any officer receive any present or gift from any Prince, potentate, or foreign power. What a fortunate thing it would have been if in the formation of the Constitution, when our mind was directed to the side of the voter, and we were contemplating what was likely to come from that direction, if in the last clause or two—the last line or two—of this section of the Constitution we had added, "or any citizen of the United States"; for there is as much danger in gifts and presents and gratuities from citizens of the United States to public officers as there is from Princes and potentates of foreign powers. Here it is in our midst, and right among us, and if it had suited at this time to introduce some proposition like that—a resolution suggesting the propriety, or giving it as the Senate's opinion that the Constitution ought to be amended in this way, it could be a subject of important consideration about this particular period. There was a resolution in 1595 in the House of Commons in reference to the Speaker of that body, Sir John Trevol, who rose from obscurity to be Speaker of the British House of Commons, attracted public attention, and occupied a large space in the public mind, and, on the death of Queen Mary, who seemed to be one of those Queens that was beloved and respected by the populace, he occupied a front rank in the funeral procession, bedecked and adorned in all the paraphernalia suitable to the occasion. In less than two weeks afterward the following resolution was adopted in the body over which he presided:

Resolved, That Sir John Trevol, Speaker of the House of Commons, for receiving a gratuity of 1,000 guineas from the City of London, is guilty of a high crime.

"Is guilty of a high crime." This was the resolution, and this was the language they used in 1695, notwithstanding there has been so much reference to the corruptions of England and the English Government. But such was their view and such was their action in reference to their Speaker, who had received 1,000 guineas as a gratuity for his influence and assistance in passing a bill through the House for the benefit of the City of London. A thousand guineas—only $5,000. Look around and contemplate for one moment. Can we not find where the principle could be applied? And perhaps it would be as legitimate to have a resolution of the character under consideration for an expression of opinion on that subject as the one we have had. This resolution was adopted on the 5th of March, 1595, now 280 years ago, and still it lives in history; and notwithstanding the British Government is called corrupt that was their view of gratuities. I am reading from a newspaper, but you will find it in Macaulay, or in the history of the Speakers of the House of Commons, fourth volume. They carried this proposition so far that he was made to read the resolution, and did read it, and felt to the fullest, deepest extent his own degradation, and when the resolution was adopted he was made to get up and read the resolution which condemned him. Now this would be just as legitimate a subject to consider here today as the subject we have now under consideration. We could consider just as well a resolution expressing an opinion with reference to officers of the United States receiving gifts from citizens of the United States. Why not consider a subject like that? Let the popular heart understand it, and let it respond. It is time we turned our attention to things like this. I merely read this resolution for the purpose of making a general application to anybody who is guilty of like conduct. This is what England did with one of her Speakers who had received a gratuity for aiding the Corporation of the City of London.

RETURNING TO LOUISIANA.

Well, when we get to the Kellogg Government in Louisiana, what do we find there? Do we find a case like the one I call the attention of the Senate to? And then do we find the action to correspond

with the course then taken? We find when we get to Louisiana that Kellogg comes in as Governor—and how? The committee of able gentlemen of this Senate made a report in reference to Mr. Kellogg and in reference to the Government of Louisiana. In the conclusion of their report they say, "It cannot be maintained that its proper exercise violates the rights of the States, because the States have no protection or security from fraud or violence without calling upon the National Government, and the Government cannot refuse or neglect to exercise it in a proper case. The condition of the people of Louisiana is substantially one of anarchy, and it becomes the duty of Congress to act in the premises." The committee report and say that it is the duty of Congress to act in the premises. When we come to examine that clause of the Constitution, as the committee argue, and I think very ably, we find that it is not the Executive, that it is not the Senate, that it is not the House of Representatives, but the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. Has the President of the United States such power? I do not understand him to be the United States. Does that provision authorize the Executive, upon his own volition, to go and take charge, in person or by his agent—some man selected from the Army—of the Government of a State? No, Sir. There is no such thing in the Constitution, and the interfering in the State of Louisiana in the taking of that Government is a palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States. The committee, in their resolution say: "Therefore your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That there is no State Government at present existing in the State of Louisiana."

There is no State Government existing in the State of Louisiana, hence the power of Congress. The State has reached that point in which she shows her incapacity, her want of capability, to govern herself, and the committee ably argue that it must be a very extreme case for even Congress to act in the matter. I should think that in a great case of emergency, when a State was in anarchy, and all was confusion and disorder, there might possibly arise a case in which the Government of the United States, or the United States according to the forms of law and the Constitution, might pass upon and save them from anarchy and disorder. But the case must be an extreme one, and the interference must be well considered before it is done. But how is it in this case? The President of the United States assumes to take command of the State and give these people a government. What does he say himself on that point? He says in his Message: "It has been generally conceded that Kellogg was not elected. Whether he was or not is not altogether certain, nor is it any more certain that his competitor, Mr. McEnery, was chosen. The election was a gigantic fraud, and there are no reliable returns. Kellogg obtained the office, and McEnery has no more right to it than he has." Here are two men competing for the Gubernatorial chair of the State, neither entitled to it, and if there have been gigantic frauds in the election the proceedings should be looked over; but the President comes along, finds the usurper in power, and takes it upon himself to make the Government of the United States a party to this usurpation. Why, Mr. President, if this course is to be practiced, and the Federal Government is going to be a partner to disappointed candidates to the office of Governor of a State, I see we have inaugurated a state of things which will result in the overthrow of the Constitution, which binds the nation together and is the foundation of the Government.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S MISSION TO LOUISIANA.

These distinguished Senators say in their report that there was no Government in Louisiana, and they reported a bill to provide for the difficulty, and not to authorize Gen. Grant to take possession of Louisiana and make himself master there. Is not this monstrous? Why, the time has been in this country, and since my recollection, too, that if an act like this, if a usurpation like this had been attempted, it would have produced a shock throughout the nation. The nation would have been indignant from one extreme to the other, and would have been ready to hurl from power the perpetrator of such an act. But now we see things differently. We can see men come into power, and exercise power not authorized by the organic law of the land. We have gone outside of the Constitution in a way that will bring this Government to an end, or change its character so that its present features and present structure will all be lost. What more do we find? Looking at Gen. Grant's Message we find he says, "I sent Gen. Sheridan there as it were to make a reconoitre—look over the country." Then in the report of the Secretary of War we find a strange letter which Gen. Sheridan received from the Secretary of War. [Mr. Johnson here read the letter of instruction which was sent to Gen. Sheridan when he was ordered on a Southern tour.]

Resuming, he said: He says in the letter, he considered it a tour of pleasure to look after the condition of the country, with a retinue of officers, with their glittering swords and regalia; they were to travel over the country and let the people, the sovereigns, the working and producing people of the country, see them in their splendor as the representatives of Gen. Grant in that region of the country. The President says to him, "I think the trip South will be agreeable to you, and you can obtain a good deal of information which we might desire to learn." It might be agreeable to him, with a staff of officers traveling over the country displaying themselves before the people, and getting such information as Gen Grant might want, and I suppose to manufacture public opinion, if he could; and he thinks it would have a beneficial influence on that portion of the country to see Gen. Sheridan, the representative of the President of the United States, displaying himself all through these States. Now, what is still more remarkable is a telegram dated New-Orleans, Jan. 4, 1875, [referring to the telegram of Gen. Sheridan as to when he took command.] Here is a bit of special pleading. The President said that Gen. Sheridan did not take command until after the organization of the Legislature on that day. Here the General takes the responsibility for all that was done by the military on that day. He was there all the time, and I will now read his order on taking command:

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 4, 1875—9 P. M.

GENERAL ORDER NO 1: In accordance with instructions from the President of the United States, the undersigned assumes control of the Department of the Gulf, consisting of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and the Gulf posts as far eastward as Fort Jefferson and Barancas, Fla., including the forts in Mobile Bay, which will hereafter constitute a department in the military division of the Missouri.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN.

Resuming his argument, Mr. Johnson said: Here is a General of the Army who is sent back to the people that repudiated him, with authority to go and look over this country, and to mark himself out an empire, prescribe the limits of his government, or what he shall take under control. He marks out the area. He describes the points and limits of his command. His power is as absolute as that of an Emperor. In all those proceedings, does anybody see anything of the General of the Army? Where is Gen. Sherman all this time? Perhaps he may not be in accord with these proceedings, and Gen. Sheridan is placed in direct connection with the President of the United States and the Secretary of War, and is authorized to go South, mark out his command, and take charge of it. Where is this authority derived from? The President of the United States, it is true, is made Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, but has he a right to delegate his power of laying off and defining districts to another, at his discretion? Was there ever such an assumption of power? He might lay off the whole South in one military district and take charge of it himself. Look at the growth of power—look at the advances which usurpation is making; and when we come to consider, calmly and deliberately, without party bias or prejudice, we find that these acts are none other than those of usurpation and tyranny. Where does all this power come from? and, I might ask, "Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed that he hath grown so great?"—that he can prescribe and lay down empires, and place commanders over them. It is time the country was awakened and considered these things. If the excitement has been so high in times gone by that many things have been overlooked, I think the time has arrived, and I trust the excitement has gone down, and that the American people can return to the organic law of the land. It is time that the people had begun to consider and weigh well these things.

THE MILITARY INTERVENTION.

We find with reference to this Kellogg Government that Gen. Grant says it was a gigantic fraud and neither he nor McEnery was entitled to the office of Governor, but having found a usurper in he takes him by the hand and sustains him. Well, we come up to the organization of this recent Legislature. There seems to be a division. He says that the Democrats asked for the interference of the military first and then the Republicans afterward asked for it. He looks upon it as a mere matter of party, not as a matter of principle; but he says the Democrats asked him to interfere, and then the Republicans in a paper signed by fifty-two members, I believe. Then the military is called in there, and what did that military do? They went in, and, as Gen. Sheridan says himself, Mr. Kellogg said to the Army, or to the military, put this man in and put that man out, and the Legislature is set up by the military upon the point of the bayonet. And that is done under the pretense of keeping the peace. The Legislature is qualified and organized surrounded by armed soldiers. That is a new way of qualifying members of the Legislature, and contrary to the genius and theory of our Government, and contrary to the genius and theory of any free Government. If we can go back to the times of Cromwell, when an officer rode into Parliament Hall, booted and spurred, and drove out members of the Parliament, we can find a parallel case. There stands the military with bayonets—the Legislature is qualified and go into power surrounded by them. May we not well inquire, "What meat does this our Cæsar feed upon that he hath grown so great?" How has it come that all these things are being enacted in this country. In the progress of investigation this case gets worse and worse. It is a state of things that ought not to be tolerated. In the case of Tennessee, when the military was forbidden to interfere, the Legislature got together and went on harmoniously and passed laws. In this case, if there was likely to be a riot or disturbance, and they had tried to suppress it without first making application to the President of the United States, as they can do in case of insurrection or riot, they might have preserved the peace. There would have been no bloodshed. They would have managed to have settled it without any difficulty. This talk about the sacrifice of lives and the shedding of blood is thrown in simply to justify the arbitrary acts that has been practiced by the military in Louisiana.

THE ACTION OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

So far then as Louisiana is concerned, for the reasons which I have given, I cannot regard the action of the military, or of the President, as in accordance with the Constitution. I cannot record my vote for this resolution. I will not vote against the resolution because it is a Republican measure, but I will vote against it on principle. This resolution calls on the Senate to express an opinion favoring practices which I think are unauthorized and unwarranted, but if we record one vote sanctioning the Presidential interference what are we to do in other cases? Why single out this particular act and in principle sanction it and not sanction all the high-handed measures which preceded it?

THE ARKANSAS CASE.

We find another case of this kind which is familiar to Senators around me, and I will ask the indulgence of the Senate while I refer to it for a few moments. We find that Gen. Grant issued a proclamation to the people of Arkansas on the 15th of May, 1874. Mr. Johnson read the President's proclamation of that date, and said: What does that mean? the President in this case recognizing in the proclamation Baxter as being the genuine and true Governor and the lawful authority of the State. How can this be by the simple recognition of the President of the United States? If these proceedings are permitted, are followed, are allowed to stand as a precedent, it will change our own form of government.

THE GOVERNMENT ALREADY CHANGED.

If it is assumed by the States readmitted under the Reconstruction acts, as the President assumes in his proclamation, that their Constitutions are to stand unchanged, immovable, and unalterable for all time, unless it can be done by the Federal Government, then our form of government is changed. Here is a blow struck at one of the fundamental principles of the Government directly. To deny the States of this Union authority to change their fundamental law will be to subvert their government. This principle is guaranteed by the Bill of Rights and by the Constitution of the United States, and it cannot be denied by any one who has any regard for the rights of the States and for constitutional law that the people have a right to change, alter, or amend their form of government in their own mode and manner within certain limits. Those limits are prescribed by the Constitution, and are that it must be a republican form of government. If that is so I should like to know where the authority is to interfere with them. These ideas have come from the usurpations of power.

THE PROPER SUBJECTS FOR CONGRESS TO INQUIRE INTO.

Let me refer again to the President's Message: "I earnestly ask that Congress shall take definite action in this matter, and relieve the Executive from acting upon questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the Government." A threat. The iron hand, though clothed in silk, is laid upon us. If you don't do so and so, I will do it. If the resolution under consideration inquired in regard to this threat, into the proposed exercise of such a power as this, it would be more legitimate than the one now under consideration, which is for its indorsement; hence we see how this power travels. An empire laid off in the South commanded by a military chief. Then we come along to the Force bill; then we come along to the indorsement by Congress; and looking over these things we inquire what lies behind all this. Don't we see that the change of opinion, that the change of position, must be for some reason? From May 15 up to the action of Gen. Sheridan was only nine months. There must be something behind all this action of the President; there must be something to explain his inconsistency; there must be something that underlies all this. The Force bill, with the authority to take away State Governments—an arbitrary military empire laid off in the South, and placed under the control of a dictator—must mean something. We can only look at it in the light of events that will transpire in the approaching Presidential election. When we have the conqueror and usurper installed in the Government, and he has gone on extending his military power until he has accomplished his purposes, the time may come when some member of the other Hall may introduce resolutions like this:

Whereas, Great disturbances and dissatisfactions exist in the country, and for the sake of preserving peace and harmony in the country, be it resolved that A or B is hereby declared President.

I don't care whether you call him monarch, or King, or President for the next Presidential term or the next eight years. What would you do then? Where is the power to prevent it? Where is the Army? Where is the Navy? What could you do? The impotency and the weakness of an unarmed people when brought in contact with the armed. We all know we would be powerless, and I here to-day say it, in the presence of this Senate, and I warn the people against the approaching danger.

"STRATOCRACY."

I tell my countrymen, Mr. President, that the empire is ahead, and that instead of having a free and republican Government now, we have a kind of Government which is called a stratocracy. I hold in my hand a book which treats of the various kinds of Government, and defines them, and after going on and laying down the three great principal forms of Government—monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy, the writer says that a Government of these three can be divided into infinity, combining all three in different forms, and that one of the forms of the combination is called a stratocracy, which is a military government, where the country is ruled by a military chieftain, and where the Army is the power. That is the Government you have got now. The Army is the power—we have got a stratocracy. We have not got a democracy—we have not got a republican form of government. That is all the government you have got. How far off is the empire? How far off is military despotism. I warn the people of my native country against the dangers which are coming. Many years ago I warned them against bringing on a strife and contest, which would result in the shedding of blood and the sacrifice of property. I warned them against arraying brother against brother. I warned my countrymen of the fraternal strife which I saw was inevitable. That warning turned out to be true. I wish I had proved a false prophet. I here to-day in my place warn the people of the United States against the encroachments, against the violations, and against the total disregard of the Constitution of the United States. Don't let us talk about party; let us talk a little about the country, for party on the one side or the other is running this Government well nigh to destruction. The party has been running this Government long enough. Let the people who compose the Government run it for a while. Let us save the country. The great cry now is to save the party, and if the party can be saved all is well—the country may go. Let us try to save the country and preserve it in its original form, in its original shape, as handed down to us by the founders of the Republic. I warn my countrymen here to-day against these encroachments that are being made upon the Constitution of their fathers. It will come, if there is not a return made to these great principles, these great truths which are recognized in the Constitution. I tell you this Government is overthrown and its character changed. It is unfortunate then that we have been divided into parties. Let us teach the people not opposition to the Goverment, as has been the case sometimes. A great clamor is made against the Government, when it is the rulers of the Goverment who are to blame. Let us make the proper distinction. The Government is good enough. The organic law is all right speaking in general terms, and if carried out according to its design would produce happiness and prosperity to the people, and result in making us the greatest Government in the world. We should make the distinction between the Government and the administrators of the Government. Let us bring the hearts of the people up to the Government and arouse them against the corruption, against the profligacy, against the usurpations of this Administration. The Administration is trying to overthrow the Government. Let every effort be made to sustain the Government and eject from power the corrupt and usurping rulers.

THE CONSTITUTION THE SPEAKER'S GUIDE.

I do not belong to one party or another. I have certain great principles laid down for my guidance. If our principles are correct, we can never reach wrong conclusions. The Constitution is my guide; I intend to follow it, and when it is encroached upon, according to my judgment, with all the ability I may have I will resist it and call the attention of the people to it. So much, then, for the Louisiana portion of the question and the Arkansas part of it.

THE ADMINISTRATION AGAIN.

Now the Arkansas Government is going along, but if Congress should have passed the Force bill there seems to be some little doubt what Government they would have had there now. See the power he has asked for. We see him gathering power in every move. In every phase of his administration there is a desire to get beyond the control of the people, to get from under the Constitution, which is nothing more or less than the combined and expressed will of the people, and if it shall be violated it will overturn the Government itself. Then we have referred to the provision of the Constitution which says expressly that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government. We see, first, as we travel along in the discussion of this subject how party zeal and party interests may carry us; we see that these encroachments are being made, and the query then comes up, What is a republican form of government? We know what the Constitution says, "That all power not delegated to the Federal Government is reserved to the people, or the State respectively." I shall not discuss the question of State sovereignty. It is one about which there has been much division of sentiment, and about which there has been much controversy.

WHERE SOVEREIGNTY RESIDES.

I shall not discuss that now, but I shall pass to the point where I think sovereignty resides in a free Government. Here we find that all power is derived from the people. The people wear the crown. They are the source of power. They are the sovereigns. The State Governments derive all their power from the people. The Federal Government derives all its power from the States, or from the people direct. I shall not discuss that, but merely state that the source of power primarily resides in the people, and they, under our form of government, can change the Constitution in the mode and manner pointed out by it. But these changes, having been going on gradually and by usurpation, by arbitrary measures, and by the action of the military, our form of government is gradually changing. But if we still hold to our moorings and go back to the people, who are the source of all power, we can remedy these insidious changes, and the time has come, Mr. President, that it is important to discuss these fundamental principles. A rigid rule must be laid down, and the rulers of the country must be made to conform to it. I would, for one, make the Constitution of the country as inflexible as a Procrustean bedstead. The agent, acting under the Constitution when he comes into power, should be measured by the Constitution, and, if he is too short, let him be stretched out if it breaks the ligaments. If he was too long, I would reduce him to the dimensions of the bedstead. I would cut him off. We have been in a civil war. The public mind has been agitated. The Constitution has been violated so frequently by tyranny in office trampling it under foot, that the public have become hardened to it. The people do inquire whether the Legislature has done so and so; but they do not inquire whether it has acted within the limits of its power or not.

AN APPEAL FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

Give me the Constitution of my country unimpaired, and make no change in it except in the manner and mode pointed out by it. Give me back the Constitution you took away. Don't give arbitrary power; don't give me usurpation; but give me back the Constitution that was handed down to me by our fathers. Look at the encroachments which have been made on the Constitution. They are done insensibly, and we do not take any notice of them at the time; but they finally undermine the Constitution and the framework of the Government. These States are commonwealths—they are sovereign in a great many of their capacities—and the interference by the President in their government is a usurpation.

THE CÆSAREAN NIGHTMARE AGAIN.

Instead of the resolution now before the Senate I would go to him with the language, if I was permitted to prepare the resolution, that Cato used to the Ambassador of Cæsar when the Ambassador approached him and asked him to capitulate, saying that his name would be second to none but that of Cæsar—I would say to this Emperor, I would say to this dictator what Cato said to the Ambassador "go and tell this Emperor to disband his legions and restore the liberties of the people." This I would say to him, even as humble as I am. I would tell him to stop his encroachments upon the Constitution, and close the gulf between the people, and bring peace and prosperity to the country. Do this, and I will mount the rostrum and contrive to gain his pardon from the people for his violations of the Constitution of his country and the transcendent impositions that he has practiced upon the country; this, even as humble as I am, for the sake of peace, for the sake of concord, for the restoration of prosperity. I am even willing to mount the rostrum and strive to gain his pardon from an indignant people. You must close up the gulf, restore peace and prosperity to the country, restore the Government to what it originally was, in fact and in practice. It is the home of the emigrant and asylum of the exile for all time. God preserve the country. Let it be saved. I would rather see these pillars fall against each other. I would rather see us all wiped out of existence than to see the Constitution of my country destroyed. To save the Constitution is to save the country, and in saving the country you will restore it to peace and prosperity. What does your flag indicate? What does the flag upon the dome that flaunts upon the breeze to-day indicate? Is it true that it is the great emblem of freedom? Or is it a falsehood? Does not the flag represent a country of freedom, and protection to its citizens? Don't let us consider about party, but consider the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country. Let us do this. In the language of Webster, let this Union be preserved, one and inseparable; let us stand equal in the Union, all upon an equal footing. Let peace and prosperity be restored to the land. May God bless the country, and may God save the Constitution. I know when I give utterance to this, it comes from a heart that never beat hostile to it. Let us come up to this good work, and let us forget what has been heretofore. Let us lay aside our personal differences. Let us lay aside party discipline; let us give up our parties to the Constitution of the country, and lay them on the altar in defense of the Constitution. I thank you, Mr. President, and you Senators, for your kind attention. [Applause in the galleries, which was checked by the President *pro tem.*]

OTHER SPEAKERS.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Bogy, Withers, Randolph, and Whyte. The latter offered a substitute censuring the various acts in relation to Louisiana. Mr. Thurman at 4.45 P. M. moved to adjourn. Mr. Anthony said that as but few more Senators on the other side were to speak, and none, that he knew of, on the Republican side, a vote might be reached at a reasonably early hour to-morrow, when he would call on the friends of the measure to remain until a vote should be reached.

The Senate then, after a short executive session, adjourned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of this date you again revert to letters received from correspondents requesting you to abstain from publishing the details of testimony in the Beecher trial.

Your defense is, of course, apparent to every business man—as long as such testimony is published in the papers, you are obliged to keep pace with your contemporaries. However, I would like to make a suggestion: The Legislature has extended the term of the court to permit this business to be finished; several bills have been introduced with the view of having Mrs. Tilton testify. Will not one or some of our legislators frame and submit a bill, the purport of which shall be that all similar trials shall be conducted with closed doors, admitting none but counsel, witnesses, and officers of the court?

In this way the root of the evil is reached; and when such a trial is finished the papers can state that the case of A against B, for "flat burglary," has just terminated, after a trial extending over a period of 999 days, with a verdict for or against, &c.

With such a law "public morality" is shielded. You need no "supplements," and we can have a *family* journal. Respectfully, E. H.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 20, 1875.

AH SIN WANTS HIS OWN SCHOOL.

To New-York Times:

Why me no all same "Paddy." Paddy cally hod. Me sell cigals. St. Patlick good man. Confucius good man. Me no like 'Melican schoolee. All same "infidel." Me want schoolee. No get schoolee. No washee. No sell cigals.

AH SIN.

THE PENSION AGENT APPOINTMENT.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, March 20.

Considerable stir has been created in political circles by the attempt on the part of Congressman McDougall to secure the appointment of Col. Sidney Mead, of Auburn, as Pension Agent, with headquarters at Canandaigua, the withdrawal of his name from the Senate, and the subsequent nomination and confirmation of Leander M. Drury, who has long served in the same capacity. Having published the version of the matter from the New-York *Tribune*, which credited Senator Conkling with making the substitution, we have been requested to insert the following article from the *Ontario County Journal*, which presents Mr. Drury's side of the question. This we cheerfully do, and as cheerfully bear our testimony to the fidelity and courtesy with which Mr. Drury has discharged the duties of his office. We do not understand that any objection was made to him on the score of his ability, but it was said by many that he had had a long tenure of a lucrative position, and that the principle of rotation should be applied in his case. We understand that Mr. Lapham favored his retention. The *Journal* says:

"No little excitement was occasioned here last week by the receipt of information that the name of Col. Sidney Mead, of Auburn, had been sent to the Senate as Pension Agent at this place. This appointment was the more inexplicable, inasmuch as it was well-known that the present popular and efficient incumbent's administration of the affairs of that office had been peculiarly acceptable to the department; that his record had been commended in unmeasured terms by the Commissioner of Pensions, and his reappointment asked by the outgoing and newly-elected Representative from this district, as well as by several other members of the House from this State, including Mr. Davy, of the Monroe District. When, therefore, news reached here last Saturday that Col. Mead's name had been sent in through some misapprehension, and the same had subsequently been withdrawn, and Mr. Drury reappointed, it caused much rejoicing among the friends of the latter gentleman, particularly the pensioners who draw their stipends at his office.

Mr. Drury is in no sense a politician, and has consequently never administered the affairs of his office in the interests of politicians, but exclusively for the benefit of the nation's wards—the wounded and disabled soldiers and sailors of the late war; and the existence of the present law by which pensioners receive their quarterly payments without expense to themselves, instead of being compelled to employ agents or attorneys to collect the same, as was formerly the rule, and by the disuse of which more than $50,000 annually are saved to the pensioners in this district alone, is the outgrowth and result, in so large a measure, of Mr. Drury's experience and efforts, as to be known throughout the country as 'Drury's law.' For these reasons, we deem his reappointment not only an act of justice to a faithful officer, but an evidence of a growing disposition to reform our civil service by retaining good and efficient men in office.

The action of the Executive will meet with the hearty approval of all who have occasion to transact business at the Pension Office in this district."

ALL QUIET AT MONTEVIDEO, SOUTH AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Leroy, commanding the South Atlantic station, dated at Montevideo, Feb. 13. Affairs were perfectly quiet at that time, and it was the general impression they would continue so for some time.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 22.—Both houses of the Legislature passed a joint resolution for adjournment *sine die* next Wednesday. So far no bill has been passed materially affecting the finances or changing the rate of taxation except that taxing the gross earnings of railroads one and a half per cent., which will produce about $150,000 additional revenue annually.

LAW REPORTS.

THE SNOW-PLOW.

JUDGE DONOHUE SUSTAINS THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT PROHIBITING THE THROWING OF SNOW BACK ON THE RAILROAD TRACKS.

In the suit recently brought by the Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company, to restrain the Street-cleaning Department from throwing snow back on the railroad track after it has been cleared therefrom by the use of the snow-plow, Judge Donohue rendered a decision yesterday sustaining and perpetuating the injunction. The Judge's opinion is as follows:

"In this case the plaintiffs own and operate under a special charter a railroad through Tenth and other streets in the City of New-York, and they complain that the Police Commissioners and the defendants are throwing the snow on their tracks in such a way as to impede the use of the railroad. I do not understand any claim to be made by either the defendants or the Police Commissioners, that they have the right to generally place the snow on plaintiffs' track, but the claim is that the plaintiffs, by their snow-plows and their street-sweeping machines, having thrown the snow off the tracks on the side of the streets, thereby making an accumulation that seriously interferes with the use of the street, the defendants have the right to replace the whole or some part of the snow on the track to improve the use of the streets. The first question raised is on the right to use the means employed by the plaintiffs to clear their tracks, by which the alleged obstruction of the street has occurred. This subject has received the attention and thorough consideration within a few weeks of a court possessing a jurisdiction co-ordinate with this court, and aside from the ability and learning of the Judge who considered the case, that decision is entitled to the same consideration as the judgment of one of the Judges of the court. The opinion delivered shows a thorough examination of the case directly on the point in question, and even if not fully concurring, I would hesitate in declining to follow it. The difficulty on the part of those attempting to restrain the use of the means employed by plaintiffs in cleaning their tracks is, that the Legislature seems to have looked solely at the rights of the railroad corporations, and the courts have so construed the rights granted. I shall therefore follow, until a contrary rule shall be made, Judge Robinson's decision, especially, as it applies to this very road on this very right. The only question left is, whether the railroad company having a right to do what they have done, have the Police Commissioners the right to undo it? It seems to me this must be answered in the negative, because, if the snow is so replaced on the track, the same sweeper can be resorted to put it off, and if the right is so possessed to clean their road, it must carry with it the right to have the road left free. The right to clean must include the right to have the road free from interference of this kind. Whatever inconveniences or disregard of private right there may be in the matter, redress must come from the power that placed matters where they are. It is to that the parties must be remitted. Motion granted."

A COMPLICATED WILL CASE.

In Supreme Court, General Term, was argued yesterday an interesting and somewhat complicated will case. Charles O'Neill died in 1866, and Isaac Gerry, one of his executors, died the following year. The latter meantime had, as alleged, collected some $12,000 belonging to O'Neill's estate, which he had so confused with his own funds that after his death it could not be identified. Gerry left a widow and seven children, all but two of whom were under age, and each of whom was a devisee in his will; there was also a posthumous child, Florence Gerry, for whom no provision was made in the will. His estate was quite large, including valuable real estate and some $90,000 in personal estate. The surviving executor of O'Neill brought suit against the various devisees of Gerry, and also against Florence Gerry, to recover the $12,000 claimed to be due O'Neill's estate. The suit resulted in a judgment in his favor. The defendants appealed to this court, it being claimed that the complaint should have been dismissed as to all the defendants except Florence Gerry; that she being the posthumous child not provided for in the will was by statute liable to the same extent as heirs at law; that devisees could not be called upon to pay the testator's debts until the creditor had exhausted his remedy against her; that even if the remedy against both could be maintained in the same suit, the devisees could only be made liable for the deficiency after having applied the whole of Florence's share to the payment of the indebtedness. It was argued for the adult defendants that the plaintiff should first have exhausted his remedy against the personal assets. On the other side it was urged that the plea of misjoinder should have been raised by demurrer. The court took the papers, reserving its decision.

DISASTROUS FLAG-STONES.

On the 11th of December, 1872, the horses attached to a carriage belonging to A. S. & E. Odell took fright and ran through Fifty-second street, and coming in contact with a pile of flag-stones in the street, the carriage was broken and the horses disabled. The flag-stones occupied thirteen feet of the street, instead of five feet, as provided by City ordinances, and were placed there by William S. Williams, who had the contract for flagging the walk in front of some new buildings being erected by John C. Donnelly. The Messrs. Odell, claiming that the injuries to their property were due to the negligence of not only Williams and Donnelly, but of the City officials also, have brought suit against all three to recover $2,500 damages. The defense is a general denial of liability, and the trial of the cause was commenced yesterday, before Judge Curtis and a jury, in Superior Court, Trial Term, Part I. Although the amount involved is comparatively small, there is quite an array of counsel in the case. The plaintiffs are represented by Messrs. Allison & Shaw; the City by Messrs. Dean and Miller, of the Corporation Counsel's office; Donnelly by Messrs. Nicol, Thurston & Annan, and Williams by Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel. The case is still on trial.

A THEATRICAL FAILURE.

Samuel Shapter and Edward Hopper were partners in running the Metropolitan Theatre. Up to Dec. 29 last, according to Shapter's story, they divided between them $2,294 24, but during the succeeding two weeks the losses amounted to $1,649 30, half of which it is claimed Hopper failed to make good, and his former partner now brings suit to recover the amount. Yesterday Judge Donohue, sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, granted an attachment against Hopper's property, he being a resident of Illinois. The attachment is levied against a lease of the Grand Central Theatre, now held by the defendant in the suit.

A CARELESS SALUTE.

Peter J. Haach, in the year 1866, was crossing the North River on a Hoboken boat, while a salute was being fired from a yacht in charge of Francis Skiddy and Henry S. Fearing, and it is charged that the defendants had practiced such carelessness in the firing that a portion of the wad of the gun struck the plaintiff and severely injured his arm. He then brought suit to recover damages, claiming the sum of $5,000. Since the suit was commenced the injured man has died, and the claim is now perpetuated by his widow, the trial having been commenced in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, before Judge Robinson and a jury, and is still on.

COURT NOTES.

William G. Vanderroest has been held by Commissioner Osborn to answer a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, preferred against him by the firm of Joseph Andrade & Co.

Judge Shipman, of the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut, will hear arguments in equity cases on the United States Circuit Court calendar, in the Chambers court-room, No. 27 Chambers street, this morning.

The breach of promise case of May Chamberlayne against John Bute Holmes was called for trial in the Marine Court yesterday morning, before Judge Spaulding. Gen. Chatfield, of counsel for the defendant, asked for an adjournment on the plea that he was engaged peremptorily to try a case in Hudson. The trial was finally set down peremptorily for Thursday.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Coyne, of No. 206 Front street, left an estate of about $7,000, to be divided among four of her children, Michael, Annie, Teresa, and Jeremiah, cutting off her eldest daughter, Mrs. Julia Grogan, who contested the will on the ground that her mother had been unduly influenced. Surrogate Hutchings yesterday admitted the will to probate, holding that the objection had not been sustained.

In the suit of Elizabeth Hardin, already reported in THE TIMES, and in which she seeks to recover $115,000 from her lawyer, Robert H. Corbitt, which the latter says he lost in stock speculations on her account, except sufficient to pay him for legal services, Judge Lawrence yesterday made an order directing defendant to make his answer more definite and certain by stating when he bought the stocks and when he sold them, from whom he purchased, and to whom he sold.

George Albert Mason, the man charged with having passed counterfeit money on Albert N. Ensor, of Rochester, N. Y., was before Commissioner Shields yesterday for examination, but, owing to the absence of Ensor as a witness, the case was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock, or this afternoon if Ensor arrives here in time. If Ensor is not produced by Wednesday, the Commissioner said that he would then discharge Mason on his own recognizance, and the District Attorney said that he would, in that event, immediately cause the rearrest of Mason on another charge of counterfeiting.

The appeal taken on behalf of George Weyman was argued in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. As already published in THE TIMES, Weyman was convicted of the larceny of some bracelets, he having got possession of them on pretense of showing them to a customer, and then appropriated them to his use without paying therefor. All the transactions of Weyman of this character amounted to about twenty thousand dollars, after which he fled to California, and was thence brought back to this City for trial. It was contended on his behalf yesterday that his act did not constitute larceny, he having had lawful possession of the property. The Court reserved its decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Mercantile National Bank vs. Blees Sewing-machine Company.—Motion to continue injunction and for the appointment of a Receiver is granted with costs.

Bruce vs. Kelly.—Motion to vacate order of arrest, or to reduce bail denied with costs.

Weed vs. Kellman.—Memorandum for counsel.

Vose vs. Cowdrey.—Motion to strike out certain portions of the complaint denied with costs, for reasons stated in the memorandum.

Robinson vs. Brisbane; Studwell vs. Bliss.—Orders as settled.

Harden vs. Corbet.—Motion granted to the extent indicated upon the margin of the notice of motion.

Heatherton vs. Hastings.—Neither the complaint nor the order appointing the Receiver are among the papers submitted. I cannot dispose of the motion without these papers.

Peterson vs. Beebe.—Exceptions overruled, and report of Referee confirmed with costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company vs. The Mayor, &c.—Opinion.

Hurtig vs. Hurtig.—Referee's report and order confirming same, and granting a decree of divorce to plaintiff.

Lippmann vs. Smith.—Granted.

Schmidt vs. Levy.—Motion denied.

Paull vs. Lackemeyer.—Motion granted.

Philips vs. Walker.—Referee allowed $98 in full.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bostwick vs. Frankfield.—Findings settled.

Martin vs. Hicks.—Motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Upton vs. Bedlum.—Motion for a new trial denied, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Margott vs. Hayer.—Motion for reference granted conditionally. See memorandum.

Immertz vs. Ambler et al.—Motion to continue injunction granted.

Wehle vs. The Bowery Savings Bank.—Order settled.

Sawtell vs. Gariboldi.—Injunction vacated as to business, and the proceeds of business carried on by defendant as a painter and decorator, or by the firm of Gariboldi & Co., since May 1, 1874. Motion for a Receiver granted.

McParlon, by Guardian, vs. McParlon et al.—Order settling issues signed, and issue to be tried before a jury in Part I. on the 5th day of April next.

THE TWEED CASE.

ARGUMENT ON APPEAL—POINTS MADE BY COUNSEL FOR APPELLANT.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—The Tweed habeas corpus case was called in the Court of Appeals at 12:45 o'clock to-day. Judge George F. Comstock, D. D. Field, and W. O. Bartlett appeared for Tweed, and District Attorney Phelps and Wheeler H. Peckham for the People. D. D. Field proceeded to open the case, stating its history.

Mr. W. O. Bartlett followed Mr. Field, holding that the indictment was never read to Tweed, and that one Oyer and Terminer adjourned over the term to escape hearing it read. The indictment contained 220 counts and occupied 1,050 pages.

After Mr. Bartlett concluded, Mr. Field continued up to the hour of adjournment, and will continue to-morrow.

Mr. Field claimed that the indictment had been found on the complaint of one person, and that the verdict had been altered by the Judge after it was received. He held that the seventh count in the indictment contains no charge of any offense, not even an offense against the statute on which it is founded when the statute was in force, and yet it is one of the counts on which the sentence was specifically and numerically imposed.

The following are the points made by Mr. Tweed's counsel:

First—There can be no doubt that if the commitment is not warranted by the judgment, it fails to show any authority for detaining the relator, Tweed, in the Penitentiary, and he must be discharged from imprisonment under that warrant, nor can there be any doubt that if the Court of Oyer and Terminer had not jurisdiction to receive and try an indictment for misdemeanor without the previous action of a committing Magistrate, or the Special Sessions, or if for any other reason the Oyer and Terminer had not jurisdiction to receive and try this indictment, then the court was not competent to render any judgment and was not a competent court in this action. If the court had not jurisdiction to render the judgment or sentence under which the relator is now held, then the court was not a competent court.

Second—The warrant of commitment directs that the relator be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of the City of New-York. The judgment directs that he be imprisoned in the County Jail of the City and County of New-York. The burden of showing that the two places are one rested with the respondent, and he has not yet shown it.

Third—All the sentences subsequent to the first were void.

Fourth—He was not liable to conviction and punishment for misdemeanor under the second Revised Statute 696, section 38, because a special provision had been made for the punishment of the offense with which he was charged.

Fifth—The jury was not competent.

Sixth—The court was not a competent court to try this case or to pronounce any judgment in it.

Seventh—When the relator was tried the fourth section of the act of April 26, 1870, that under which he was indicted, had expired both by its repeal and by the lapse of time.

Eighth—The judgment of the Supreme Court should be reversed, and the relator discharged.

The following is a summary of the points made against the appeal.

This case comes here upon error to review a judgment of the Supreme Court at a general term in the First District, upon certiorari affirming a decision of the Oyer and Terminer in the First District dismissing a writ of habeas corpus sued out by the relator herein, and remanding him to the Penitentiary.

The first point claims the writ was properly dismissed by the Supreme Court. The second and third points hold that the relator cannot invoke the aid of the higher courts, inasmuch as he has neglected to comply with the requirements of the forty-eighth section of the act. The fourth point holds that the Court of Oyer and Terminer, having assumed jurisdiction of the case, cannot be attacked collaterally in this proceeding. The fifth point holds that there was no error in the rejection of the testimony excluded by the courts on the hearing. The other points treat of the danger of reviewing questions on habeas corpus proceedings.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED YESTERDAY—IN REFERENCE TO INSURANCE COMPANIES CHARTERED IN GEORGIA DURING THE REBELLION—SUIT TO RECOVER INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES—JUDGMENTS AGAINST INSOLVENTS.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 315.—*United States vs. Home Insurance Company*, and No. 316, *United States vs. Southern Insurance and Trust Company.*—Appeals from the Court of Claims.—In these cases the question was whether the insurance companies having been chartered by the State of Georgia when in rebellion have any legal existence. The court holds that as the Legislature was the law-making power of a State de facto, all enactments not in actual hostility to the Constitution and Union of the States, and not prohibited, must be held to have the force generally accorded to the action of de facto public officers. Any other doctrine, it is said, would work unnecessary hardship upon the people of the States in rebellion without corresponding benefit to the people of the other States, and without any advantage to the National Government. The incorporating acts had no relation to anything else than the domestic concerns of the State, and must be treated as valid. In respect of another point made in the case, that only persons who could have given aid and comfort to the rebellion can sue under the Captured and Abandoned Property act, and that corporations could not have so aided the rebellion, it is held otherwise, that they could, as corporations, have so acted and that they will be treated as persons. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

No. 553.—*Blake, Collector, vs. The National City Bank of the City of New York.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—The bank sued to recover internal revenue taxes alleged to have been illegally collected upon dividends declared as payable during the last five months of 1870. The question is whether dividends, additions to surplus, and payments of interest made during those months are subject to the two and a half per cent. duty. The court say that the ambiguous terms of the act of 1870 prevent the possibility of a satisfactory decision of the question, but incline to adopt the Administration theory that effect is to be given to the words "hereinafter declared" by holding that they cover all the dividends and additions of the year 1870 after the passage of the act, and that the words "levied and collected during the year 1871" relate to the time when the tax is to be enforced, rather than to the tax itself. The tax cannot be levied and collected until 1871, but it may be imposed on all the subjects named after the passage of the act of 1870. Reversed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion. This decision in this case disposes of cases Nos. 554 and 318, heard with it.

No. 206.—*Little vs. Alexander.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for North Carolina.—In this case it is held that where the question to be decided is whether a judgment against an insolvent was obtained with a view to give appearance, the intention of the bankrupt is the turning point of the case, and all the circumstances which go to show such intent should be considered. Hence, where an ordinance of a State gave a preference as to time of trial in the courts in suits on debts contracted after a certain date, and the insolvent debtor gave his son and his neice new notes for an old debt, so as to enable them to procure judgment before his other creditors, the fact that the ordinance was void does not repel the inference of intent to give and obtain a preference, and when a judgment was so obtained which gives priority of lien it will to that extent be held void. Reversed. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 215.—*Moran et al. vs. Pralher.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—In this case defendant in error sold plaintiff his interest in a vessel for much less than its real value, upon condition that he should be held harmless as to all debts. The court hold that evidence of the sale of the vessel at much less than its value was properly admitted as tending to show the circumstances of the sale, and that evidence of usage offered by the plaintiffs in error to limit that operation and scope of the guarantee was properly excluded. The terms of the contract being plain, it is said usage cannot be permitted to materially affect the construction to be given it. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 214.—*Roy vs. Brigham et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—In this case it is held that where the assignee in bankruptcy sells incumbered property without order of court, he sells subject to all lawful incumbrances, and can convey no better title than the bankrupt could have done. Such sales may be made without notice to the secured creditor, but when it is intended to pass the property unincumbered, the authority of the Bankrupt Court must be obtained after notice to creditors. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion.

No. 204.—*Brown vs. Brackett et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of California.—This was an affirmance of a judgment in an action concerning an old Mexican title in Marin County, Cal. In respect of Mexican land grants it is held that every confirmation is limited by the extent of the claim made, and that it does not follow that because the tract embraced within the description of the grant is more extended than the land claimed that confirmation would have been made to any greater amount than that claimed if it had been prayed. The court declines to go into the general consideration of these grants and the effect of confirmations under them, remarking every conceivable aspect of the subject has been before presented, and decided here. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

No. 199.—*Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Ramsey.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—In this case it is held that where a case has been removed from a State to the United States Court, and is tried on copies of the proceedings by stipulation, the originals having been lost, such pleadings not showing jurisdiction in the United States Court, the stipulation of the parties, and the fact of removal to the United States Court will sufficiently establish the jurisdiction. The overruling of a motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment because the pleadings did not disclose a case for jurisdiction by the United States is affirmed.

The Chief Justice delivered the opinion.

No. 318.—*John B. Kenny, Collector, &c.*, Plaintiff in Error vs. *The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company*, in Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion of the court reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the causes, with directions to enter judgements for the defendants. Dissenting—Justices Strong, Bradley, and Davis.

No. 195.—*John W. Burke, Executor, &c., vs. Linus M. Child.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court, reversing the decree of said Supreme Court, with costs, and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the bill.

No. 215.—*William Moran et al., Plaintiffs in Error vs. John G. Prather.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court affirming the judgment of said Circuit Court, with costs and interest.

Mr. Justice Bradley took no part in the decision of this case.

No. 205.—*The Ætna Insurance Company, plaintiff in error vs. Albert T. Boutre, Trustee, &c.*—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court offering judgment of said Circuit Court with costs by a divided court. Mr. Justice Bradley took no part in the decision of this case.

No. 513.—*John Good, plaintiff in error, vs. Ida Martin.*—Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced the decision of the court denying the motion to dismiss this cause.

No. 811.—*H. M. Northrup et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Sheridan Shook, Collector.*—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. On motion of Attorney General Williams, ordered by the court that the writ of error in this cause be docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 210.—*Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error, vs. John D. Blake et al.*—Continued.

No. 269.—*The Boston Elastic Fabric Company vs. James S. Carew et al.*—Dismissed at cost of appellee.

No. 644.—*The City of Sheboygan, plaintiff in error, vs. William Wickes.*—Dismissed, with costs.

No. 673.—*Luther Beecher, plaintiff in error, vs. Julia G. Jerome.*—Dismissed with costs.

No. 790.—*Benjamin R. Thomas et al., appellants, vs. Edmund Woolridge et al.*—The motion to dismiss this cause was submitted on printed arguments by James Casey in support of same, and by A. B. Pittman in opposition thereto.

No. 474.—*David Bailey et al., appellants, vs. The Pacific Railroad Company et al.*—The argument in this cause was commenced by James Baker, of counsel for the appellants.

On motion of Mr. T. J. Durant, Messrs. Henry Wise Garnett, Talmadge A. Lambert, and Charles King, of Washington, D. C., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors of this court.

On motion of Mr. John A. Grow, Mr. P. E. Dye, of Mitchellville, Iowa, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court.

On motion of Mr. H. H. Wells, Mr. E. G. Spaulding, of Baffalo, N. Y., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court.

On motion of Mr. Hodges F. Edmunds, Mr. H. A. Clover, of St. Louis, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 22.—In the Court of Appeals, Monday, March 22, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 144—*Mary A. Cadding, appellant, vs. Thomas Warmsley, respondent.*—Motion to adjourn argument.—After hearing Mr. H. C. Moak, of counsel for appellant, in support of the motion, and after reading and filing affidavit of Mr. Henry K. Selden, also in support of said motion, and after hearing Mr. W. F. Cogswell, of counsel for respondent, in opposition thereto, it is ordered that the argument herein be adjourned to March 31, and that said cause be placed at the head of the day calendar for that day, and that the appellant pay to the respondent's counsel his expenses in attending to argue said cause on such adjourned day.

No. 108.—*Jonathan L. Booth, respondent, vs. The Spuyten Duyvel Rolling Mill Company, appellant.*—Argued by Mr. John E. Burrill, of counsel for appellant, and by W. P. Cogswell for respondent.

No. 310.—*William M. Tweed, impleaded, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error.*—Argued by David Dudley Field, William F. Bartlett, and George F. Comstock, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by B. K. Phelps, District Attorney, and Wheeler H. Peckham for defendants in error. Case still on.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned to Tuesday, March 23, 10 A. M.

The case of William M. Tweed is now on argument in the Court of Appeals, and the court has conceded five hours' time to the appellant's counsel. There will be no chance therefore for any case on Tuesday's calendar being called before Wednesday.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, March 23: Nos. 146, 147, 148, 150, 151, 303, 305, 153.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
52—Deering vs. Kopper.	262—Schemerhorn vs. Schemerhorn.
78—Swann vs. Fox.	263—Seasongood, &c., vs. Lynch, &c.
79—Parish vs. Snyder.	264—Chamberlain &c., vs. Woodbull.
93—Matter of Gardiner.	271—Cornell vs. Slater &c.
94—Matter of Laforge.	272—Coffin vs. Chicago and Northern Pacific Construction Co.
172—Carpenter vs. Strange, Executor.	
230—Fullerton vs. Fullerton.	
245—Kirchner vs. Kohl.	
258—Frank vs. Bryan, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
142—Amer. Nat. Bank vs. Westervelt, Jr., et al.	150—Maryland Coal Co. vs. Edwards.
143—Miller vs. National Steam-ship Co.	151—Same vs. Same.
83—Hebrew Free School vs. The Mayor, &c.	130—Oberley vs. Dickenson et al.
96— —— vs. ——.	137—Kendall et al. vs. Brill.
145—Coulter vs. Board of Education of N. Y.	138—Same vs. Same.
146—Dambmann vs. Schulting.	140—Fairchild et al. vs. Fairchild et al.
147—Place vs. Greenman.	152—Mallory vs. McConnell.
74—Glover vs. The Mayor, &c.	153—Jessup vs. Herzfeld et al.
148—Robinson vs. Chittenden et al.	154—Higgins vs. Murray.
149—Dows vs. Griswold.	155—Reserve Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Beardsley et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1166—Francis vs. Murphy.	1526—Drew vs. The Mayor, &c.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.	2250—Dooney vs. The Mayor, &c.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.	1362—Maher vs. The Mayor, &c.
1276—Donnelly vs. Frost et al.	1038—Kennedy vs. Leonard.
330—Christal vs. Hart.	2251—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmalc.	1314—Norwalk Steam Freighting Co. vs. Lawson Barge and Steam Collier Co.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.	1316—Clark et al. vs. Dickinson.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.	2238—Parker vs. Gano, Executor, &c., et al.
778—Sanchez et al. vs. Morris et al.	1705—Dodge vs. The Mayor, &c.
1374—Ives vs. Crossley.	1822—Creamer vs. The Mayor, &c.
1246—Van Cleff vs. Paulding.	
1364—Windsor vs. Derby.	
1382—Van Wallhaffen vs. Newcombe et al.	
2256—Hamil vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Bryan Lawrence, robbery.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
775—Dummer vs. King.	1033—Koehler vs. Hibernia Ins. Co., of Ohio.
55—Hall vs. Wood.	1913—Sinclair et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
77—St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Merchants' M., & F. M. Ins. Co.	685—Wohr et al. vs. Felt.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.	981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
917—Faris, Sur., vs. Fargo, Pres.	241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sh'ff, &c.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.	443½—Max et al. vs. Rice et al.
929½—Shaw vs. Smitton et al.	537—Meriden Tool Co. vs. Morgan.
1023—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert.	553—McNamara vs. Wallkill Nat. Bank.
1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill.	557½—Ball vs. The Mayor, &c.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.	1307—Thorpe vs. Brennan, Sh'ff, &c.
1009—McCloskey vs. France.	1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
2565—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.	1031—Saunders et al. vs. Roberts, imp'd.
2429—Met. Gaslight Co. of N. Y. vs. The Mayor, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of law and fact.	Nos.
61—Wilkin, Executor, vs. Cram.	202—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.	204—Halstead vs. Seaman.
242—Lawrence vs. Pratt.	205—Bruner vs. Meigs, Jr., et al.
110—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.	250—Willard vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
99—Harte vs. De Witt.	251—First U. Co-op. L. & B. Co. vs. Bowes et al.
330—Palmer et al. vs. Dixen et al.	252—Fetter vs. Rankin, impleaded, &c., et al.
159—Odell vs. Odell.	253—Ross et al. vs. Carr et al.
215—Pitt vs. Vance.	254—Allen vs. Ferris et al.
57—Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	255—Young, Trustee, &c., vs. Kerchenberg.
208—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.	257—Messmore vs. Martin et al.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.	258—Same vs. Same.
207—Filly vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.	259—More vs. Herman.
170—Viele vs. Mead.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Chief Justice Monell.

Nos.	Nos.
1789—Whitman vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.	313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1245—Nat. Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Gleason.	1037—Sanford vs. Flanagan.
939—Carrington vs. Ward.	1031—Starin vs. Kelly.
899—Nettleton vs. Matthews.	1051—Laughran et al. vs. Mullins et al.
933—Landon vs. Bamberger.	1023—Duryea vs. Jones.
949—Bowen vs. Westcott, President, &c.	621—Seaman vs. Callaghan et al.
1011—Graves vs. Flash.	985—Cobb vs. Wood.
	999—Nuckfeld vs. Lipman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1022—Duffy vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	862—Lundy vs. Goble.
792—City Ins. Co., of Pittsburg, vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.	404—Hemberg vs. Ismay.
1012—Bodine vs. Collins.	1170—Mohr vs. Stevens.
1184—Ludlow vs. Boylan.	1174—Cushman et al. vs. Ellis et al.
1116—Allaire vs. Oddie et al.	1176—Moll vs. World Mut. Life Ins. Co.
1054—Thurner vs. McAndrew.	1082—Mittnacht vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
1126—Jones vs. Branigan.	1096—Glanberg vs. Farley et al.
1130—Jameson vs. Waterbury et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 5.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1412—Brandt vs. Brennan.	1249—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Stafford.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.	624—Patterson vs. Brennan.
1093—Davis vs. Brown.	677—Hamilton vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry R. R. Company.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devoe.	967—Perry, Adm'x, vs. Mass. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
1625—(Order)—Haas vs. Simpson.	1312—Starr vs. Von Valkenburgh.
1408—Fish vs. Napier.	251½—Tolman vs. Connor.
1431—Quinn vs. Crawford.	
1430—Callendar vs. Oliver.	
1248—Nat. Butchers' and Drovers' Bank vs. Clinchy.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1199—Smith et al. vs. Hamburger et al.	1447—Strasburger et al. vs. Eikan et al.
1854—Paret et al. vs. Cooper.	1759—Kaiser vs. Airnarm.
1886—Scoville vs. Batjer et al.	1831—Metzger vs. Berge.
1663—Coburn vs. Sidenburg.	1834—Boyd vs. Lyon et al.
1635—Shapter vs. DeGarmo	1836—Reiser, Jr., et al. vs. Brady.
148—Keechler vs. Kavanaugh et al.	1885—Mellen et al. vs. Avery et al.
1026—Richard vs. Boller.	2843—Hutt vs. Depeyster.
	2974—Reffel vs. Eisner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1591—Cramer vs. Wilch et al.	2285—Witt vs. Shipman.
657—Goepp et al. vs. Hetzel.	1265—Kurtz vs. Hufnagel.
3272—Magner vs. Cornish.	2313—Hawkins et al. vs. Turner.
2720—Rubin vs. Brewers' and Maltsters' Ins. Co.	1432—Goldsmith vs. Greenwald.
1640—Crow vs. Scott.	1607—Neville vs. Mimistree
1182—Gouge et al. vs. Banks.	1641—Briggs vs. Avery.
	427—Luke vs. Smith.
	877—Adams vs. Harrison.
	1893—Hines vs. Janeway.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2311—Robinson vs. Brisco.	1798—Powers et al. vs. Hall.
2016—Boissard vs. Ryan, impleaded.	3596—Linthicum vs. McGill.
2017—Same vs. Same.	3287—Reeder vs. La Ban.
3175—Alexander vs. Cooperman.	3385—Paulsen vs. Peters.
3286—Young vs. Koch.	3387—Gates et al. vs. Sanford et al.
1753—Astor vs. Sexton.	3404—Leverin vs. Alvord.
3301—Wadworth et al. vs. Jessup.	3106—Samuels vs. Bary.
	642—Wolf vs. Gray.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Charles Williams, rape	Ellen Sheridan, grand larceny.
Charles A. Blair, felonious assault and battery.	Constantine A. Hufman, grand larceny.
Daniel Earle, felonious assault and battery.	Margaret McEvoy, receiving stolen goods.
Latham Mitchell, John Leonard, felonious assault and battery.	James Reid, petit larceny.
John Younker, Julia Beckhold, forgery.	Julia Devoe, petit larceny.
	Henry Daniels, petit larceny.
	Daniel Sullivan, receiving stolen goods.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A CIGAR BOX MAKER SHOT AND DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED BY ONE OF HIS EMPLOYES.

The cigar box manufactory of Henry Kleinknech, at No. 26 Willett street, was yesterday afternoon the scene of a shooting affray between the proprietor and one of his workmen, during which Kleinknech was shot in the head, and escaped instant death only by a most unusual chance. The facts of the shooting did not come to the knowledge of the Police until some hours after, owing to the wounded man having been attended at his residence, No. 107 Delancey street, where he had been removed by his workmen, by Dr. Ward a private physician. Capt. Clinchy, with Detective Johnson, at once proceeded to Kleinknech's residence, and obtained from him his side of the story. He said that one of his workmen, named William Stiles, went into the girl's work-room and began teasing and annoying the work-girls. He ordered Stiles out and the latter refused to go. He advanced to eject Stiles from the room, when Stiles stepped back a pace or two, drew a revolver, and saying, "You look out for yourself," fired. The ball struck Kleinknech on the right temple and glancing round the frontal bone, lodged between the skull and the scalp, just over the right ear. The wound, though dangerous, is not fatal. Detective Johnson ascertained that Stiles lived at No. 29 Columbia street, and succeeded in arresting him at his residence last evening. Stiles is a wood-turner by trade, and is sixty-five years old. He was locked up in the station-house at Attorney and Delancey streets, and will be arraigned at Essex Market to-day. He stated in the station-house that while talking to two men, Kleinknech came into the shop, struck him, and knocked him down twice, whereon he used his pistol in self-defense. He further added that he was sorry he had not killed him.

RIGHTS OF WISCONSIN WOMEN.

A law which has just gone into effect in Wisconsin provides that every woman of the age of twenty-one years and upward, residing in the district within which the duties of the office are to be performed, is declared to be eligible, and may be elected to the following school offices, viz.: The office of Director, Treasurer, and clerk of school districts; Director and Secretary of town boards, under the township system of school government; member of a Board of Education in cities, and County Superintendent of schools.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Superintendent of Truancy of the Board of Education reports a very satisfactory working of the system in the matter of bringing habitual truants and non-attendants into the schools. The agents find but slight opposition in their labors, and have been in numerous instances assisted by parents, who frequently call on the Superintendent and inform him of the fact of their children's disinclination to attend schools. Until the completion of the census of non-attendants by the Police, the enforcement of the entire system of the Compulsory act will necessarily be greatly restricted. This census, judging from the progress being made in its compilation, will be completed and in the hands of the Truancy agents in about three or four weeks.

M. GUIZOT'S LIBRARY.

M. Guizot's library is to be partly sold in Paris. The sale began March 9, and was to last twelve days; but only the fine art and historical portions of the collection were to be then disposed of, the theological, legal, scientific, and other works, as well as the autographs, being left for some future period. Among the most valuable books in the present sale are a *Valerius Maximus* of 1670, awarded as a prize to William de Witt in 1695; an old *Virgil*, with notes by M. Guizot; and a collection of satires against Rome, entitled *Pasquillorumtomi II.*, of 1544, nineteen of the pages bearing annotations by Luther, and the rest of the work being frequently underlined by the hand of the great reformer.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

BESSIE TURNER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

A MISTAKE ABOUT DATES AND WHAT COMES OF IT—HER STAY WITH THE FAMILY OF DAVID DOWS—WHAT SHE TOLD TO THE PLYMOUTH COMMITTEE COMPARED WITH HER STATEMENTS IN COURT—SHE ADMITS MANY MISTAKES IN THE FORMER—MR. TILTON'S VISITS TO HER ROOM.

The interest which ebbs and flows around the Beecher trial appears to be at the flood just now. It is of almost as great consequence as in the earlier days of the great case, when Mr. Moulton was laying bare its mysteries, or when Mr. Tilton was rehearsing his multitudinous tribulations. The reason is that Miss Bessie Turner is upon the stand, that she has been a good deal mixed up in the strange doings and sayings of a very strange set of people, and that she has some testimony to give concerning "affinities," "physical expressions of love," and other piquant matter. The court-room was crowded yesterday, and the numbers seeking admission were ranged in the familiar long lines along the dark corridor. Most of the notabilities of the trial were present at one time or other during the day. Mrs. Tilton was accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Field; Mrs. Shearman was present, and Mrs. Beecher, looking weary and careworn, was in her accustomed place. Mr. Beecher was in attendance up to recess; Mr. Tilton remained all day, as usual, and in the afternoon Mr. Moulton dropped in.

Miss Bessie Turner resumed her place on the stand with perfect composure, surveyed the spectators in the court-room without any embarrassment, and continued her testimony in a low, pleasant voice, which had, however, when necessary, a due proportion of precision and emphasis. Only when under the cross-examination of Mr. Fullerton was she at all discomposed. She flushed up a little at times, but she always retained her self-command, acknowledged errors in her testimony before the committee with a good deal of calmness, and with considerable ability explained her lapses of memory in respect to dates and other matters. She, in the first place, corrected her testimany of Friday in two instances, fixing the dates of Mr. Tilton's visits to her room in 1868 and 1869, instead of 1867 and 1868. Three letters written by the plaintiff to the witness were afterward put in evidence by Mr. Porter. At the time of the writing of these letters Mr. Tilton was upon a lecturing tour, and the epistolary matter which was read for the jury was written in an agreeable manner, contained good advice, and several expressions of paternal regard. Witness then accounted for the way in which she came to write the letter to Mrs. Tilton, warning her concerning Mrs. Morse's contrivances, stating that she wrote it at Mr. Tilton's dictation. The letter denying that Mr. Tilton had ever carried her from her bed was written, she said, at Mrs. Tilton's request and copied from her handwriting. She objected at first, she said, to writing it on the ground that she would be making a liar of herself, having told the story to five other persons.

The cross-examination of Miss Turner was conducted by Mr. Fullerton. She stated in reply to his questioning that she went to Mr. Tilton's in July or August, 1864. She first left to spend a Winter with Mrs. Vining at Springfield, Mass., for the purpose of learning how to preserve natural flowers. She had no trouble with Mrs. Vining. That lady, she said, made no complaints against her, but, on the contrary, seemed to like her very much. After she left Mrs. Vining's she either went to Mr. Tilton's or to the Elizabeth-street Home. She was questioned as to how long she remained at the Home, but said she had no recollection. She did not know whether it was a month or a year. She did not know whether she was there two years. "I will add another year," said Mr. Fullerton, but witness responded, "I have no recollection." "You don't know but you are there now?" queried counsel, and the witness had no hesitation in answering that question. She was at the Home a second time about three months, and then went to live with Mr. David Dows at Tarrytown. She then went back to Mrs. Tilton's. She had a slight recollection that while at Mr. Dows' she paid a visit to Mrs. Tilton, but was not positive. Mr. Fullerton again questioned the witness with the view of fixing the date at which she went to the Home, but she had no recollection on the subject. When Mr. Tilton visited her room in 1869, Mrs. Tilton, she thought, had gone to Monticello. She was asked if she had not made a mistake in correcting the date of Mr. Tilton's visit to her room, and she adhered to her statement. She was handed a letter and asked in whose handwriting it was, and after scrutinizing it for some time she replied, "I don't think that is my handwriting." Being pressed upon the point she said that the writing was so bad she could not recognize it as hers. To the best of her belief it wasn't her handwriting. Counsel then asked her to read the letter through, and after this process she stated that it was written by her, adding that the writing was very bad, and that she must have improved very much since it was written. The letter was written to Mrs. Tilton from Tarrytown, and was dated May 24, 1869. Mr. Fullerton asked her how it was that Mr. Tilton came to her room when she was with Mr. David Dows at Tarrytown. She repeated that Mr. Tilton's visit was in the Summer of 1869, and in answer to the question of counsel, twice or three times repeated, said that Mr. Tilton's visit was after her return from Mr. Dows'. She remained at Mrs. Tilton's about three weeks after her return from Tarrytown, and then went to Keyport to the residence of Mr. Tilton's father. Mr. Greeley was at Mr. Tilton's in the two or three weeks between her return from Tarrytown and her visit to Keyport. Mr. Fullerton inquired if she had not been sent down to Keyport in advance of Mr. Greeley's visit, and if Kate McDonald had not been kept behind to adjust Mr. Tilton's room. She answered in the negative, and added that she had no recollection of Kate McDonald being at Mr. Tilton's, but only at Keyport. The inquiry then went back to the period of the witness's residence with Mrs. Dows, and she was asked if she had been accused of telling falsehoods, a question which she answered very promptly with a negative. She had no unpleasantness in parting from Mrs. Dows, but she was under the impression that when settling with that lady she said to her that she feared she (witness) did not give satisfaction. While she was at Tarrytown, Mr. and Mrs. Dows went to California. The evidence on this point led to a brush between Mr. Tracy and Mr. Fullerton, whose personal friendship is known not to be quite so close as that of Damon and Pythias, Mr. Tracy urged an objection with some vigor, and insisted on the record as the test. Said Mr. Fullerton, turning sharply round, "You are not the record. You have another record." The storm subsided, however, and the evidence was resumed. Miss Turner was under the impression, she said, that she was at Tarrytown when the family returned from California, but she could not say positively. She was there when they went, and remained during their absence. "Who paid you your wages when you left finally?" asked counsel, and the witness answered that she was paid by Mrs. Dows. "Then," said Mr. Fullerton, "she must have returned from California." Witness supposed, in the first instance, that this must have been the case, but afterward she thought that it might have been paid before Mrs. Dows went. She then explained that she might have received some money when going to visit Mrs. Tilton, and she was not certain that after that visit she ever returned to Mrs. Dows'. The usual recess was taken at this point.

When the session of the court was resumed Miss Turner continued her testimony. Her memory, she said, had been refreshed by Mrs. Tilton's diary, and she was able to say that she remained at Tarrytown until the return of the Dows family from California. Mr. Tilton's first visit to her room was in 1868, in the Spring or Summer. She did not remember that Mrs. Tilton was absent on that occasion, but that was her impression. She could not recollect where the children slept the night that Mr. Tilton came to her room. That visit made a strong impression on her mind. Witness detailed all the circumstances connected with the transaction. He asked her, she said, to let him love her as he wanted to, and that no harm would come to her. "Miss Turner," asked Mr. Fullerton, "didn't that conversation shock you?" and the witness answered that she thought it very strange and singular. She could not say that she was really shocked or frightened, but she thought over it a good deal. "Were you displeased?" asked Mr. Fullerton, and the witness, after a long pause, answered affirmatively. She was then about seventeen years of age. She did not, she thought, tell Mrs. Tilton at that time. She studied over his "affinities" and "physical expressions of love," and thought them very strange. Miss Turner was next cross-examined as to the evidence which she gave before the Committee of Plymouth Church. She spoke of Mr. Tilton having twice visited her room before the committee, but did not go into details concerning his first visit. She was asked, "Did Theodore Tilton ever attempt your ruin?" and she answered, "Yes, on two occasions." Counsel asked, "Did you say, 'I had been sleeping, and woke up and found myself in his arms?'" and she replied, "Yes, but that was a mistake." Witness admitted that in other of her answers before the committee she was mistaken, also, and desired to give her reasons, but counsel interposed an objection. She was then asked if she had not testified before the committee that the two occasions were pretty near together, and she replied that she had, but that it was a mistake. She was also in error in stating that Mrs. Tilton was at these periods at Schoharie. She had not, she said, spoken to anybody concerning her testimony before the committee until about ten minutes prior to appearing before that body. She did not converse with Mrs. Tilton or Mrs. Ovington concerning the scandal. She talked with Mr. Tracy, in Mrs. Ovington's parlor. Up to that time the object of her visit was not spoken of, as far as she remembered. She could not say who accompanied her to the committee. The ten minutes referred to was the only time she had to consider her testimony, and she gave her evidence as the facts occurred to her then, but on further reflection she found that she had made several mistakes. She discovered her errors without the aid of anybody. She was staying at Mrs. Purdy's, in Hicks street, when she made their discovery. Mrs. Morse was staying there, but she did not make any suggestions concerning her mistakes. The witness, in reply to a question as to how she had discovered her mistakes in her testimony, made use of the phrase, "I had it, and could read it," and being pressed to explain it, said that she meant she had it in her mind. It subsequently turned out that Mr. Shearman had given her the book containing all the statements connected with the scandal, and the evidence before the committee, but she denied having read it in that or in any other document. Miss Turner was further cross-examined at length with the view of showing that on the stand she had testified to numerous matters which she had not mentioned before the committee. She had forgotten these things, she said, when before the committee. They did not occur to her mind then. The cross-examination as to when Miss Turner forgot or when she remembered Mr. Tilton's conversation on the occasion of the two visits to her room was very much prolonged. Her intention, she said, when she went before the committee, was to tell the truth, and the whole of it, just as she remembered it then. The persons to whom she had communicated what had occurred between herself and Mr. Tilton were Judge Morse, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Richards, Miss Oakley and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Nobody solicited her to make the communication, but she made it her business to go out one morning and tell the story with the view of showing that Mr. Tilton was not a good man and that Mrs. Tilton was the person who was suffering. This occurred on the morning of Dec. 14, 1870. She did not give details. She had communicated the matter to Mrs. Putnam, of Marietta, Ohio, before this, but without details. She had detailed the transactions as testified to on the stand before Mr. Shearman and a stenographer about a week ago, and had also given details to Mr. Ovington. Miss Turner emphatically denied that she had ever communicated to any one the allegations of Mr. Tilton concerning his wife's adultery with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The court then adjourned.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The jury having been called and responded to their names, Mr. Shearman said: Shall we proceed, Sir?

Mr. Shearman called Miss Bessie Turner.

The Court (addressing the officer of the court squad)—Sergt. Rogers, you will so dispose of your men as to enable them to keep the audience quiet. I don't wish to be obliged to speak for myself, but you will please have the men observe the manner in which the crowd conduct themselves and repress any disorder.

Mr. Shearman (bringing forward photographs)—If your Honor please, we propose to put in evidence these photographs, which have heretofore been marked for identification. They are part of those which were shown to Mr. Tilton on a previous day, and which he could not remember seeing in the house.

The Court—Put them in.

Mr. Shearman—They are part of those which Mr. Fullerton said had been bought in a picture store in Fulton street.

Mr. Fullerton—Wait a moment.

Mr. Morris—No, Sir; these are not the ones which were objectionable.

Mr. Shearman—They are part of the same ones.

Mr. Morris—You had some half a dozen pictures of Mr. Beecher taken from the same plate.

Mr. Shearman—Some of them belonged to the same plate. Three of them were from the same plate.

Mr. Morris—But these are not the same.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

The Court—These have been identified—marked for identification. It is a matter of form, I suppose, and of no importance.

Mr. Beach—Let us understand what they are.

The Court—They were referred to by some witness, and they were marked for identification.

Mr. Beach—What photographs are they?

Mr. Shearman—These are the photographs which were shown to Mr. Tilton, and which he said he had never seen in his house. They were part of a parcel of photographs presented collectively. They were shown to Miss Turner, and she says she identifies them as being in the family, and as having laid around the house. One is a photograph of Dr. Leavitt, three photographs of Mrs. Morse, one of Mr. Beecher, one of Frederick Douglass, one of James H. Bates, and one of Horace Greeley.

Mr. Beach—I don't suppose they are admissible; but I don't care about them. They can't do any harm.

Mr. Shearman—Photographs from the other side were put in evidence. Mark it No. 119.

Mr. Beach—The photograph of Mr. Beecher was put in evidence.

The Court—We will take them.

Mr. Shearman—How many are there?

The Court Stenographer received the exhibits and said: They are marked No. 112. Shall I mark them the same?

Mr. Shearman—The latter is marked No. 111.

The Stenographer—They are all marked No. 111 also; shall I mark them the same?

Mr. Shearman—Mark them all No. 112; very well.

The examination of Miss Turner was resumed by Mr. Porter.

Q.—Miss Turner, I understand from my associate that you desire to make a correction of certain dates you gave us on last Friday? A.—Yes, Sir; I said on Friday that Mr. Tilton first visited me in 1867, and that Mr. Greeley—

Q.—His first visit to your bed? A.—His first to my room.

Q.—To your room? A.—Yes, Sir; I said that Mr. Tilton's visit was in 1867, and Mr. Greeley's was 1868.

Q.—The visit on the occasion when Mr. Greeley was there? A.—Yes, Sir; instead of that I should have stated that Mr. Tilton's first visit was in 1868, and Mr. Greeley's in 1869.

Q.—On the occasion of the first visit—Mr. Tilton's first visit was in 1868? A.—Yes, Sir, 1868.

Q.—The occasion of his first visit to your room that you referred to the other day? A.—1868: yes, Sir.

Q.—And the occasion when you were taken from one room to the other was 1869? A.—Yes, Sir, 1869.

Q.—The last was the occasion when Mr. Greeley was there. Where was Mr. Greeley sleeping? A.—In the front room of the second story, off of the sitting-room.

Q.—And where was your room? A.—In the back part of the hall, second story.

Q.—Second story? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And Mr. Tilton's? A.—Mr. Tilton's was next to mine.

Q.—And a door communicating between the two?

The Witness—Between Mr. Tilton's room and mine?

Mr. Porter—Yes. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Any folding doors? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Both of these rooms had outer doors, then? A.—Outer doors, yes, Sir; you went into the place from the hall.

Q.—Are you able to remember how long you—Mrs. Tilton was absent in New-Brunswick in December, 1870?

Witness—When she brought Florry home?

Mr. Porter—Yes; you thought the other day that she was absent several days? A.—Yes, Sir; but she was only absent one night.

Q.—Only one night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was it that you visited Mr. Beecher? A.—Dec. 14, 1870.

Q.—Had you before that communicated to him anything about these visits to your room?

Before an answer was given a consultation took place between counsel on either side.

Q.—Had you before that communicated to Mr. Beecher the fact that Mr. Tilton was visiting your bed or your bedroom? A.—Not before that time.

Q.—Not before the 14th of December? A.—No, Sir; that was why I visited Mr. Beecher on the 14th of December.

Q.—Did you on that occasion communicate to him anything about the charges which he had made against him?

Witness—That he had made against her, you mean?

Mr. Porter—That he (Mr. Tilton) had made against Mr. Beecher and his wife.

Witness—Did I communicate that to Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Porter—Yes; to Mr. Beecher.

Witness—No, Sir; never to any one.

Q.—Had you prior to your leaving for Marietta communicated to any one other than Mrs. Tilton the charges which had been made against her in respect to Mr. Beecher—the visit to Steubenville, I mean?

Witness—Before going?

Q.—Did you ever communicate to any one other than Mrs. Tilton the charge before you went to Steubenville? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That charge had been made by Mrs. Tilton against Mr. Beecher?

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher and his wife.

Mr. Porter—Yes.

A.—No, Sir; I never communicated that to any one.

Q.—Had you communicated to other persons that—the fact that he had visited your bedroom? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—What did you say?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Porter—Did you receive letters from time to time from Mr. Tilton?

IDENTIFYING LETTERS.

A.—Yes, Sir; I received several letters from him.

Mr. Shearman—A little louder, please, Miss Turner.

The Witness—I received several letters from Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, the reporters have requested both counsel and witness to speak a little louder.

Mr. Porter (showing letter to witness)—Is this a letter which you received from him? A. (After examining it)—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is the date of that? A.—This is Dec. 30, 1866.

Q. (Exhibiting another letter to witness)—Is this a letter also which you received from him? A.—Yes, Sir; this is Jan. 5, 1867.

Q. (Exhibiting to witness another letter)—Is that also a letter which you received from him? A.—Yes, Sir; this is one I received from him while at Mrs. Putnam's, in Marietta.

Mr. Fullerton (to Judge Porter)—How is that, Judge?

Mr. Porter—She says, this is one that I received from him while I was at Marietta.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the third?

Mr. Porter—The third.

Mr. Fullerton—Date, please.

Mr. Porter—Oct. 14, 1870.

The Witness—Oct. 4, 1870.

Mr. Porter (exhibiting an envelope to witness)—Is this the envelope of a letter—the envelope which inclosed a letter from him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The letter is mislaid; I think the letter is mislaid, is it not? Do you know what has become of the letter? A.—No, Sir; I think this is the envelope in which—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—What does she say?

The Witness (continuing)—In which was a letter which I received while at Steubenville, because here it is directed Miss Bessie Turner, care A. M. Read, Female Seminary, Steubenville, Ohio, and I know very well, because I was there at school.

Mr. Porter—That must be then in January, 1872.

The Witness—I have not got the letter which was inside of the envelope—I have not it here; I have it in my trunk.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the letter of January, 1872.

Mr. Porter—It is merely the envelope—January 2, 1872.

Mr. Fullerton—What does she say about the letter?

The Witness—I think I have it in my trunk; I am not sure; I don't know whether I destroyed it or not.

Mr. Porter—Look for it if you please.

Mr. Porter then sat down for a moment, saying to the Court: "My friends are reading the letters, your Honor, and I will suspend for a moment."

Mr. Fullerton—What is the date of that [indicating]?

Mr. Morris—[Inaudible.]

Mr. Fullerton—There is no objection to that, your Honor.

Mr. Porter then read a letter as follows:

TILTON TO BESSIE TURNER.

MOUNT VERNON, Iowa, Jan. 5, 1867.

MY DEAR LIBBY: My wife informs me that you have been ill, so as to need a physician. I regret, but am not surprised to hear this, for I have often noticed with pain that you are very careless and reckless of your health. By and by you will pay the penalty, you will lose your good looks, your round cheeks and your sprightly ways. Bad health is a great enemy to young girls; it quickly turns them into old women; I should be sorry to see you gray-haired on my return to Brooklyn. Our unhappiness, too, covers—

Mr. Fullerton (suggesting)—Causes.

Mr. Porter (continuing)—

Causes wrinkles on young faces. Are you trying to lead a happy life? Sometimes I know you try, and succeed; at other times you don't try, and, of course, fail.

Now, you have already had the doctor for your body; let me be a doctor for your mind. "A cheerful heart," says the proverb, "doeth good like a medicine," and truly I trust that Dr. Barker will conquer your ill health, but it is your own cheerful heart that must conquer your unhappiness. You know I love you very much, and count you as one of my children, but I wish to be the father of a happy family. Steal every day a little of the sunshine and hide it in your heart to make you happy.

Yours ever, THEODORE TILTON.

Mr. Porter then read the following:

OTHER LETTERS FROM TILTON TO BESSIE.

LINDELL HOUSE, ST. LOUIS, DEC. 20, 1866.

MY DEAR BESSIE: I have a moment of leisure before me, and I catch it to show you that I remember the girl who combs my hair. I have to employ barbers for that purpose now.

I have been since early yesterday morning at the largest hotel in the United States. The inclosed is a picture of it. You never saw such a great house except a government building. It is about as large, perhaps larger, than the County Court-house in Brooklyn.

Last evening after I returned from my lecture the great halls were re-echoing to the sound of music. There was a ball. There is a ball here every Wednesday evening. I went in to see the ladies and how they were dressed. Some of them were in pure white, some in variegated colors. The scene reminded me of the ball at the Saratoga Hotel, which, I think, you saw.

I enjoy my travels much, except for the homesickness. It is a pleasant and useful thing to see the world. America is the noblest of countries. It is so large that one must travel many days and months to see it thoroughly. Take a map of the United States, look for the State of Missouri and for the City of St. Louis, then you will know exactly where I am. I have been much further West, as far as Kansas. When in Kansas I was nearly 2,000 miles from home; now I am 1,000; but I can't see any difference between these two distances, so far as either affects my loneliness and yearnings for home.

I trust that you are day by day striving to live a more noble life, to be more and more lovely in your disposition, more and more agreeable to friends, more and more Christian in all your conduct. I have always loved you very much, and wished to see you grow into a noble woman.

Now, good morning, and God bless you.

Ever your friend, THEODORE TILTON.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 4, 1870.

MY DEAR BESSIE: I have long been under the impression that you had so far forgotten me as to write me no letter from Marietta. But Mrs. Tilton has asserted the contrary, and has produced a letter which you sent as long ago as May 24. So it is I that am in your debt, not you in mine. I owe you an apology for not answering your long-ago epistle, which indeed was so long ago that I had forgotten you had ever written it at all.

Mrs. Tilton is to start for Marietta next Monday to make a visit of two weeks to her dearly-beloved friend, Mrs. Putnam.

I trust that you will not go to Nashville until after you have seen the faces once more of your Brooklyn benefactors. I feel compelled to say that I am sorry you are going to Nashville at all. The letter which you lately forwarded to Mrs. Tilton as coming from your Nashville friend seemed to me considerably beneath the dignity of a true lady to write. I am not easy in mind at the prospect of your going among such vulgar people. This I say in strict confidence, and it is not to be repeated to any other person than Mrs. Putnam, to whom I am willing you should show this letter. Your residence in Marietta under Mrs. Putnam's roof has been a matter of many pleasant thoughts with me ever since you went there. I regret that you are to leave the good influences by which I know you are there surrounded. As to the circumstances which compel you to this course I know nothing, but I trust you will think twice before you determine to abandon, of your own accord, so kind a family. Of course, if your future movements are dictated by *their* desire that you should leave Marietta, I have nothing to say on the subject.

While I am writing these lines grandma is here in the second-story front room to watch baby at his bath, which his mother is giving him to his great satisfaction. Alice and Cad have just gone up stairs to bed, for it is about 8 o'clock at night, and Florence is in the parlor entertaining Master Jo. Hunt. The house looks about the same as ever. You have been absent so long from it that we cease to miss you, but not to remember you.

I hope, my dear Bessie, that your life may be long, prosperous and happy. You have many qualities of character which I greatly respect. Your intellectual improvement as evinced in your letters to Mrs. Tilton, is very gratifying both to her and to me. God bless and keep you evermore. Give my warmest regards to Mr. and Mrs. Putnam. I send you my fatherly love. Yours ever.

THEODORE TILTON.

EXAMINATION RESUMED—HER GOING WEST TO SCHOOL.

Mr. Porter (resuming the examination)—Miss Turner, who suggested to you your going West to school? A.—Who suggested it?

Q.—In 1871? A.—Mr. and Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—What did he say about it? A.—He said one Sabbath while I was there—when I was there—

Q.—A little louder, if you please. A.—That he would like to see me up in his study; and I went up, and he asked me how I would like to go to boarding-school; and I said, why, that was—I thought that was too good to be true; I thought he was joking about it; I didn't think he was in earnest; and he said that he and Elizabeth were going to do something nice for me—they were going to send me to boarding-school, and how would I like it? and I was delighted with the idea; and then he told me all about Dr. Reed, the President of the seminary; and he said that Dr. Reed, he thought, would be very kind and very much interested in me, because he had been there—he had lectured in Steubenville, and was entertained at the seminary, and they were very hospitable and very kind and thought a great deal of him, and that, as I would be his ward, they would be very kind to me.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton afterward speak to you about it also? A.—Mrs. Tilton spoke to me about it, too; yes, Sir.

Q.—Was anything said to you by anybody about your going West in connection with these stories about Mr. Beecher? Was that assigned by anybody as a reason for your going West, to your knowledge? A.—No, Sir; no, Sir.

A CORRECTION BY THE WITNESS.

Q.—I understand you desire to correct an impression made by an answer you gave the other day as to the occasion of Mr. Tilton visiting your room? You stated that he laid down. That was the occasion of his first visit to your room. Will you state precisely what you meant? A.—Did I state that he laid down?

Q.—That he laid down on the bed.

Mr. Shearman—It seems to be so reported.

Mr. Porter—Yes; it seems to be so reported.

A.—I thought I said that he leaned over; he came over to the other side of the bed, and leaned over and kissed me "good night;" but then he didn't lay right down on the bed; he was half reclining—in a reclining position; I didn't know I said he laid down.

Q.—You were lying on the front side? A.—Yes; nearest the door.

A.—And he went around the bed to the other side? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that letter in your handwriting, Miss Turner? [Letter handed to witness.] A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you state the circumstances under which it was—

Mr. Morris—One moment. Let me see the letter.

Mr. Porter—It is the letter of Jan. 10, 1871.

Mr. Shearman—Marked D 11.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Porter—I think it will contribute to make the testimony intelligible to read it, even though it is a repetition. [Reading.]

"Jan. 10, 187—"

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I don't know about that while you are on the direct examination. I think not.

Mr. Porter—The jury have forgotten it, perhaps.

Mr. Fullerton—The jury can be made to understand what it is hereafter.

The Court—Well, it is short; I think he may read it.

Mr. Fullerton—I think the witness should not hear the contents of that letter before her cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts—It is already in evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—I know it is in evidence.

The Court—I think they can read it.

Mr. Fullerton—Are they at liberty to read that letter in the presence of the witness, it having already been in evidence? If it is read it must be for her information.

Mr. Porter—There have been so many letters that it will be difficult for the jury to keep them all in mind.

The Court—You see what the purpose of the counsel is?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; but won't that purpose be answered just as well after she has testified in regard to it as to read it?

The Court—He thinks it is a necessary link.

Mr. Porter—I will suspend the reading for a few minutes.

The Court—Well, if you suspend until your examination is closed—

Mr. Porter—No, Sir; I wish to read it in connection with this testimony.

The Court—Very well, Sir; proceed.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH SHE WROTE THE LETTER OF JANUARY, 1871.

Q.—Miss Turner, under what circumstances was this letter of Jan. 10, 1871, written by you? A.—Under what circumstances?

Q.—The circumstances, yes. A.—Mr. Tilton dictated it to me and I wrote it off.

Mr. Fullerton—Who did? A.—Mr. Tilton.

Q.—Was Mrs. Tilton then in the house? A.—That was Jan. 10, I think.

Q.—Jan. 10. I don't mean in the room. Was she in the house? A.—I think she was, Sir. Yes, she was in the house, because I saw her afterward.

Q.—Will you state now the circumstances under which Mr. Tilton dictated this letter to you? Where was it? What was the occasion? A.—It was in his bed-room, where there was a little gas stove in the back room, second-story bed-room.

Q.—Where was he? A.—He was sitting down on the sofa-bedstead in his room.

Q.—Was he well or ill? A.—Was he ill?

Q.—Was he well at that time? A.—Yes; perfectly well.

Q.—Now, will you state how that conversation arose, and what conversation took place between you and him? A.—Why, we were talking about Mrs. Morse; he said something about—

Q.—A little louder? A.—We were talking about Mrs. Morse and he asked me [here the witness hesitated a while, leaning her forehead upon her fan]—if Mrs. Morse had ever—had not bribed me to go around and tell this story about Mr. Beecher.

Q.—About Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir, and I said that Mrs. Morse had said to me, "Bessie, if you will go and tell Mr. Beecher I will give you something nice." But I didn't go and tell Mr. Beecher that. I could not make up my mind to go around and tell Mr. Beecher that, and I didn't tell him. That was the way the conversation began about it.

Q.—Now, go on with the conversation. What did he say that led to this dictating of the letter? Who proposed that you should write that letter?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, one moment. I object to that.

Mr. Porter—That is introductory.

Mr. Fullerton—It is introductory; yes.

Mr. Beach—And quite suggestive, too.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, when she is asked to state that interview she is quite at liberty to state it. A.—Well, I was stating it to the best of my recollection.

Q.—Well, go on. A.—He—[the witness then reflected a moment]—then after he got through about Mrs. Morse, and I had told him that Mrs. Morse had said she would give me something nice if I would go around and tell Mr. Beecher this story, he asked me if I would copy that off in my handwriting and put my name to it, and I did it.

Q.—Who gave the words as you wrote? A.—Mr. Theodore Tilton.

Q.—After it was written you signed it? A.—I put my name to it, yes; just as it is there.

Q.—To whom did you hand it? A.—Theodore Tilton.

Q.—Was it ever in the possession of Mrs. Tilton, so far as you are aware of? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Porter—Now I propose to read it to the jury.

MRS. MORSE TEMPTING HER TO MAKE CHARGES AGAINST MR. TILTON.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1871.

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON: I want to tell you something. Your mother, Mrs. Morse, has repeatedly attempted to hire me by offering me dresses and presents to go to certain persons and tell them stories injurious to the character of your husband. I have been persuaded that the kind attentions shown me by Mr. Tilton for years were dishonorable demonstrations. I never at the time thought that Mr. Tilton's caresses were for such a purpose. I do not want to be made use of by Mrs. Morse or any one else to bring trouble on my two best friends, you and your husband. Bye-bye,

BESSIE TURNER.

Q.—(Another letter handed to the witness)—Is that letter in your writing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—This is exhibit D 10; the other was D 11.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Porter proceeded to read the letter as follows:

SHE DENIES THAT TILTON CARRIED HER FROM HER BED.

JAN. 12.

MY DEAR MRS. TILTON—

Mr. Fullerton—Is there no year?

Mr. Porter—There is no year. [Reading.]

The story that Mr. Tilton once lifted me from my bed, and carried me screaming to his room, and attempted to violate my person, is a wicked lie.

Yours, truly, BESSIE.

Q.—At whose request was that letter or statement written? A.—At Mrs. Tilton's, Sir.

Q.—Will you state from what you wrote it? A.—Yes; the circumstances?

Q.—Yes; state the circumstances? A.—I was around in Remsen street with the ladies, in Remsen street, and I don't know whether it was Florry Tilton or one of the girls that brought a message to me, and I asked the lady if I might go. Mrs. Tilton said in the note she wanted to see me particularly.

Q.—Yes. A.—And I put on my shawl, and went around there, and Mrs. Tilton was in this same room where Mr. Tilton dictated that first one that you read to me, that I signed, and she had this, and she had pen and ink there and a sheet of letter paper, and said she, "Bessie"—

Mr. Beach—Wait a moment. We object to what Mrs. Tilton said.

Q.—Who wrote this first—? A.—The second one?

Q.—Wrote the first words that are contained in it? Is this a copy from any paper? A.—I wrote it from Mrs. Tilton's handwriting.

Q.—Did you object to doing it at first? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On what ground?

Mr. Beach—That is objected to.

The Court—I don't think we can take it, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—They object.

Mr. Beach (to the Court)—Do you admit it.

The Court—Yes. On what ground? It is part of the act of writing the letter.

Mr. Porter—Yes.

A.—I objected on the ground that I would be calling myself a liar; that I had told—

The Court—Well, that is sufficient, isn't it? I think the answer is sufficient.

Mr. Porter—Yes. Did you not use—? A.—Because I had told three or four persons this story, and didn't use the word "screaming from my bed," but however, I said that I would be calling myself a liar; and I remonstrated with Mrs. Tilton about signing it.

Q.—What did you say finally, by way of consent? A.—I signed it by way of consent.

Q.—Did you ever tell anyone that he carried you screaming from the one room to the other?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; one moment.

The Court—She has already said she told others except that. I think the answer is sufficient.

Mr. Porter—We will not press it. If your Honor thinks it is sufficient here—

The Court—Well, I think it is.

Q.—Did you ever tell anybody that he had attempted to violate your person?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; I object to that on the ground that she is not here to testify what she told people.

The Court—I think we have sufficient of the circumstances connected with the letter. We have it very clear that at the time she said the letter would not be true—would contradict what she said before. I think you have sufficient.

Q.—Did you ever tell anyone that Mr. Tilton—

Mr. Evarts here whispered to Mr. Porter.

Mr. Porter—Perhaps I didn't understand you.

The Court—It seems to me the facts are sufficient already.

Mr. Evarts—It may be a matter of opinion. Of course it does not touch the question of the right of introduction. This young lady has written this note, in which she says that the charge or ascription to her of the story that Mr. Tilton had carried her screaming from her bed to his and attempted to violate her person "as a wicked lie." Now, she has narrated what did take place as a matter of fact between Mr. Tilton and herself in her bedroom.

Mr. Fullerton—I withdraw the objection.

Mr. Evarts—Well.

Q.—Did you ever tell any one that he had attempted to violate your person? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How is it? A.—I did; yes.

Q.—Did you tell it to different people? A.—I told it to five persons.

Q.—Was Mr. Tilton aware of the fact that you had told it at the time he got you to write your letter at his dictation? A.—I think he must have been aware of the fact; yes, I can say that he was aware of the fact.

The Court—Well, you have answered. That is sufficient.

Q.—When you told these people about it did you tell it in the same way in which you related it here the other day?

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, now.

A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Not as fully? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I am reminded that there is another point. How was it that Mrs. Morse knew about her husband accusing her with Mr. Beecher? A.—Mr. Tilton?

Q.—Mr. Tilton accusing her of connection with Mr. Beecher? A.—Because—

Mr. Beach—One moment.

Mr. Morris—Wait one moment.

Mr. Beach—Will you please repeat that question?

Q.—How was it that Mrs. Morse was aware—

Mr Evarts here whispered to Mr. Porter, and after a pause the latter said: I supposed I had not asked the question, and my associates agree that I did. That is all.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. FULLERTON.

Q.—Miss Turner, you did not state with much particularity the time when you went to live with Mr. Tilton. I wish to ask you now if you remember the date? A.—Yes, Sir, I remember distinctly—in the Summer of 1864; that is what I stated.

Q.—You recollect the month? A.—It was in July or August; I am not sure which.

Q.—Of 1864? A.—Of 1864; yes, Sir.

Q.—And when did you leave Mr. Tilton's with the intent of staying away? A.—Well, I was there off and on for ten years or more; I left there several times and went away, then came back again; I did not stay on there steadily the whole time.

Q.—When did you leave the first time with the intent of remaining away? A.—The first time, I think, as near as I can recollect, that I left there I went to Springfield, Mass., and stayed some little time.

Q.—How long? A.—I don't remember just now how long, Sir; I went in the Winter, I think, and returned the following Spring as near as I can remember.

Q.—With whom did you remain there?

Witness—In Springfield—shall I mention names?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, yes; I am asking you for them? A.—With Mrs. P. T. Vining.

Q.—When you left there did you return to Mr. Tilton's? A.—I think I did, Sir.

Q.—You went to Mrs. Vining's to live, did you not? A.—I went there to learn to make wax flowers—to preserve natural flowers.

Q.—What year did you go there? A.—I could not state that, Sir.

Q.—Did you remain as long as you expected to when you went? A.—Well, I did not expect how long I would go when I went, for I did not know; I simply went there to be taught how to preserve natural flowers.

Q.—Had you any difficulty while you were there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Of any kind? A.—No, Sir; of any kind.

Q.—No trouble with the family? A.—There was no family except Mrs. Vining and myself.

Mr Fullerton—Well, that is a family. [A laugh.] No trouble at all? A.—No, Sir; no trouble at all.

Q.—How? A.—No, Sir; no trouble at all.

Q.—Mrs. Vining made no complaints against you of any kind? A.—Oh, no, Sir; on the contrary, she seemed to like me very much, and seemed very kind and pleasant to me.

Q.—You returned to Mr. Tilton's, and how long did you remain before you left again?

Witness—Did I return to Mr. Tilton's then, and how long did I remain?

Q.—Where did you go when you left Mr. Vining's?

Witness—Mrs. Vining's.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Mrs. Vining's? A.—I think I went back; I don't know whether I returned to Mrs. Tilton's or went to the Elizabeth Street Home.

Q.—Well, can't you recall now where you went when you left Mrs. Vining's? A.—I have just said that I am not sure whether I went back to the Home or returned to Mrs. Tilton's.

Q.—If you went to the Elizabeth Street Home when you left Mrs. Vinings, how long did you remain there? A.—I remained until I went somewhere else.

Mr. Fullerton—Very likely; but will you tell me how long you remained there? A.—Well, I can't, Sir.

Q.—About how long? A.—Well, I can't say, Sir.

Q.—Well, give us the best recollection you have on the subject? A.—I don't think I have any recollection on the subject.

Q.—Remained there several months? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—Several weeks? I have not any recollection, Sir, how long I remained.

Q.—Do you recollect the year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it in 1866? A.—I could not tell you, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell us whether it was one week or twelve months that you remained at the Home?

Witness—When I returned to Mrs. Vining's?

Q.—Remained at that Home? A.—I could not tell you, Sir.

Q.—Well, Miss Turner, you will excuse me for pressing the question.

Witness—Yes, Sir; certainly.

Q.—You remember the year you left the Home in Elizabeth street?

Witness—Do I remember?

Mr. Fullerton—You heard my question very plainly, Miss Turner, and you will please answer.

Witness—No, Sir, I don't remember.

Q.—You can give us no idea of the length of time you were there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Whether it was a month or a year? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, was it two years that you were there? A.—I have not any recollection, Sir, how long it was.

Mr. Fullerton—You will excuse me if I add another year, and perhaps you will be able to answer.

Witness—No, Sir; I don't think I will.

Q.—Was it as much as that? A.—I can't tell, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—You don't know but you are there yet?

Witness—I know I am in a court-room now, Sir.

Q.—When did you leave there? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—When you left Elizabeth street, can't you tell where you went? A.—I have stated I don't know whether I went to the Elizabeth Street Home or to Mr. Tilton's.

Mr. Fullerton—That is quite foreign to my question. I asked you when you left Elizabeth street where you went? A.—Well, I don't know that I was there to leave, because I said I don't know whether I went to Elizabeth street or to Mr. Tilton's.

Q.—Were you ever at the Elizabeth Street Home? A.—Yes, Sir; I was there two or three different times.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, we will speak of the first time that you were there after having gone to Mr. Tilton's to live. Now, where did you go when you left the Elizabeth Street Home the first time after you went there, leaving Mr. Tilton's or leaving Mrs. Vining's? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Now, don't you remember where you went? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—To live? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to the Elizabeth Street Home more than once? A.—I went there two or three times, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you did not hear my question.

Witness—Did you not ask me if I went there more than once?

Mr. Fullerton—I did, but I only put part of my question before you interrupted me.

Witness—Excuse me if I interrupted you.

Q.—Did you go to the Elizabeth Street Home more than once during the time you were living at Mr. Tilton's, or within the ten years you speak of? A.—I have gone there two or three times.

Q.—Did you go to the Elizabeth Street Home before you went to Mr. Tilton's? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then your visits to that Home were all within the ten years you speak of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you tell me how long you were there the second time that you went?

Witness—How long I was at the Home.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—No, Sir; I don't think I can.

Q.—Can you give me the time you were there? A.—There was one time when I was there some little time, but whether it was the first or second or third time I can't say.

Q.—Well, how long was it when you were there some little time? A.—Well probably two or three months, as near as I can say.

Q.—Two or three months? A.—Two or three months, as near as I can say.

Q.—After that visit to the Home that you now speak of, where did you go when you left? A.—I went at that time, I think, to live with Mr. William Dows, of Twenty-second street.

Q.—How long did you live with Mr. Dows—Mr. William Dows? A.—I think I went there just before they went to the country for their Summer residence.

Q.—Where was that? A.—That was somewhere near Irvington, I think.

Q.—Tarrytown was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was Mr. David Dows, I think, was it not, and not William?

Witness—Did I say William?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—Yes, Sir, Mr. David Dows.

Q.—You remained, then, at the Home until you went to Mr. Dows' to live? A.—I was at the Home when I went to Mr. Dows' to live.

Q.—And you had been there several months?

Witness—At the Home?

Mr Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—As near as I recollect, I was there two or three months.

Q.—Two or three months—several months? A.—Yes, Sir.

HOW LONG DID SHE REMAIN AT MR. DOWS'.

Q.—Now do you recollect the year when you went to Mr. Dows'? A.—No, sir; I do not.

Q.—How long did you remain with Mr. Dows? A.—I went there, I think, late or early in the Spring; I don't know which it was; it was in the Spring, and I left there late in the Summer or early in the Fall, I think.

Q.—And when you left there where did you go? A.—From Mr. Dows'?

Q.—Yes? A.—I think I returned to Mrs. Tilton's.

Q.—And what time did you return to Mrs. Tilton's, after leaving Mrs. Dows'? A.—I think as soon as I left there; I cannot tell you what time it was, except that I left there, as I stated, in the latter part of the Summer or early in the Fall, and then I went right back to Mrs. Tilton's.

Q.—Went to Mrs. Tilton's after leaving Mrs. Dows'? A.—I think so; I am not positive.

Q.—Was Mrs. Tilton at home when you left Mrs. Dows' house and went to Mrs. Tilton's? A.—Mrs. Tilton was home when I went to see her.

Q.—She was at home? A.—She was at home and her mother was with her.

Q.—Had she been away during the preceding Summer? A.—While I was at Mrs. Dows'?

Q.—Yes? A.—I don't remember; she generally went away in the Summer.

Q.—Do you know whether she had been away during that Summer? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—Did you visit Mrs. Tilton during the period that you were at the Home in Elizabeth street, during your stay there, or during your stay at Mr. Dows', until you returned in the Autumn, as you state? A.—It seems to me that I came from Tarrytown one day to see Mrs. Tilton and visit her, but I am not sure.

Q.—You are not sure? A.—I have a faint recollection of it, but I am not sure.

Q.—Then you cannot state, as I understand you, with any degree of certainty whether during the period that you were at the Home, or during the period that you were at Mr. Dows' that you visited Mrs. Tilton's family in Brooklyn? A.—I stated that I have a faint recollection of leaving Mrs. Dows' in Brooklyn and visiting Mrs. Tilton one day.

Q.—I am aware you stated you have a faint recollection; now, I ask you if you can state with any certainty that you did make such visit, or is it just a mere slight recollection? A.—I stated, Sir, that it was a mere slight recollection.

Q.—Then from the time that you went to that Home up to the time that you left Mr. Dows' residence in Tarrytown, and returned to Mrs. Tilton's, you did not see Mr. Tilton or Mrs. Tilton, except the possibility that you may have visited them during the Summer, as you have mentioned? A.—Do you mean to say that after I went to Mrs. Dows' that I never saw Mr. or Mrs. Tilton?

Q.—No; now listen to my question? A.—I cannot state positively.

Q.—Now listen to my question—from the time that you went to the Home, whenever it was, up to the time when you returned to Mrs. Tilton's house in the Autumn, after leaving Mrs. Dows', did you see Mr. or Mrs. Tilton? A.—I have a faint recollection of seeing Mrs. Tilton; I am not sure; I cannot state positively.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Tilton? A.—I do not remember, Sir.

Q.—Now, can not you recall the season of the year when you went to the Home, just preceding the time when you went to Mr. Dows'? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do not you recollect that you were at the Home all the Winter that time? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Don't you recollect that you were there on New-Year's Day—at the Home in Elizabeth street? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is there nothing by which you can fix the time when you went to the Home? A.—No, Sir; I do not think there is.

Q.—What time in the Spring was it that you went to Mr. Dows'—can you tell me that? A.—I think it was early—I don't know whether it was early or late in the Spring; it was just before they left for their residence in Tarrytown; I cannot state that positively.

Q.—You were with them some time in Twenty-second street? A.—I was with them, I think, about a week, Sir.

Q.—Before they— A.—It may have been longer.

Q.—Was it not Twenty-third street? A.—Booth's Theatre is in Twenty-second.

Mr. Fullerton—It is in Twenty-sixth street.

Mr. Beach—No, Twenty-third street.

Mr. Fullerton—It is in Twenty-third street? A.—It was in Twenty-third street.

Q.—They lived in Twenty-third street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On the north side of the street? A.—I do not know whether it was the north or the south side.

WHEN TILTON VISITED HER ROOM.

Q.—I think you corrected your testimony, Miss Turner, as to the years in which Mr. Tilton visited your room, or your bed—won't you repeat, please, what you stated this morning? A.—I stated this morning that it was in 1868 and in 1869.

Q.—Now, please, what season of the year was it in 1868, when he visited your room? A.—I think it was in the Spring or the Summer; it was warm—I think it was warm weather.

Q.—And in the year 1869, what season of the year was it when he visited your room? A.—That was in the Summer.

Q.—In the Summer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You stated on Friday that the first visit to your room was in 1867? A.—1867 and 1868.

Q.—And that was an error? A.—Yes, Sir; that was a mistake.

Q.—It was now 1868 and 1869, was it, instead of 1867 and 1868? A.—1868 and 1869, instead of 1867 and 1868, as I stated on Friday.

Q.—You have reflected on that since Friday last, and have fixed it in your mind so that you are quite satisfied those are the two years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was Mrs. Tilton in 1869 when he visited your room? Mrs. Tilton had gone to Monticello, I think, Sir, with Ralph and the wet nurse—Kate Smith.

Q.—Now, Miss Turner, permit me to ask if—A.—I say I think she went to Monticello, but I am not sure.

Q.—Permit me to recall your attention to this year again—are you not mistaken in saying that it was 1868 or 1869 when he visited your room? A.—No, Sir; 1868 and 1869.

Q.—Are you quite sure you were not right on Friday in saying that it was 1867 and 1868? A.—I am sure that I was not correct on Friday.

Q.—Are you quite sure in 1869, when he visited your room, Mrs. Tilton was at Monticello? A.—Mrs. Tilton was away, and I think she went to Monticello, and I bade her good-bye at the carriage door.

A LETTER DIFFICULT TO IDENTIFY.

Q.—In whose handwriting is the letter which I show you? A.—If you will permit me to read it over—

Q.—Cannot you tell in whose handwriting it is without reading it over? A.—I don't think it is much like mine.

Q.—Is not the letter written by you to Mrs. Tilton? A.—I wrote a number of letters to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Is not that the letter written by you to Mrs. Tilton? A.—I will tell you—the writing looks so bad—I must have improved very much since, if the writing is mine; I do not recognize that as my handwriting.

Q.—You do not recognize it as your handwriting? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did write to Mrs. Tilton from Tarrytown, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir; I wrote to her several times.

Q.—I put the question to you directly—is not the letter in your hands, to the best of your belief, in your handwriting? A.—No, Sir; it is not, to the best of my belief, because I do not recognize it as my handwriting.

Q.—Please read it all over—from beginning to end? A.—Out loud?

Q.—No, not out loud—for your own satisfaction? A.—Yes, Sir; it is mine.

Q.—Oh, it is yours? A.—It is mine; but the writing—I have improved so much since in writing that I did not recognize the writing; at least I must have improved.

Mr. Evarts—It is suggested, if your Honor please, that this draught is a little too direct upon the audience.

Judge Neilson—Will the officers see that it is closed?

Mr. Evarts—It is a pretty cold day.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Mr. Reporter, will you be kind enough to read the last answer of the witness?

The Stenographer (reading)—Yes, Sir, this is mine; but the writing—I have improved so much since that I do not recognize the writing—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Please read it a little louder; I want the jurors to hear it.

The Stenographer (reading)—Yes, Sir, this is mine; but the writing—I have improved so much since that I do not recognize the writing; at least, I must have improved.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The Witness—I meant to have said I did not recognize the writing.

Mr. Fullerton—You meant to say you did not recognize the writing at first?

A.—I cannot really say that I recognize the writing at last, but speaking of beds of flowers, and all those things, brought to my mind that I had written to Mrs. Tilton about that, so I know it is my letter. That is the way I remember it.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; [to the court.] I offer it in evidence. [Reading.]

BESSIE TURNER TO MRS. TILTON.

TARRYTOWN, May 24, 1869.

MY DEAREST FRIEND: We arrived here on Saturday, and everything is so beautiful and pleasant that I hardly know what to tell you first. Their residence here is just as pleasant as can be; beautiful walks, all kinds of flowers, and some of the most beautiful birds I ever saw. It has been a charming day here, and myself with the rest of the family attended the Episcopal Church. It is a beautiful walk from the house, and so beautifully shaded with trees that you hardly need a sunshade; but I cannot say that I enjoyed the preaching as much as Mr. Beecher's.

I have the prettiest little room imaginable; it overlooks some beautiful beds of flowers, and as I sit here writing to you the air is so fragrant and delightful that I wish with all my heart you and the children could enjoy it with me. I have thought of you every moment since I left you, and I thought how little I appreciated all the long years you bore so patiently with my sullen nature; and now that I am thrown among strangers, and dependent upon myself, is the time I have felt the need of such a friend as you were to me. But as you have before told me, there is still a dearer friend who would be a father to the fatherless, and if I ever find him I should be very happy.

Please write me, and let me know just how you are, for I am very anxious about you. Give my love to Mr. Tilton and dear Carroll, and tell him Bessie will bring him a little bouquet of flowers when I come back. If you have a picture of yourself and Carroll to spare, I would like very much to have it, as I have not any of either. You were very kind and thoughtful to send me that bright new dollar, and I thank you very much indeed.

I have inclosed two shrubs to make the letter smell sweet, and with much love to the children and a double share to yourself,

I remain, very truly yours, BESSIE.

Please direct letter care David Dows.

A LITTLE DIFFICULTY ABOUT DATES.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Miss Turner, you observe that the date of that letter is May 24, 1869. Will you explain, then, how long—

The Witness (interrupting)—I did not observe the date at all, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton (handing letter to witness)—Please observe it; it becomes quite important. You were then at David Dows', in Tarrytown in 1869, during the Summer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, Mr. Tilton did not come to your

sed at David Dows', did he? A.—No, Sir; he came to my bed though in 1869, because I left Mr. Dows' in the Summer, as I stated.

Q.—You forget you stated you left in the Autumn? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I beg your pardon, Sir.

Q.—You did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was after you left Mr. Dows', and went to Tilton's, that he came to your bed? A.—It was after; it was in the Summer of 1869.

Q.—Well, it was after you left David Dows', was it, or was it before you went there? A.—It was after I left David Dows'.

Q.—After you left David Dows'. Now reflect just as long as you choose? A.—Yes; I don't need to reflect.

Q.—You don't need to reflect. Very well; then it was after you left David Dows', and returned to Mr. Tilton's, that he came to your bed, was it? A.—It was in 1869; in the—

Mr. Fullerton—Now, I beg pardon; that doesn't answer my question.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't know.

Mr. Fullerton—No; don't you interfere; it won't do any good; it will only do harm. [To the witness]—Now was it after you left David Dows' house and returned to Mr. Tilton's that Mr. Tilton came to your room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are quite positive of that? A.—Quite positive; yes, Sir.

Q.—Can't be any mistake about that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You recollect now that it was after your return from David Dows'?

The Witness—When I spoke of Mr. Greeley, I did not recollect anything about David Dows.

The Stenographer (to the witness)—Mr. Greeley, did you say?

The Witness—Yes, Sir; Mr. Greeley.

Mr. Fullerton—Was that the time Mr. Greeley was there at Mr. Tilton's house—was that after you were at David Dows?

The Witness—After I was at David Dows?

Q.—Yes. A.—Mr. Greeley was at Mr. Tilton's house while I was there in the Summer of 1869; he spent two or three days there; perhaps longer.

Q.—While you were there? A.—While I was there; yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, have you any recollection what time you left David Dows'? A.—I have stated, Sir, in the Summer.

Q.—How did you come from Tarrytown to Brooklyn? A.—How did I come from Tarrytown to Brooklyn?

Mr. Fullerton—You heard my question distinctly; now don't repeat it, please.

The Witness—I took the cars from Tarrytown to New-York, and I then came over the ferry to Brooklyn, and walked up to Mrs. Tilton's.

Q.—Who came with you? A.—Nobody came with me; the man went to the cars with me at Tarrytown, Sir; their man who used to be around the house there.

Q.—Did David Dows' family leave Tarrytown that Summer to go anywhere? A.—I think they did go away; I think they went to California while I was there.

Q.—Do you know what time they went? A.—They went when we first went there; I think, perhaps, the latter part of May, but I could not say positively.

Q.—Did you remain at the house after they went to California? A.—After they went to California?

Q.—Yes. A.—I don't remember; I guess I was there.

Q.—How? A.—I think I was there when they returned.

Q.—When did they return? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—About how long were they absent? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—About how long? A.—I can't say, Sir.

Q.—Who of the family went to California? A.—Mr. and Mrs. Dows, I think; I don't know what other members.

Q.—How? A.—I don't know whether any one else went with them or not; I don't remember.

Q.—Now, you returned, you say, to Mrs. Tilton's, then, in the Summer of 1869. How long did you remain there then, before you left and went somewhere else? A.—I think I was there two or three weeks, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—A little louder.

The Witness—Two or three weeks, Sir, I think.

A VISIT TO MRS. TILTON'S PARENTS.

Mr. Fullerton—And where did you go when you left—when you next left Mrs. Tilton's, after you returned from David Dows'? A.—In 1869 I went to Keyport, N. J., to Mrs. Tilton's parents.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—I cannot remember just how long.

Q.—How? A.—I cannot remember just how long.

Q.—Well, about how long? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Was any other member of Mr. Tilton's family at Keyport when you went there? A.—I think Annie Tilton was there; I am not sure.

Q.—Do you recollect of any other member of the family who was there?

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Fullerton, which family do you mean?

Mr. Fullerton—The Tilton family, I mean.

The Witness—Mr. and Mrs. Tilton were there.

Mr. Fullerton—I do not mean the elder Mr. Tilton's family. What other member of Theodore Tilton's family was at his father's at Keyport when you were there? A.—I said I thought Miss Annie Tilton was there, but I am not sure.

Q.—What other member was there? A.—There was Katie McDonald; I think they considered her as a member of the family.

Q.—Yes, that is right. Was she there when you arrived there, or did she go with you? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Or did she follow you to Keyport? A.—Did she follow me to Keyport?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir; she did not follow me.

Q.—Who went with you? A.—Nobody went with me.

Q.—Now, can you say whether Katie McDonald was there when you arrived or came there after you did? A.—I don't remember; I remember seeing her there, but when she came there I could not say; but I know she did not go down with me.

Q.—Do you know what time you left Keyport and returned to Brooklyn? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember the season of the year? A.—Well, I know when I returned that I went around to Mrs. Morse's to see if Mrs. Tilton had gotten home, and she had gotten home, and then I went around there; it seemed to me it was in the early part of the Fall; I won't be certain.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton had been to Monticello, hadn't she? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so.

Q.—Yes; and you did not return from Keyport until after Mrs. Tilton had returned from Monticello, or wherever it was? A.—I did not say Monticello; she had been away, and I think at Monticello.

Q.—I understand what you said. Then, if it were Monticello where Mrs. Tilton had been, you didn't return to Mr. Tilton's house until after Mrs. Tilton had returned from Monticello? A.—Until after she had returned, wherever she had been away; I did not return until I found Mrs. Tilton there, because I came from Keyport, and went over to Mr. Bates' house, where Mrs. Morse was, and asked if Mrs. Tilton had returned, and she said she had, and I went around and saw Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Then you found her at the house when you first returned, didn't you? A.—I didn't go to the house first.

Q.—When you first went to the house you found Mrs. Tilton there, after you returned from Keyport? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whatever date that was, did Katie McDonald return with you from Keyport? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did she remain behind at Keyport? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how long after you returned did Katie McDonald return? A.—I could not tell you, Sir.

Q.—You have no recollection upon that subject? A.—No, Sir.

HOW LONG WAS SHE AT TILTON'S HOUSE IN 1869?

Q.—Now, Miss Turner, will you be kind enough to fix your recollection and tell me, as near as you can, how long you were at Mr. Tilton's house in 1869—in the Summer of 1869—after you returned from Mr. Dows' and before you went to Keyport? A.—I think two or three weeks, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—That is as near as you can get at it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Greeley there during that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are quite certain that Mr. Greeley arrived at the house before you left and went to Keyport, are you? A.—Before I left and went to Keyport?

Q.—Yes. A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—You are certain of that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And who composed the family when Mr. Greeley was there? A.—Mr. Greeley, Mr. Tilton, Katy Burke, and myself.

Q.—Now, is it not true, ma'am, that you went down to Keyport before Mr. Greeley's arrival— A.—No, Sir.

Q.—One moment. Well, let it stand now. Is it not true that when you left that Katie McDonald was the only person remaining in the house besides Mr. Tilton? A.—When I left, Mr. Greeley and Katy Burke and Mr. Tilton were in the house.

Q.—It is not true, then, that Katie McDonald was the only person remaining behind when you left and went to Keyport, except Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't remember seeing Katie McDonald.

Q.—How? A.—I don't remember seeing Katie McDonald.

Q.—Well, then, can you say that she was there when you left and went to Keyport? A.—I don't remember anything about Katie McDonald being at Mr. Tilton's when I left and went to Keyport.

Q.—Were you not sent down to Keyport in advance of the arrival of Mr. Tilton—Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Beach—Greeley.

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Greeley, and was not Katie McDonald kept behind to fix Mr. Greeley's room for his reception? A.—Please repeat your question.

Q.—Were you not sent down to Keyport in advance of the arrival of Mr. Greeley, and was not Katie McDonald kept a few days at the house for the purpose of arranging the room for the reception of Mr. Greeley? A.—I do not remember anything about Katie McDonald; but I was sent down to Keyport after this occurrence, in 1869, when Mr. Greeley was there.

Q.—You do not recollect, then, that Katie McDonald remained behind to adjust Mr. Greeley's room? A.—I said, sir, I did not recollect seeing Kate McDonald there at all; I saw her down at Mr. Tilton's after I had gone there—down at Keyport.

Q.—Yes; how long did you remain at Mr. Tilton's after your return from Keyport, did I understand you to say? A.—I do not think I said how long I was.

Q.—Well, how long did you remain? A.—I don't know.

WHERE SHE WENT AFTER RETURNING FROM KEYPORT.

Q.—Well, where did you go next after your return from Keyport, when you left Mr. Tilton's house to remain away? A.—Where did I go next? I think I went to Mrs. Putnam's.

A.—And when was that? A.—That was in 1870, in—

Q.—What time? A.—I will tell you the month in a minute; In February, I think, 1870.

Q.—Yes? A.—I remained there about eight or nine weeks.

Q.—And you left there to return on the 9th of November, didn't you? A.—Left Marietta?

Q—Yes. A.—On the 9th of November; yes, Sir.

Q.—1870? A.—1870.

Q.—And how many days were you occupied in making the journey from there to New-York or Brooklyn? A.—Only one day, I think, and one night.

Q.—One day and one night? A.—I think we returned Nov. 10.

Q.—The 10th? A.—Yes, Sir; left there Nov. 9, and got here Nov. 10.

Q.—You did not expect to return from Marietta, I believe, when you went to Marietta, did you—to return to Mr. Tilton's when you went to Marietta? A.—I could not say what my expectations were. I didn't think anything about it, whether I returned or not.

Q.—You returned with Mrs. Tilton only because she was in ill health, I understand you? A.—I returned with her because I did not think she was fit to travel alone, and the doctor did not think she was fit to travel alone.

Q.—If she had been in robust health? A.—I wanted to return with her any way. I wanted to come back with her so as to be with her.

Q.—Did you expect to return with her? A.—Oh, probably I would not have thought of that if she had not been so sick.

Q.—Then the immediate cause of your return to Mr. Tilton's was the ill health of Mrs. Tilton? A.—Because I did not think she was able to travel alone.

ANY TROUBLE AT MR. DOWS'.

Q.—Yes? Now we will go back to Mr. Dows' place. Did you have any trouble at Mr. Dows'? A.—Any trouble?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you make any trouble in the family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you not taken to task for misconduct there? A.—Well, I don't know whether it would be called taking to task or not; I was—I remember one instance of cutting out a dress while Mrs. Dows was busy, and I think her daughter told that I was cutting out my dress when I ought to have been sewing for Mrs. Dows.

Q.—Well, were you not taken to task while you were there for telling falsehoods? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—Neither by Mrs. Dows nor Mr. Dows? A.—No, Sir—no, Sir.

Q.—Left there pleasantly, did you? A.—Yes, Sir; quite pleasantly.

Q.—Not discharged? A.—Well—when it came time for—when Mrs. Dows paid me—I think I had been there one month—there may have been something said; it seems to me that I spoke first, and said that I didn't think that I—that she was—that I satisfied her exactly, and I think I was the one to speak first.

Q.—Are you quite sure of that? A.—I could not say I was quite sure, Sir, but I think that was the way.

Q.—Were you not taken to task there for telling falsehoods? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—Nothing of the kind occurred? A.—Nothing of the kind occurred about telling falsehoods.

Q.—You were not accused of telling falsehoods about anything while you were there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, did Mrs. Dows say anything about being satisfied or dissatisfied with you? A.—I don't remember, exactly, what she said.

Q.—You say when she paid you for the month? A.—I think I had been there a month. I think—I don't know whether I had been there a month, or whether it was when I had asked permission to go a day and see Mrs. Tilton, and then I wanted some money to go; I think that was the way it was, and I think I had been there about a month.

Q.—Did they give you permission to go and see Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; Mrs. Dows gave me permission.

Q.—Did you return to Mrs. Dows' after that? A.—I think I did, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—I think I did; I don't remember exactly.

Q.—How long did you remain after you returned? A.—I said I didn't remember whether I returned or not; I did not know.

Q.—Well, can you tell whether you returned to Mrs. Dows' after you obtained permission to visit Mrs. Tilton? A.—I do not remember whether I returned or not, Sir.

Q.—Now, was not Mrs. Dows in California at the time? A.—At what time?

Q.—When you returned to Mrs Tilton. A.—In California?

Q.—Yes. A.—I don't know that I went to see Mrs. Tilton while Mrs. Dows was in California, because she gave me some money to go; she could not have been in California—

Q.—Well, I understood you to say that Mrs. Dows went to California after you had been there about a month, and you said after her return.

Mr. Evarts—No.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. A.—No, Sir; I did not say that; I said that Mrs. Dows went to California after I was there, but I do not think I stated how long I was there.

Q.—Didn't you say in your cross-examination that after you had been there about a month Mrs. Dows went to California?

Mr. Evarts—Wait.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. I asked her if she said—

Mr. Evarts—We have the right to know what she said.

Mr. Tracy—The record shows what she said.

Mr. Fullerton—You are not the record, however.

Mr. Tracy—No, Sir; I am not the record.

Mr. Fullerton—You have got another record.

Mr. Tracy—The counsel has no right to ask her what she said on her cross-examination. I object to it.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Did you say that Mrs. Dows went to California after you had been there about a month?

Mr. Tracy—If the witness said that, I submit the record shows what she said, and I submit the counsel has no right to ask the question what she said on cross-examination.

The Witness—I don't remember—

Mr. Shearman—Miss Turner, wait until the counsel makes his objection.

Mr. Fullerton—So Brother Shearman says.

The Court—The right to put such a question—

Mr. Fullerton—How, Sir?

The Court—I was about to observe that the right to put such a question depends upon whether the previous statement is clear or well understood. If there is any ambiguity about it, you have a right to put it. I do not recollect.

Mr. Tracy—That is so, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Then there is ambiguity there?

The Court—No, that does not follow.

Mr. Beach—Does your Honor intimate that under any circumstances on cross-examination, we have not a right to ask the witness whether she has not previously stated a certain fact in her cross-examination?

The Court—I understand—

Mr. Beach—As a test of recollection?

The Court—I understand that that applies to cases where the answer already given may not be fully or perfectly understood.

Mr. Beach—May it not be for the purpose of testing the recollection of the witness in the presence of the court and jury? I submit, Sir, that it is the right of the cross-examiner to put a question of that character, and that it is the best and surest and most certain test of the recollection and strength of memory of the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—It is a right I never heard questioned before, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Nor I, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—And one that I have exercised a thousand times.

Mr. Tracy—I know you have.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, you know one thing.

Mr. Tracy—Yes, I know a good many things.

THE RIGHT TO TEST THE RECOLLECTION OF THE WITNESS.

Mr. Fullerton—I say, Sir, that I have the right to test the recollection of this witness, to know whether or not she has already stated that Mrs. Dows went to California about a month after she got there. And I have this right, Sir, to put the question for the purpose of having her correct her testimony if she were in error. I shall give her the largest opportunity to make these corrections. I am not here for the purpose of entrapping the witness by getting her to state what she does not desire to state; and if she has stated that Mrs. Dows went to California about a month after she arrived there, and that was wrong, I want to call her attention to it and have her correct it, if it be within her power to correct it.

Mr. Evarts—I suppose, if your Honor please, the right of the cross-examiner is this, undoubtedly: When any point in a witness' testimony has been misunderstood by the examining counsel, or has escaped his attention, he has the right, undoubtedly, to reinform himself accurately upon that subject. That is not complained of. But there is a great difference between that right and the exercise or assumption of the right of imputation that a witness has said something contrary, and then, when she now states it correctly, presenting it as if it was a correction, when it is simply a restatement of what she has said. And by the insertion of such questions as counsel know how to frame, a witness can be brought into that situation. But that is not a just exercise of the right of cross-examination, and therefore the courts do not allow this constant repetition of inquiries.

The Court—Less an assumption in them that the witness has said something contrary to what she has said—

Mr. Beach—Allow me to say—

Mr. Evarts—And every witness has a right to have an assumption put to her or him correctly on what she has already testified.

Mr. Beach—Allow me to say this is not an assumption of anything. We simply put to her the direct question whether she so testified.

Mr. Evarts—You put it in this form: "Have you not already testified?" and it carries an imputation that she has already testified—

The Court—Or carries a suggestion that a correction may be proper.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, in that point of view. If she says it was not so, then it is assumed that it is a correction, when it is simply a repetition of what her correct testimony on the record will be found to be. And so the witness is held up in the light of having needed to make a correction and having made a correction, when the error is in the assumption that is interpolated between her first and second answers by the imperfect memory of the counsel.

Mr. Beach—Then her answer will correct that imperfect memory. We ask her if she has not so testified. If she says no that ends it: if she says yes, she has an opportunity to explain.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Sir, I insist upon the question.

Mr. Evarts—What she has testified is recorded, and what my learned friend says is a test of a witness' memory, as to whether she said so and so in the course of a cross-examination. A witness' memory is tested by its general reach, not by carrying in her mind everything she has said in her cross-examination.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I want to see if she can reach as far one time as she did another.

The Court—Repeat your question.

CROSS-EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Have you not stated on your cross-examination that Mrs. Dows went to California about a month after you went to live with her at Tarrytown? A.—I think—I know that I stated that Mrs. Dows went to California after we went to Tarrytown, but I do not remember that I said a month or how long.

The Court—Very well.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, I propose to turn to the record and see, Sir. I adopt the counsel's method of turning to the question to see whether it was right. Will the stenographer turn to it?

The official stenographer stated that he did not have the portion referred to, as it was taken by an assistant who had left the court-room.

Mr. Evarts—If there is any error in it, or if there is objection to it, this can be remarked on in its proper place.

Mr. Beach—The object of this is to present it to the witness and ask her to explain it.

The Court—And see if it requires correction.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; I want it explained. Here is the stenographer who has got it.

The Court—Have you got it, Mr. Norcross?

Mr. Norcross [a stenographer]—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Please read.

Mr. Norcross [reading.]

"Q.—Did David Dows' family leave Tarrytown that Summer to go anywhere? A.—I think they did go away. I think they went to California.

Q.—Do you know what time they went? A.—They went when I first went there, perhaps the latter part of May, but I could not say positively.

Q.—Did you remain at the house after they went to California? A.—I don't remember, unless I was there when they returned.

Q.—When did they return? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—How long were they absent? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—About how long? A.—I couldn't say."

Mr. Beach—That is all.

Mr. Norcross—One moment.

"Q.—Who of the family went to California? A.—Mr. and Mrs. Dows, I think."

The Court—That is enough.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not enough; it may be enough for you, [defendant's counsel,] but it is not enough for me.

Mr. Evarts—There was but one question asked her, and that was as to the time she stated Mr. and Mrs. Dows went to California.

Mr. Beach—You are getting what she said on that subject.

Mr. Fullerton—The question was whether she said they went there after she had been there about a month.

The Court—That has already been read.

Mr. Norcross—It is but a question below. [Reading.]

"A.—Mr. and Mrs. Dows, I think; I don't know whether any one else went with them or not; I don't recollect.

Q.—Now you returned, you say, to Mrs. Tilton's in 1869. How long did you remain there before you left? A.—I think I was there about two or three weeks, Sir."

That is all.

Mr. Porter—Your Honor perceives that this imputation against the witness was entirely unfounded.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor does not perceive any such thing.

The Court—Well, the witness does not appear to have said that they went after she had been there about a month.

The Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Not in the least. She said that they went there after she got there, and she thought in the latter part of May, and they put in evidence her letter dated the 17th of May, which speaks of her having come there the day before.

Mr. Fullerton—So that they went to California before she had been there a month.

Mr. Evarts—Yes—

Mr. Fullerton—All the better.

Mr. Evarts—No matter about "all the better;" that is arguing the case. The question is whether you correctly stated to the witness her previous testimony.

Mr. Beach—He said about a month, Sir; she said she went there about the month of May.

Mr. Fullerton—Less than a month.

Mr. Porter—In other words, their statement was incorrect.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, it was not as favorable to ourselves as we might have made it. That is an error we fell into.

The Court—Well, proceed now.

Q.—Now, Miss Turner, how strong is your impression that you were there when they returned from California? A.—How strong is it?

Q.—Yes. A.—It is not strong at all.

Q.—Well, I understood you to say that you were under the impression you were there when they returned? A.—Yes, but not under a "strong impression;" I am not sure.

Q.—Well, that was an event that would fasten itself upon your mind, was it not? A.—No, Sir; I don't know that it would.

Q.—The absence of a family to California and their return to the house, wouldn't that impress you so that you would recollect the fact whether you were there or not? A.—No, Sir; I cannot say whether I was there or not; I think, perhaps, I was.

Q.—A little louder. The jury want to hear you. A.—I say I think, perhaps, I was there; I cannot say certainly whether I was there when they returned or not; but I was there when they left for California.

Q.—Now, will you state what members of the family went to California? A.—I stated that Mr. Dows—don't recollect whether any other member went or not.

Q.—You cannot tell me how long they were gone? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who composed the family during their absence? A.—Their daughters, two young ladies, and they had three or four children—the eldest daughter—

Q.—A married daughter? A.—No, Sir; not that I know of; Miss Annie Dows was home, Miss Lena Dows, Mary Dows, Susie and David Dows, and several servants.

Q.—You recollect, then, who composed the family during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Dows, do you not? A.—I think I do; there was a lady there acting as housekeeper, a Miss Rogers, I think, besides the children.

Q.—Then you know that you were there during Mr. and Mrs. Dows' absence? A.—Yes; I was there when they went to California.

Q.—And remained after they had gone? A.—I was there; yes.

Mr. Beach—She says she "was there; yes." Let her say—

Q.—Were you there during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Dows in California? A.—Yes, Sir.

WHO PAID HER WAGES.

Q.—Who paid you your wages when you did leave, finally? A.—Mrs. Dows.

Q.—Then Mrs. Dows had returned from California before you left, hadn't she. A. (after a pause)—I suppose she must have returned.

Q.—Well, she paid you your wages when you left finally, I understand you? A.—Yes; she did.

Q.—That was after her return from California then, was it not? A.—Well, you know I stated I was not sure whether I was there or not after she returned from California.

Q.—If she paid you your wages when you finally left, then it must have been after her return from California, must it not? [A pause, but no answer.] Then she must have got back before she paid you, didn't she? A.—She may have paid me before she went.

Mr. Beach—O!

Q.—Did she pay you before she went to California? A.—Well, all that I can say is, that when I left there and came to see Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Dows paid me my wages; but whether she paid me in full or gave me some money to come to see Mrs. Tilton I am not sure about, but that she gave me money when I left Tarrytown to come and see Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—I am not talking of when you left Tarrytown to see Mrs. Tilton; I am talking about the time when you left Mr. Dows'—his home—finally, not to return? A.—I have stated before that I did not remember whether I had returned after she had given me that money—returned to Mrs. Tilton's or remained at Mrs. Dows' for for a certainty; that I stated before.

Q.—Well, if you came to see Mrs. Tilton then, after you had received your wages finally from Mrs. Dows, it must have been after their return from California.

M. Evarts—Why, that should not be allowed to the witness. The witness has given the extent of her recollection on all the facts. She first stated in the direct examination, or in the beginning of the cross, that she had an indistinct recollection of having come down to make a visit, carrying the impression of a visit from which she returned, but only an indistinct recollection. Now, all the facts have been explored from the witness' memory, and the facts are sufficiently before the court. Now, why should the counsel continually reason with the witness, and say if so and so is so and so, then so and so would be so and so?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I did not put that question.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I understood it in that sense; I stated it as well as I could.

Mr. Fullerton—No, my question was not so.

The Court—The purpose of the counsel may be, and it seems to me it is, to assist the witness' memory, and get the best conclusion he can from her. If that is his view it is proper.

Mr. Fullerton—That is my view exactly, and I am quite willing she should have all the time she requires to reflect—give no answer hastily at all. (To the witness)—Now, what I want to know, Miss Turner, is this: If you did not return to Mrs. Dows', after she paid you your wages, as you have stated, then I ask you whether that money was not received after Mrs. Dows' return from California? A.—Yes, Sir, I understand your question; she may have given me some money before she went to California; it may have been afterward.

Q.—Is that the only answer you can give?

Mr. Porter—Is not that a perfect answer?

Mr. Fullerton—I did not say that it was not; I will give you until after recess to reflect upon it, and see if you could give me any further or different answer.

The court then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, Judge Neilson said:

Will the witness take the stand—the witness?

Mr. Fullerton then continued the cross-examination as follows:

Q.—Miss Turner, will you now state upon reflection whether you remained at Mr. Dows' until the family returned from California? A.—Yes, Sir, I will; my memory has been refreshed by Mrs. Tilton's diary, and then I remember another circumstance—little Ralph was born in June, 1869, after I had returned from Mrs. Dows' to Mrs. Tilton's—about two or three days after I returned.

Q.—You have conversed with Mrs. Tilton since you left the stand? A.—I have talked with Mrs. Tilton and received my information from her diary.

Q.—I don't ask you about the diary? A.—About the dates.

Q.—You were there when Ralph was born? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you there when Mrs. Tilton left for Monticello? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That you are quite sure of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And remained at the house some time after she left? A.—Some time after she left.

Q.—And until you went to Keyport? A.—Remained there until I went to Keyport.

Q.—Now, after you left Mrs. Dows', did you go to the Home in Elizabeth street before you went to Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir, I think not; I think I came directly to Mrs. Tilton's.

Q.—Did you not, when you came to Mr. Tilton's, say that you could not remain at the Home without paying for your board? A.—I do not remember any such occurrence.

Q.—What was the name of that home? A.—It is called the Working Women's Home; it is in Washington—Washington place, I think, on the corner of Washington place and Elizabeth street.

Q.—In New-York? A.—Yes, Sir, opposite Washington Park.

Q.—Now, this occasion when Mr. Tilton came to your room in 1869, as you have related, was that the first or second time he came? A.—The second time.

Q.—When did he come to your room the first time? A.—In 1868, Sir.

Q.—What season of the year? A.—I think it was warm weather—in the Spring or the Summer.

Q.—And where was Mrs. Tilton then? A.—I could not say where she was, but I do not think she was in the house.

Q.—Don't you remember if she was absent or she was home? A.—I do not remember that she was absent certainly; I cannot say certainly that she was absent.

Q.—Do you think that she was at home? A.—No, Sir, I do not remember that she was at home.

Q.—How? A.—I could not say certainly that she was at home.

Q.—Then you have no recollection that she was at home or was absent from home when he visited your room in 1868? A.—My impression is that she was absent, but I could not say positively; however, she was not around at the time when Mr. Tilton came to my room.

Q.—Now, what room were you in in 1868, when he came to your room? A.—I was in the front story bed-room—second story, front bed-room, that is connected by folding-doors off the sitting-room.

Q.—Did any one sleep with you that night? A.—No, Sir, I slept alone.

Q.—Where did the children sleep? A.—I do not recollect any thing about the children at that time.

Q.—Cannot you tell where the children were sleeping that night? A.—I do not recollect any thing about the children that night, Sir.

Q.—Where did Mrs. Tilton sleep that night, if she was home? A.—I did not say she was home.

Q.—If she was home, I said? A.—If she were home?

Q.—Yes? A.—I could not say, because I am not sure whether she was home, or whether she was away.

Q.—Where did she usually sleep that time—in what part of the house? A.—Sometimes in the front part and sometimes in the back part of the house, but I recollect nothing about Mrs. Tilton's sleeping or the children sleeping that night, and my recollection is Mrs. Tilton was not at home, but I could not say positively.

Q.—This visit of his to your room made a great impression on your mind? A.—I thought a good deal about it.

Q.—How? A.—I thought a good deal about it.

Q.—And you have not forgotten it all. A.—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—Do not you think you would be apt to remember where Mrs. Tilton slept, if she was at home, or where the children slept? A.—I do not recollect anything about it, where Mrs. Tilton slept or the children slept that night, except what I said at first, that my impression is that she was not at home.

WHAT OCCURRED AT THE FIRST VISIT.

Q.—Won't you tell me, now, what occurred on that first night, in 1868, when he came to your room? A.—Relate the circumstances?

Q.—Yes. A.—How he came to my room, or what he said?

Q.—Won't you relate to me what occurred on that first night when he came to your room, while he was there? A.—Yes, Sir. Shall I relate the conversation?

Mr. Beach—We want our question general, without any qualification at all.

Mr. Fullerton—I want all that took place from the time he entered until he left that room? A.—I was lying in the second-story front room, that is off the sitting-room, connected by folding doors, and I had not been in bed very long before Mr. Tilton came in and came the other side of the bed and said he had come to bid me good night; he stroked my forehead and hair, and said what nice soft hair I had, and how nice and soft my flesh was; then he put his hand in my neck and I took it out, and said he, "Why, Bessie, my dear, you are painfully modest; those things are all perfectly proper; those caresses—the best people in society do those things;" I said I knew already what the best people in society did; I had my own ideas about what was proper and modest, and it did not make any difference to me what people did in the best classes of society; then he went on to state that ministers took such privileges with young ladies and with married people, and asked me about—if I would not like to be married; I asked him what put that idea in his head, and he said I was a very nice, affectionate, young girl, and ought to have a good husband; I said I supposed when the right time came along and the right man came along, perhaps I would be married; I said I had not thought much about it—I did not think being married was the chief end and aim of life; then he spoke about affinities—he wanted to know whether I did not think people had affinities for each other; I asked him what he meant by that; he said what was meant by that was that when a man saw a woman that he would like to fondle and caress, and loved her, that she ought to be willing to have him fondle and caress her, and that was what was meant by affinities.

Q.—Did he then leave? I asked you to tell all that happened. A.—He did not leave then; he then asked me if I would allow him to love me as he wanted to, and he said that physical expressions of love were the same as a caress or a kiss; then I think something was said—he said that I was a very strange little girl, and I think he kissed and then left me.

Q.—Did he say that you were a strange little girl? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You say you think he did? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say on that subject? A.—He said I was a very strange little girl.

Q.—Have you given the exact language you say was used by Mr. Tilton on that night? A. As near as I can remember, Sir.

Q.—Well, do you think you recollect it pretty accurately? A.—I am pretty sure I did.

Q.—How? A.—I think I remember very accurately that these were the words he used.

Q.—The very words? A.—These were the words that he used.

Q.—You have used the very words that he uttered? A.—I think I have.

Q.—And you have remembered them since 1868 to the present time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About seven or seven and a half years ago, was it not?

Mr. Everts—That is reasoning with the witness.

Mr. Fullerton—You have no objection to reasoning, I think.

Mr. Evarts—But you must not reason with the reason.

Q.—And you have given your exact replies to him? A.—I have given my exact replies when he wanted to put his hand on my neck, and why I objected that I had my own ideas of what was proper and modest.

Q.—As to getting married, you have given your very language? A.—My very language.

Q.—The very words? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Miss Turner, did not the conversation shock you? A.—I thought it very singular, or strange.

Q.—How old were you then? A.—I was—I went there in 1864—perhaps I was about seventeen.

Q.—And you were old enough to know that that proposition was wrong, were you not?

Witness—About his putting his hands on my neck?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes?

Witnes—Certainly; I felt it was wrong, or I would not have replied as I did.

Q.—You thought all his conversation was wrong, did you not, about affinities and loving? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—Did it not shock you? A.—I thought it very strange.

Q.—Is that all you can say—that you only thought it was strange? A.—I can't say truthfully that I was really shocked; I studied over it.

Q.—Were you frightened? A.—I don't think I was frightened at that time.

Q.—Well? A.—I don't think I was really frightened, but I thought it very singular.

Q.—Were you displeased? A. (after a pause)—Yes, Sir, I was.

Q.—Angry? A. (another pause)—I was angry at his putting his hand on my neck.

Q.—You were angry, were you?

Witness—When he put his hand on my neck.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes? Were you not angry when he proposed that he would love you, and it would do you no harm? [Another pause.] A.—Well, I did not really then know his design—what he really meant; that is what I say; I studied over his language, and when he proposed that he should love me, and talked about affinities and proposing to love me, I did not really understand him.

Q.—You did not understand him? A.—No, Sir; not what he really meant.

Q.—You did not know what meaning to put to his language? A.—No, Sir; but I studied it over; I was very angry when he put his hand upon my neck.

Q.—Then, being angry, it made an impression upon your mind, did it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

DID SHE TELL MRS. TILTON ABOUT IT?

Q.—You had been on friendly terms with Mrs. Tilton up to that time, had you not?

Witness—Up to that time?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were attached to her? A.—Oh, yes; she was a mother to me always.

Q.—Very much attached to her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, you did not tell Mrs. Tilton about it then? A.—I did not tell her then.

Q.—No? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not say anything to her about it, did you not? A.—I think that I told her one day on the stairs that I had something to tell, or thought of telling her something.

Q.—You did not tell her? A.—I don't think I told her, not at that time; no, Sir.

Q.—Have you any doubt whether you told her or not at that time? A.—Yes, Sir; I have a doubt as to whether I—[a pause:] it seems to me that I told her what I have said; that I spoke to her, or I have said that I had something I thought to tell her, but I would not tell her for fear it would trouble her; that is my impression, Sir.

Q.—The question I asked you is, whether you told Mrs. Tilton at that time, or near that time, what occurred in the room when Mr. Tilton visited you? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—You don't think you did? A.—I don't think I did.

Q.—Are you not sure on that subject? A.—No, Sir; not sure.

Q.—Don't you think if you told her it would impress itself upon you? A.—I don't think I told her.

Q.—You cannot speak positively of it? A.—No, Sir; I am not sure.

Q.—You recollect now perfectly and distinctly, as I understand you, that he said, "Why, Bessie, my dear, you are painfully modest?" A.—Oh, yes, I remember that very well.

Q.—And do you also remember that you said to him—that he said to you—"Why, these caresses are all right?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—People in the best society do all these things? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And it is perfectly proper and right? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That nobody but people of impure minds thought of such a thing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As not being right and proper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you recollect that he used that language to you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And it is upon your mind ever since? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do I understand you as having related all that occurred while he was in the room that night, as near as you can recollect? A.—As near as I can recollect I think I have narrated all that occurred, except that when he spoke about physical expressions of love, and men caressing women, and then bringing up the ministers, I repeated a second time that I had my own ideas of what was right and proper, whether ministers caressed ladies and young girls or not, or whether they did not; I had my own ideas of what was right and proper, and I did not think these things were right.

Q.—Did you understand what he meant when he spoke of physical expression of love? A.—I did not; that is what I studied over, his affinities and physical expression of love.

Q.—How long did you study over that expression before you got at its meaning? A.—I did not get at its meaning; I thought it was strange, these words he used about affinities, and these physical expressions of love.

BESSIE'S MOVEMENTS LAST YEAR.

Q.—Where were you in the Summer of 1874? A.—In the Summer of 1874—that was last year?

Q.—Yes, last Summer; this is 1875? A.—I was in Beaver.

Q.—Pennsylvania? A.—That is, I went to Beaver in March, and remained there until June or July, when the school closed there.

Q.—Where did you go in June? A.—I went to—I said I was two or three weeks in Beaver after school closed, and then I went to visit some friends in Pittsburg.

Q.—And from Pittsburg—where did you go to from there? A.—While I was in Pittsburg my father—

Q.—Where did you go? A.—I was going to tell you.

Q.—Where did you go from there? A.—My father brought me on here.

Q.—To Brooklyn? A.—To Brooklyn.

Q.—What time did you get into Brooklyn? A.—To Brooklyn?

Q.—Yes. A.—Some time in August.

Q.—And how long did you remain in Brooklyn after you arrived here in August, 1874? A.—I remained, perhaps, two days, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—While you were here did you go before the Plymouth Church Committee which was investigating the scandal prevalent in regard to Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; I think that was the occasion of my coming on.

Q.—You came before the committee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you give evidence before that committee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you relate to that committee the circumstances attending Mr. Tilton's first visit to your room in 1868? A.—I don't think I went into the details.

Q.—Did you relate any of the circumstances attending that visit of his to your room in 1868 before that committee? A.—I think I related—

Q.—How? A.—I think I related about Mr. Greeley.

Q.—That was in 1868? A.—That was in 1868; yes, Sir.

Q.—My question is whether you related the circumstances attending the visit of Mr. Tilton to your room in 1868 to that committee? A.—I spoke of the two occasions, but I don't think I went into details about the first occasion.

Q.—Yes, but you did speak of the first occasion when he did come to your room to that committee? A.—I spoke of the two occasions; the question was put to me if Mr. Tilton ever offered to ruin me, and I said he did on two occasions; they asked if he ever attempted my ruin, and I said he did on two occasions.

Q.—You knew then, I suppose, when that question was asked, what he meant by the physical expression of love? A.—Yes, Sir; because he confessed to Mrs. Tilton, and Mrs. Tilton informed me—

Mr. Beach—Wait, wait a moment.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, Miss Turner. I move to strike that out.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

THE TESTIMONY SHE GAVE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Do you recollect what testimony you gave before that committee in regard to these two occasions when Mr. Tilton is said to have visited your room, once in 1868 and once in 1869? A.—As I remember it, as I stated before, the question was put to me, "Did Theodore Tilton ever attempt your ruin?" and I said, "Yes; on two occasions."

Q.—Is that all that you said upon that subject? A.—I guess I said more.

Q.—Did you before that committee state where Mrs. Tilton was upon any one of those occasions when Mr. Tilton visited your room? A.—It seems to me that I stated that Mrs. Tilton was away, and Horace Greeley was there; and I think I stated—

Mr. Beach—O well, just answer the question.

Mr. Shearman—She is doing it.

Mr. Beach—O, no; she is going beyond the question.

Mr. Shearman—No; she is asked in regard to two occasions, and she said—

Mr. Beach—She is asked to state whether she stated a specific thing as to either.

Mr. Shearman—She did as to one, and she thinks she did as to the other.

Q.—Did you state to that committee where Mrs. Tilton was on either or both those occasions when you allege he visited your room? A.—I think I stated—

Q.—Just answer my question; yes, or no? A.—I think I did.

Mr. Shearman—We object to that.

Q.—On which occasion did you state that Mrs. Tilton was absent—where did you state she was? A.—I think I stated she was in Monticello, but I am not sure.

Q.—Did you not state that she was at Schoharie?

Mr. Beach—The witness will refresh her recollection. She can look at them.

A.—I may have stated that I thought she was at Schoharie, but not positively.

Mr. Beach—Well, look at it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, they are not memoranda of her own.

Mr. Beach—It is not necessary that they should be; other memoranda may be used.

Q.—Just look at *that* part of it *there*, and see whether it refreshes your recollection. [Book of testimony taken before the Investigating Committee shown to witness.] A.—Well, by this I must have said that Mrs. Tilton was at Schoharie.

Q.—Now, do you recollect that you did say that Mrs. Tilton was in Schoharie? A.—I am not sure as to that; I know I stated Mrs. Tilton was away.

Q.—Does this refresh your recollection so as to say whether Mrs. Tilton was really at Monticello or at Schoharie at the time when he visited your room in 1869 or 1868? A.—Well, the testimony says there after returning from Schoharie, so I suppose from that I must have said Schoharie.

Q.—I ask you whether, after reading that, it refreshes your recollection on the subject as to where she was? A.—No, Sir; it does not refresh my recollection sufficiently for me to say I am sure I said Schoharie.

Q.—Does it refresh your recollection so that you are now able to state whether Mrs. Tilton was, in fact, at Schoharie or Monticello when these visits were made? A.—It refreshes my recollection that Mrs. Tilton was at Monticello.

Q.—Not Schoharie? A.—Not Schoharie.

Q.—So that if you stated she was at Schoharie instead of Monticello it was a mistake? A.—It was a mistake, yes, because I know she went to Monticello.

Q.—What year was that—1868 or 1869? A.—It was in 1869.

Q.—You were asked before the Committee, were you, whether he had ever attempted your ruin? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your answer was, was it not, "He did, on two occasions?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. Did you also answer at that time, "The first time I had been sleeping and woke up and found myself in his arms?" A. I think I did, Sir; and I was mistaken.

Q. You were mistaken? A. Yes; because it was not the first time he came to me; it was the second time.

Mr. Beach—Wait! wait a moment.

Q.—You did state so before the committee, and you were mistaken? A.—I was mistaken, yes; because when I went—

Mr. Beach—No. We don't ask any reason.

Mr. Fullerton—No, I don't ask any reason. Did you go on to say, "I hardly realized where I was; he must have lifted me out of my bed, and put me in his?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you also say before the committee: "When I woke up and found where I was I asked what he was doing that for, and he said he was lonesome and wanted me to come and be with him?" A.—Yes, sir; "wanted some one to love him," that is what he said.

Q.—Did you say before the committee what I am now reading? Did you say before the committee that when you woke up and found where you were you asked what he was doing that for, and "he said that he was lonesome and wanted me to come and be with him?" Did you say that before the committee? A.—I said that before the committee.

Q.—And were you mistaken? A.—What he said to me was—

Q.—No; were you mistaken in saying that before the committee?

Mr. Porter—I insist upon her right to answer.

Mr. Fullerton—I insist upon her right to answer, too; I am trying to get it out.

Mr. Porter—Well, don't interrupt.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, the only interruption came from your side.

Mr. Evarts—She was about saying she was mistaken. Then she has a right to say what she said.

The Witness—Yes, I was mistaken. Now may I give my reasons for having been mistaken?

Mr. Fullerton—When I get through interrogating first.

Q.—Did you also use this language before the committee, "I said that was not right, and I went back to my own room?" A.—Yes; I think I did.

Q.—Did you also say before the committee "there was nothing said about it at that time?" A.—Nothing said by whom? About what?

Q.—Did you make use of this language before the committee: "there was nothing said about it at the time," in connection with what else was said at the time you were before the committee? A.—I don't think I quite understand your question. Do you mean there was nothing said about him having come to my room, to anybody?

Mr. Beach—That is it.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

A.—I must have said that before the committee; yes.

Q.—Were you asked before the committee, with reference to these two visits of Mr. Tilton to your room?

Mr. Beach—Will you wait one moment?

Mr. Beach here handed Mr. Fullerton the pamphlet of testimony before the Investigating Committee.

Q.—I will withdraw that question. Did you say before that committee, "I was quite young and used to be with him a great deal, like one of the children; and I used to comb his hair; he used to kiss me, as he did the other children, frequently?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you also say before that committee, "I never had an impure thought in regard to the man?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Also this: "When he came to me the second time and tried to get into bed with me I got indignant, and as he would not leave the room I went into another and locked the door after me?" A.—Yes, so I did.

Q.—Did you also say, "I never thought of locking the door before?" A.—I think I did, Sir.

Q.—Now, before the Committee, in speaking of these two occasions when he visited your room, was this question put to you, and did you give this answer, namely: "Q.—Were both events near together? A.—Yes, I think pretty near together." A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were mistaken, were you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Slight stir in the audience, which was promptly repressed.

Q.—Were you also asked this question before the Committee: "Was it during the absence of Mrs. Tilton?"

Mr. Beach—The same absence.

Mr. Fullerton—"The same absence of Mrs. Tilton?" and did you answer, "Yes, Mrs. Tilton was absent this time, too?" A.—As I remember it, I said I thought she was; I am not sure I said positively.

Q.—Was this question put to you: "Had she come back from Schoharie?" and did you answer, "No, Sir?" A.—Had she come back from Schoharie? Where?

Q.—Did you answer the question put to you before the committee, namely, "Had she come back from Schoharie?" A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—That is, had she come back from Schoharie at the time of those two occasions when he came to your room?

Mr. Fullerton—Let me put the question in another way; perhaps you will understand it better: Was this evidence given by you before the committee in answer to the question which I shall now read?

"Q.—Were both events near together? A.—Yes, I think pretty near together. Q.—Was it during the same absence of Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Mrs. Tilton was absent this time, too. Q.—Had she come back from Schoharie? A.—No, Sir."

Q.—Was that testimony given by you before the committee? A.—I think that was the testimony I gave to the committee, but I think I said on that—

WHEN MRS. TILTON WAS AT SCHOHARIE.

Q.—Well, now, do you remember when Mrs. Tilton was at Schoharie? A.—When she was at Schoharie?

Q.—Yes. A.—She was at Schoharie one Summer, I think, while I was in Steubenville, because I think she wrote me from there. That is all I remember about it.

Q.—Was she in Schoharie any year during the time you were at Mrs. Tilton's, before you went to Steubenville? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Then when she was in Schoharie you were in Ohio—you were in Steubenville. A.—So I remember.

Q.—You were there all Summer, were you, not? A.—I staid a little while after school, then I went to Pittsburg.

Q.—Were you in Brooklyn after you lived at Steubenville, before you came to give your evidence before the committee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then from February, 1870—

Mr. Porter—1871.

Mr. Fullerton—1871—I beg pardon—up to the Summer of 1874 you were not in Brooklyn at all? A.—No, Sir, until last Summer; I lived at Steubenville in 1871, and the first time I returned to Brooklyn was last Summer.

Q.—Now, the only way that you knew Mrs. Tilton had been to Steubenville was through her correspondence with you? A.—To Steubenville?

Q.—To Schoharie, I mean—was through your correspondence with Mrs. Tilton, was it not? A.—That was all, I think; I didn't state positively that she was in Schoharie, but I thought so.

Q.—Can you account for the fact that you named this place, Schoharie, in your testimony before the committee? A.—Well, the only way I can account for the fact is that she used to go to Monticello, used to go away nearly every Summer; I first happened to think of Schoharie before the committee, and had not any time to think anything about my evidence, and I gave the facts just as it came to me, as near as I can recollect.

GOING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—When did you know you were going before the committee first? A.—I didn't know it until I was there, until I was in Brooklyn here last Summer.

Q.—How long before you actually went before the committee did you know it—that you were going before the committee? A.—About ten minutes.

Q.—Not longer than that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Hadn't you talked with any body in regard to your evidence before the committee? A.—Not until this ten minutes.

Q.—With whom did you talk then? A.—With Gen. Tracy.

Q.—Anyone else? A.—No, Sir; nobody else.

Q.—You were brought here for the purpose of going before the committee, were you not? A.—So I learned after I got here.

Q.—Where did you stay after you got here? A.—When I arrived in New-York I went to the Cortlandt street hotel—a hotel in Cortlandt street; I think it is the Continental House.

Q.—Well, you have not answered my question? A.—There is where I went when I came on from Pittsburg.

Q.—How long were you in New-York and Brooklyn before you went before the committee? A.—Suppose I reached New-York to-night, to-morrow night I went before the committee.

Q.—You didn't see any one until ten minutes before you went before that committee, in regard to your testimony? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No one saw you in New-York? A.—Not a living soul.

Q.—You didn't see Mrs. Tilton in the meantime? A.—I thought you were speaking with regard to having talked with somebody about going before the committee.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Tilton before you went before the committee? A.—Well, I am trying to think. I didn't see anybody to talk about going—

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Tilton before going before the committee? A.—I will tell you, Sir, in a moment.

Q.—Well, without reference to talking. A.—I came over from New-York and went to Mr. Halliday's; my father left me there.

Q.—The Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church? A.—The Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church; my father left me there, and in a little while Mr. Halliday, I think, took me up to Mrs. Ovington.

Q.—How was it—Mrs. Ovington? A.—Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Ovington.

Q.—What time in the day did you go to Mrs. Ovington's? A.—I think it was in the morning.

Q.—What time did you go before the committee? A.—It was in the evening after supper, if I remember.

Q.—From the morning when you arrived there until evening, when you went before the committee, you remained at Mrs. Ovington's? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Don't you know? A.—I did; I guess I did.

Q.—You say you "guess." Are you not sure? Did you remain there during all that period? A.—I went up to see Mrs. Tilton—

Q.—Speak a little louder, please. A.—I remember distinctly going to see Mrs. Tilton with Mr. Halliday. Whether I remained with Mrs. Tilton, at Mrs. Ovington's, or whether I went back to Mr. Halliday's, I cannot say.

Q.—Miss Turner, can't you remember now whether you went away after arriving at Ovington's, on that morning before you went before the committee? A.—Whether I went away—

Q.—Yes; before you went before the committee? A.—I have said I don't know whether I remained at Mrs. Ovington's before going to the committee, or whether I went back with Mr. Halliday and went before the committee from Mrs. Halliday's.

Q.—You cannot remember? A.—Not distinctly.

Q.—It was only last Summer, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

SHE DID NOT CONVERSE ABOUT THE SCANDAL.

Q.—Did you converse with Mrs. Tilton at Mrs. Ovington's in regard to the scandal and the committee? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Not a word? A.—Not a word.

Q.—Was nothing said about the object of your visit to New-York or Brooklyn while you were at Mrs. Ovington's that afternoon or that day? A.—Not until I saw Gen. Tracy.

Q.—Not a word? A.—Not a word that I remember.

Q.—How long were you in Mrs. Tilton's presence that day? A.—I was there some little time, I think.

Q.—How long? A.—I cannot state just how long.

Q.—Hours? A.—I cannot state.

Q.—Any one else present when you were with Mrs. Tilton? A.—Mrs. Ovington.

Q.—Any one else? A.—Mr. Halliday was there at first a little while, if I remember right.

Q.—When did you talk with Mr. Tracy?

A.—About ten minutes before I went around to Mr. Storrs'.

Q.—Before the committee? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you talk with Mr. Tracy? A.—In Mrs. Ovington's parlor.

Q.—Was any one present when Mr. Tracy talked with you? A.—I think not.

Q.—Now, do I understand you, therefore, that from the time you went into Mr. Ovington's house until you saw Gen. Tracy in the parlor, just before you went before the committee, the object of your visit was not spoken of by any one? A.—It was not spoken of by any one as I remember.

Q.—Nothing said about the committee? A.—Until Gen. Tracy called.

Q.—Well, I say until Gen. Tracy talked to you about it. I am talking about the time intervening between your arrival and your talk with Gen. Tracy? A.—No, Sir; I don't think I can remember one word being said about going before the committee until I saw Gen. Tracy.

Q.—Was anything said about what had occurred in years past in respect to Mr. and Mrs. Tilton? A.—No, Sir; not that I remember.

Q.—You were not asked by any one what you remembered in regard to Mr. Tilton from Mrs. Tilton? A.—I was not asked anything about it until I saw Gen. Tracy, ten minutes before going before the committee.

Q.—Well, you understand I am speaking of that intervening time. I am not talking about the conversation with Gen. Tracy. Mrs. Tilton didn't mention it to you? A.—I think not.

Q.—Nor Mrs. Ovington? A.—I think not.

Q.—Nor Mr. Halliday? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor did you talk with Mr. Halliday while you were in the house? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not a word? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Silent as the grave were they upon that subject until Gen. Tracy came and talked with you? A.—Silent as the the grave upon that subject?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes; not a word was said, as I remember, about going before the committee.

Q.—What time did the committee meet that night? A.—I think it was between 7 and 8, or about 8 o'clock, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—What time did Mr. Tracy call to see you at Ovington's? A.—He called, perhaps, between 7 and 8; however, it was ten minutes before I went before the Investigating Committee; when I went I think it was between 7 and 8.

Q.—Did you not talk with Mr. Tracy in Mrs. Ovington's parlor nearly two hours before the meeting? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—You are sure? A.—I am quite sure.

Q.—Who went with you to the committee?

Mr. Beach—Mr. Martin? A.—Sir?

Mr. Beach—Mr. Martin?

Q.—Yes; did Mr. Martin? A.—I am trying to think who did go. I really don't remember whether it was Mr. Halliday or whether I went with Gen. Tracy; I could not say.

Q.—Don't you remember going with Mr. Tracy? A.—I don't remember whether I went with Mr. Tracy, Mr. Martin, or Mr. Halliday.

Q.—Didn't you know what you were going to Mrs. Ovington's for when you left Mr. Halliday's? A.—I thought I was going over to see Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—You had not been told what you were expected to do? A.—I had not been told anything about it until I saw Gen. Tracy, ten minutes before going before the Investigating Committee.

Q.—Mr. Halliday had not informed you? A.—Mr. Halliday had not said a word.

SHE FOUND SHE WAS MISTAKEN IN SEVERAL THINGS.

Q.—So that that is the only opportunity you had to reflect upon this subject before you went before the committee to tell this story? A.—That ten minutes was the only opportunity I had to reflect, and that was the reason I got the dates wrong; I told everything before the committee just as near as I could recollect then, but upon further reflection I found I was mistaken in several things.

Q.—Was your recollection aided by conversation with anybody upon that subject? A.—After that, do you mean?

Q.—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir; I think, as I talked it over, that a great many things came into my mind.

Q.—With whom did you talk it over? A. (after a pause)—I talked it over with myself a good deal.

Q.—In that way? A.—The best part of it I talked over with myself.

Q.—Did you talk with anybody besides yourself? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With whom else? A.—With Mrs. Mitchell.

Q.—Mrs. Mitchell, the nurse? A.—Yes Sir; and I talked with Mrs. Tilton a little; I talked with Mr. Hill a little.

Q.—Did either of those persons tell you—

Mr. Beach—Let us get the whole of it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, with whom else did you talk? A.—With Mr. Shearman and Judge Porter; that is all, I guess.

Q.—Did anybody tell you that you had made a mistake in your evidence before the committee? A.—Told me afterward that I had made a mistake?

Q.—After you were before the committee, did any one tell you that you had made a mistake in your evidence given to that committee? A.—No, Sir; my own mind told me, when I came to think it over.

Q.—You discovered your errors in that way then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Without the aid of any one? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, when did you make that discovery? A.—I made this discovery since the witnesses have been on the stand—that is, when they were beginning to come on the stand.

Q.—During this trial? A.—When I was thinking about my own—about myself.

Q.—Yes. Do you recollect how long it was that you discovered it? A.—I guess when I first came to Brooklyn.

Q.—Well, were you present in this room, and heard the testimony? A.—Not all of it.

Q.—Well, you heard that portion of it that enabled you to determine or ascertain that you had made mistakes in the names or the dates in your testimony? A.—Oh, no, Sir, I did not; I did not hear any testimony in this court-room that I had made any mistakes; it was before I ever came to the court-room at all.

Q.—What testimony you saw or heard that enabled you to determine that you had made mistakes? A.—It was not any testimony.

Q.—You said, after the commencement of this trial and after this testimony— A.—I did not say anything about the testimony; I said after the witnesses had begun to come, and I began to think about myself.

Q.—It was not anything that the witnesses said that made you think you had made a mistake? A.—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—Where were you staying when you discovered this mistake of yours? A.—Where was I staying?

Q.—Yes. A.—I was staying with Mrs. Purdy.

Q.—With whom? A.—With Mrs. Purdy.

Q.—And who else stayed with Mrs. Purdy with you, when you made the discovery? A.—The family, and a lady and gentleman and child who boarded there.

Q.—I want to know their names. A.—Mr. and Mrs. Loomis and their little baby, and Mrs. Purdy's son and her daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Purdy, and Mrs. Morse.

Q.—Mrs. Morse was there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—She was at Mrs. Purdy's when you made this discovery? A.—Yes, Sir; she had nothing to do with it.

Q.—You did not talk with her about it? A.—I have talked with Mrs. Morse.

Q.—Have you talked with her about this scandal? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you talk with her about your testimony before the committee? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not a word about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—She did not suggest you had made a mistake? A.—No, Sir; she did not.

Q.—But it was there you discovered your mistake? A.—It was while I was there, thinking over this trial.

Q.—What was it that enabled you to ascertain that you had made a mistake? A.—In thinking over my own testimony, I thought of things and tried to get them straight in my own mind.

Q.—How did you find out that your recollection before the committee was not right—not correct? A.—Why, upon reflection—

Q.—You remembered what it was before the committee, did you? A.—I could read it; I had it; I could read it.

Q.—In what form did you have it? A.—I had it in my mind; I had not it in any other form.

Mr. Beach—You had it and could read it?

Mr. Fullerton—You had it and could read it? A.—I had it in my mind, what I had said before the committee and I know I made some mistakes.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Stenographer, what was her last answer?

The Stenographer—"I could read it; I had it; I could read it."

Mr. Fullerton—In what form did you have it so that you could read it? A.—I had it in my mind.

Q.—You had it in your mind—is that your answer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were reading from your own mind? A.—I was going all over the testimony that I had given before the committee in my own mind.

Q.—You meant, then, by the term, "I had it and could read it," that you read it in your own mind? A.—Yes, Sir; at the time that I made the mistakes—at the time I found I had made the mistakes.

Q.—Did not you have a printed book with your testimony in it? A.—Not at that time, I did not—not at that time; I am referring to nothing I had after—

Q.—While you were at Mrs. Purdy's? A.—I had a book afterward, but not at this time I refer to.

SHE DID NOT READ THE PRINTED TESTIMONY.

Q.—At what time did you get a book with the printed testimony in? A.—Oh, I guess about—perhaps three weeks ago.

Q.—After this trial commenced or before? A.—After the trial commenced.

Q.—Where were you then? A.—At Mrs. Purdy's.

Q.—Was the book that you had one like the one that I show you now, entitled *The Great Brooklyn Romance*? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was like this.

Q.—You think it was like that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And who gave you that book, pray? A.—Mr. Shearman.

Q.—And what did you do with it after you got it? A.—I laid it on my trunk.

Q.—Is that all you did with it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Nothing else? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is it there yet? A.—I suppose so; it may have been put on the table, or on the shelf.

Q.—You mean to be understood that you did not read any part of it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Never looked at your testimony? A.—Never looked at my testimony out of that book.

Q.—Did you look at that testimony in any book? A.—Only in my mind; that is all the book I looked at.

Q.—You did not examine your testimony before the committee as it was printed anywhere? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not read the book? A.—No, Sir; the book was given to me to look into, and I did not look into it.

Q.—And you discovered these errors without any one suggesting it to you—that there were errors committed by you—by your own reflections? A.—A great many of them I discovered, and some of them I discovered in talking; I discovered several things in talking with Mrs. Mitchell.

Q.—With Mrs. Mitchell? A.—She refreshed my mind in regard to some things.

Q.—When was that? A.—It was one evening some little time ago.

Q.—How long ago? A.—I do not remember exactly; I guess perhaps about three weeks.

Q.—Three weeks ago? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was Mrs. Mitchell at that time? A.—Mrs. Mitchell was at Mr. Hill's.

Q.—Mr. Hill's residence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you went around there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With whom did you go? A.—Nobody but myself.

Q.—You went alone? A.—Alone.

Q.—In the daytime or in the evening? A.—In the evening.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Mitchell was to be there when you went there? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Who asked you to go there? A.—I received—I think Mrs. Morse brought me the note.

Q.—A note from whom? A.—I do not know whether it was from Mr. Hill or Mr. Shearman; I believe the note said to go to Mr. Hill's that evening.

Q.—And you went? A.—It was on a Saturday evening, I think.

Q.—And did you make a statement there? A.—Make a statement?

Q.—Yes; of what you could testify to? A. (after a pause)—Why, no, Sir; I did not make a statement exactly.

Q.—Well, did you tell what you could testify to? A.—I told them in regard to my being in the room.

Q.—Did you tell them what you could testify to before this jury in substance? A.—No, Sir; I did not go all over it; I just told a few things.

Q.—Just a few things? A.—Just a few things in regard—

Q.—Who was present when you told it? A.—Mr. Hill.

Q.—Who else? A.—Dr. Cory.

Q.—Who? A.—Dr. Cory.

Q.—Who else? A.—Mr. Hill, Dr. Cory, Mrs. Mitchell, and myself.

Q.—Mrs. Morse was not there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, did you discover your mistakes then? A.—Discover my mistakes?

Q.—Had you discovered the errors that you had committed in your evidence before the committee at that time? A.—No, Sir; I discovered my mistakes before that.

Q.—Well, that is what I asked you—if you had, before that, discovered your mistakes? A.—Not at that time; I had discovered them before that.

Q.—How long before? A.—Some little time before.

Q.—Was your attention called to the mistakes you had made at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you speak of it yourself? A.—No, Sir; I was not called there to tell about mistakes I had made.

Q.—It makes no difference whether you were called there for that purpose or not; but were your mistakes the subject of conversation there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, when was it that Mrs. Mitchell corrected any mistakes or errors that you had made? A.—Mrs. Mitchell did not correct any error or mistake I have made.

Q.—Well, were you enabled to correct any error by reason of your conversation with Mrs. Mitchell? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or any suggestions she made? A.—No, Sir; not to correct any error; but talking with Mrs. Mitchell several little things had come to my mind that I had not recollected before—not with regard to any error.

Q.—You were reminded of some things that had not come to your recollection? A.—Yes, Sir.

WHAT SHE DID NOT STATE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Now, Miss Turner, when you were before the committee, and relating what occurred, you did not state anything, did you, of the fact that Mr. Tilton stroked your forehead and hair and said, "Why, what nice soft hair you have, and how nice and soft your flesh is!" A.—I do not remember that I did, Sir.

Q.—You did not then state before the committee that he put his hand, or was putting his hand, on your neck, and you took his hand out, did you? A.—Not that I remember, Sir.

Q.—You did not state, did you, that he said: "Why, Bessie, my dear, how painfully modest you are?" A.—No. Sir, I don't think I went into those details; I think I said he took me on his lap—

Q.—You did not say he said "those caresses are all right, people in the best society do these things, and it is perfectly proper nobody; but people that have impure minds think of such things as not being right." You did not state anything of that kind before the committee, did you? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—And did you say anything to that committee like this: "And I said I could not help what they did in the best class, or the best classes of society—that I had my own ideas of what was proper and modest, and I was going to carry them out?" A.—No, Sir, I did not go into details at all.

Q.—And that "if I did not think it was proper to let him put his hand on my neck, I was not going to let him do it; it did not make any difference what people thought or did in the best classes of society?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—"He then laid down and asked me if I would like to be married—why, I asked him, what in the world put that in his head?"—did anything of that kind take place before the committee? A.—No, Sir, I did not state that before the committee, as I remember.

Q.—You did not state then that "He said I was an affectionate and nice girl, and I ought to be married—I ought to have a good husband"—anything of that kind before the committe? A.—I think not.

Q.—And you did not tell the committee that you replied as follows: "I supposed when the time came, the right man came along, I supposed I would get married?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor this: "That I did not think getting married was the chief end and aim of life; it did not trouble me very much; and that if I was married there was one thing very sure—I did not think I would have a literary man for a husband?" A.—I think not.

Q.—Nor did you state that "he then asked me if I did not think some people had affinities for each other?" A.—I think not.

Q.—Nor that you answered, asking what he meant by that—what he meant by affinities—and he said that when a man saw a woman that he loved, she should be his affinity, and they live together as man and wife, and that was what was meant by affinities for each other? A.—I did not.

Q.—You did not? A.—I think not.

Q.—And did you state to the committee anything like the following: "And then he went on to say that if I would allow him to caress me and love me as he wanted, that no harm should come to me, and that the physical expression of love was just the same as a kiss or a caress?" A.—No, Sir, I do not think I said any of those things, because, as I said a moment ago, I did not go into detail.

Q.—Nor did you state: "He then went on to describe again and to tell me that he knew ministers that caressed girls and married women, and it was perfectly right and proper and beautiful?" A.—No, Sir, I did not state that.

Q.—Nor that he then thought that you were a strange girl, or that he said, "Bessie, you have some very singular ideas," and that he then kissed you good-night and left? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—All that was omitted before the committee? A.—I think it was; yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you forgotten it? A.—It did not come to my mind just then.

Q.—Had you forgotten it? A.—I had forgotten it at that time; it did not come to my mind just then.

Q.—How long had it been out of your mind? A.—How long it had been out of my mind?

Q.—Yes; it was out of your mind when you were before the committee—that is, you did not remember it. Now, how long after that committee did you remember it? A.—When I came to think about my testimony.

Q.—When had you last thought of it before going before the committee—of all this conversation between you and Mr. Tilton in the room on that night—when had you last thought of it before going before the committee? A.—Five or ten minutes before going before the committee; that was all the time I had anything to say at all.

SHE DID NOT THINK OF HER STORY BEFORE GOING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Did you remember all this conversation which you stated here on this trial, which occurred between you and Mr. Tilton, ten minutes before you went before the committee? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q.—Very well; now listen to my question. When did you last think of it before going before the committee—how many months or years? A.—I didn't think about it before going before the committee.

Q.—At all? A.—No, Sir; I hadn't thought anything about it before the ten minutes before going before the committee.

Mr. Fullerton—No. Well, when did you last think of it—how many years ago; when did you last recollect this conversation that took place between you and Mr. Tilton?

The Witness—When did I last think—when did I last recollect that conversation?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; before you went before the committee. A.—I did not recollect the conversation before I went before the committee.

Mr. Fullerton—I know you hadn't. Now, had you thought of it within a month before going before the committee? A.—I had not thought anything about it, for I did not know I was going before the committee until a few minutes before I went.

Q.—How many months after the occurrence was it that you forgot it? A.—I never thought of it.

Q.—When was the last time you had it in your mind before going before the committee?

The Witness—When did I have it in my mind?

Q.—Can you recollect any time when you had it in your mind, after it occurred, and before the time you went before the committee? A.—I remember when I had it in my mind; yes, Sir; I had it in my mind when Mrs. Tilton said, at Mrs. Putnam's—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—No, no; one moment; I want the date of it—not what was said.

The Witness—Well, I could give you the date of that.

Q.—Well, give us the date? A.—In 1870.

Q.—In 1870? A.—In 1870, I think, Sir.

Q.—Then you thought it all over then, did you—this conversation between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—I thought about these two occasions, Sir, when Mrs. Tilton said—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—No; I don't want what Mrs. Tilton said. Did you then think over these conversations that you had with Mr. Tilton when he was in your room on the subject of getting married and having affinities, and so on?

The Witness—Do you want to know when I thought about that?

Mr. Fullerton—I want to know just exactly what my question implies. Did you then think it over so as to remember what took place between you and Mr. Tilton when he was in your room in 1869?

The Witness—I do not understand what time you refer to; then, do you mean?

Q.—You say you recollected it in 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you were in Marietta? A.—Yes, Sir; I then recollected those two occasions when he came to my room, and I told it to Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton—I did not ask you what you told to Mrs. Tilton. [To the Court]—I move to strike that out, Sir.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—I suppose what she says about telling it to Mrs. Tilton is all that is to be stricken out?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir; that is all.

Q.—When you were in Marietta, and recollected the two occasions when Mr. Tilton was in your room, as you have testified here before this jury, did you then recall these remarks you have referred to here now, about getting married, &c? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And they all came to you in detail? A.—Yes, Sir; and I told Mrs. Tilton—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—No. no.

Mr. Fullerton—Wait one moment. [To the Court.]—I move to strike that out.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton (to the witness)—Now, I can strike it out just as fast as you can put it in.

The Witness—Excuse me, Sir.

Q.—It came up to you in detail as you have related it here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was in 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time in 1870? A.—I think it was in the Fall.

Q.—As near as you can remember, what time in the Fall? A.—I think—I do not know whether it was in October or November; it was in the Fall; I could not say positively; I know it was the very night Mrs. Tilton came to Mrs. Putnam's.

WHEN DID SHE THINK IT OVER AGAIN?

Q.—Well. Now, Miss Turner, this was fresh in your mind in the Fall of 1870. When did you think it over again? A.—When did I think it over again?

Q.—Yes, this conversation between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—When Mr. Tilton knocked me over that day when we came back from Marietta.

Q.—Then it occurred to you? A.—Mrs. Tilton had said—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—One moment. You promised not to put that in again.

The Witness—Excuse me, Sir.

Q.—When did you think it over again, now? A.—That time when we had that fuss and Mr. Tilton knocked me down.

Q.—That was in November, 1870, was it not? A.—Yes, Sir; I know it was in November, because we returned—it was the 10th of November.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; I understand the date. Then it all occurred to you again—this conversation between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—Now, when next after that did you think of it? A.—When I was—let me see—I thought something about it when I went to these persons and told—two, or three, or four, or five persons—and told this.

Q.—You thought it all over then, did you? A.—I don't know that I went all into detail, but I thought of it.

Q.—It all occurred to you then, and you thought then, did you not, of what he said to you about getting married and affinities? A.—I do not know that I went all over it. but I thought something about it.

Q.—It was fresh in your mind then, wasn't it? A.—It was—not the details were fresh in my mind, but I remembered it then.

Q.—You remembered it then. And when was it that you told these persons? A.—It was the 14th, I think, of November.

Q.—1870? A.—1870.

Q.—Yes. Now when did you next think of this conversation after that? A.—Well, then, I suppose the next time must have been when I went before the Investigating Committee; all that I had to think about it then—

Q.—Did you think of it then? A.—Yes, Sir; just about the two occasions—the two different times he came to my room, as I have stated.

Q.—Well, you thought of it then? A.—Not in detail; the details did not come to me.

Q.—The details of the conversation did not come to you? A.—No, Sir; except as to his coming to my room twice; I think I stated—

Mr. Beach (Interrupting)—It is not what you related, but what you remembered.

The Witness—All the details had not come to me then, when I was before the committee.

SHE RELATED TO THE COMMITTEE ALL THAT SHE REMEMBERED.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you relate to the committee all that you remembered of it at the time? A.—All that I remembered at the time?

Q.—What you did not relate had escaped your recollection, hadn't it? A.—Yes, Sir; I intended to relate it all.

Q.—Your intention was to relate all that occurred on this visit? A.—My intention was, when I went before the committee, to tell the truth exactly as I remembered it then.

Q.—And the whole of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the only reason you did not tell the whole was that you had forgotten it? A.—It did not occur to me at the time.

Mr. Evarts—She says so.

Q.—Was there any reason why it didn't occur to you? A.—If I had thought it all over, I should have given it as I have given it now.

Q.—If you hadn't forgotten it, you would have told it, wouldn't you?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I am asking her the question. If you had remembered it you would have told it? A.—If I had remembered all the details, I should have told them before the committee as I have told it here before the jury and the Judge.

THE PERSONS TO WHOM SHE TOLD THE STORY OF TILTON'S VISITS TO HER ROOM.

Q.—Now, will you name the different persons to whom you told this story? A.—Which story?

Q.—About Mr. Tilton's coming to your room. A.—I related it to Judge Morse—shall I mention the names?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The witness (continuing)—To Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. Joseph Richards, to Miss Isabella G. Oakley, and Mr. Henry Ward Beecher.

Q.—Now state when you made these respective communications to these different individuals. A.—On the 14th day of December, it was.

Q.—1870? A.—In 1870; yes, Sir; I think.

Mr. Fullerton—You said a moment ago that it was the 14th of November, I think, Miss Turner; if you are mistaken you can correct it. A.—It was in December, Sir, I think; did I state in November?

Mr. Fullerton—I think so.

Mr. Beach—Yes, you did.

The Witness—It was in December, I think.

Mr. Fullerton—How long was it after you returned from Marietta? A.—We returned from Marietta the 10th day of November.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

The Witness—And I think it was the 14th of December that I went around and told these different persons.

Q.—It was more than a month after—more than a month after you returned from Marietta—before you went around and told these stories? A.—A little over a month.

Q.—You are quite sure that it was not in November? A.—I cannot state positively, but I think it was in December.

Q.—Did any one ask you to go around and make these statements?

The Witness—With regard to myself?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you make that statement to all on the same day? A.—I think I told them all on the same day; made it a business, and went out that morning for that purpose.

Q.—You made it a business? A.—I did not make it a business to tell the story with regard to myself, but my business was to tell about Mrs. Tilton, and then I—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—No, no; wait now.

Mr. Fullerton—You did tell the story, however? A.—I did tell it; yes, Sir.

Q.—And you went out to tell it? A.—I wanted to show these people that Mr. Tilton was a bad man; that he was not the one that was suffering, but that Mrs. Tilton was the one, and as they did not pay much attention to what I had told about Mrs. Tilton—

Mr. Fullerton—Well, never mind that.

The Witness (continuing)—Having a hard time with Mr. Tilton, I thought it would make it more emphatic, and I would tell them about myself.

THE PURPOSE SHE HAD IN VIEW.

Q.—And that was the purpose you had in view in going out? A.—The purpose I had in view was to tell about Mrs. Tilton; I thought that probably this story about myself would open their eyes and let them see Mr. Tilton was not such a good man, and that Mrs. Tilton was the one abused.

Q.—And where were you staying when you made this journey around among the neighbors?

The Witness—Where was I staying?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; where was your home at that time?

Mr. Evarts—Do you mean on the 14th of December?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes

The Witness—I think I was at Mrs. Tilton's.

Q.—At Mrs. Tilton's? A.—Yes, Sir; we were there that night, and when Judge Morse was there next day—yes, I think I was at Mrs. Tilton's: I won't be positive, but I think when I went from the house to state these facts which I related, I went from Mrs. Tilton's house?

Q.—Went from Mrs. Tilton's house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And returned to Mrs. Tilton's house? A.—I think so.

Q.—Did anyone suggest that you should tell this story? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mrs. Morse know you were going to tell this story?

The Witness—That I was going to tell this story?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

A.—No, Sir; she did not know. Do you mean that Mrs. Morse had suggested that I should tell the story that Mr. Tilton had told about Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, but she did not want you to go and tell this story to these persons? A.—No, Sir; Mrs. Morse did not suggest that I should go around and tell these persons.

Q.—Did you talk with Mrs. Morse before you went around? A.—Not about this story with regard to myself.

Q.—You did not? A.—No, Sir; Mrs. Morse was not there at all when I went around.

Q.—Where was she? A.—She was, I think, at Mr. Bates'.

Q.—Well, you saw her frequently, didn't you? A.—I had not seen her that morning?

Q.—Had you seen her the day before? A.—I think I saw her the night before.

Q.—Now, did not you, the night before, tell Mrs. Morse you were going around to tell this story? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You kept that secret, did you? A.—I kept that to myself.

Q.—You did not want her to know it? A.—I did not think anything about it; whether she would know it, or whether I wanted her to know it.

Q.—How? A.—I did not think anything it; whether I wanted her to know it, or whether she wanted to know it.

Q.—Now, prior to the 14th day of December, if that was the date, had you told any person of this story? A.—I had told Mrs. Putnam the afternoon before Mrs. Tilton went out to Marietta; I did not tell her voluntarily of my own notion.

Q.—You did not tell her voluntarily? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell any one else before telling these various persons on the 14th of December? A.—I never told a single person that I remember.

Q.—Then Mrs. Putnam was the only person to whom you communicated what occurred in your room between yourself and Mr. Tilton until you told these various persons on the 14th of December, 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

WHAT SHE TOLD MRS. BRADSHAW.

Q.—Now, Miss Turner, will you be kind enough to tell us what you told Mrs. Bradshaw? A.—I will as near as I can recollect. I told Mrs. Bradshaw—

Mr. Porter—Won't you speak a little louder, Miss Turner?

The Witness (repeating)—I will as near as I can recollect. I told Mrs. Bradshaw, I think, about his having knocked me down, and then saying I had tripped and fallen, and how he had acted, and that he was very unkind to Mrs. Tilton; and Mrs. Tilton was crying all the time, and then I told her about myself; that is as near as I can recollect.

Mr. Fullerton—Tell us what you told her, as near as you can. A.—About myself?

Q.—Yes. A.—I told her he had offered to ruin me, and that is all I said that I remember.

Q.—That is all you said? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You didn't tell her the details? A.—No, Sir; I think not.

Q.—Did you tell any one else these details?

The Witness—Did I in telling any one go into details?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

A.—No, Sir; not that I remember.

Q.—Did you tell any one of these persons on the 14th of December, if that was the date, the details of what occurred in your room between Mr. Tilton and yourself as you have related them here? A.—No, Sir; I think not; I think I only told them he had offered to ruin me, and I think that is all I said.

Q.—Did you tell Mrs. Putnam the details of those occurrences as you have stated them here, substantially? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Mr. Porter—What is that?

The Witness—No, Sir, I think not.

Mr. Fullerton—Then you told Mrs. Putnam only that he had attempted to ruin you, is that it? A.—I think that is what I told her. She asked me if he had ever taken any liberties with me, and I didn't say anything at all at first—I didn't say a word, and then I went to her afterward and told her I feared I had acted a lie; and then I told he had offered to take liberties with me.

Q.—That is all you told her? A.—Yes, Sir. That is all I remember.

SHE TOLD THE WHOLE STORY TO MR. SHEARMAN LAST WEEK.

Q.—Now, up to the time you came upon the stand here as a witness on Friday last, did you tell any one the details of what occurred in your room between Mr. Tilton and yourself as you have tessified to it here?

The Witness—Up to the time of going upon the stand?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes. A.—Yes, Sir; I told them in detail before the stenographer and Mr. Shearman.

Q.—What stenographer? A.—I do not know what his name was.

Q.—Where did you tell it? A.—At Mrs. Ovington's.

Q.—At Mrs. Ovington's. When? A.—I think it was last week.

Q.—Last week? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so.

Q.—Taken down in short-hand, was it? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—And who were present when you told the story? A.—Mr.—Judge Porter, Mr. Shearman, the stenographer, and myself.

Q.—Last week, you think it was? A.—I think it was last week.

Q.—Now, from the time of the occurrence, in 1868, up to last week, had you ever told the details to anybody? A.—Yes, Sir; I think I had told some of the details to Mrs. Ovington.

Q.—When? A.—I could not say just exactly when.

Q.—As near as you can tell? A.—Since I have been at Miss Oakley's.

Q.—You say you think you have? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you turned the subject over in your mind? A.—I think I can say truthfully I did.

Q.—Did you tell her all the details? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was before you said it in the presence of the stenographer, was it not? A.—Before I told it in the presence of the stenographer?

Q.—Yes. A.—I think it was after.

Q.—Well, my question was, perhaps you misunderstood it; whether from the time of the occurrence itself in 1868, up to the present time when you told it in the presence of the stenographer, had you told the details to anybody? A.—I don't think that I went into all the details with anybody but the stenographer and Mrs. Tilton the night that she came to Marietta.

Q.—That is all you can state about that? A.—Yes, Sir.

SHE TOLD NO ONE ABOUT THE CHARGE WHICH TILTON MADE AGAINST HIS WIFE UNTIL SHE WENT BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—And what did you tell Mrs. Bradshaw, if anything, as to the charge which Mr. Tilton had made against Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher? A.—I never said a word to Mrs. Bradshaw or a living person about the charge Mr. Tilton had made against Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Was the subject alluded to in your conversation with Mrs. Bradshaw? A.—No, Sir; I never said a word about it.

Q.—Do you confine that answer now to the 14th of December when you visited her, or do you mean to be understood as saying that you never at any time told Mrs. Bradshaw anything whatever in regard to the charge which Mr. Tilton had brought against Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton in respect to their criminality. A.—I mean to say that I never told Mrs. Bradshaw or anybody else about this charge that Mr. Tilton had made about Mrs. Tilton's criminality with Henry Ward Beecher.

Q.—You did not tell Judge Morse that? A.—No. Sir.

Q.—You did not tell Mr. Richards that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor you did not tell Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor Miss Oakley? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Whom did you first tell that Mr. Tilton had brought such a charge against his wife and Henry Ward Beecher? A.—I never told anybody.

Q.—Not up to the present time? A.—Not until I was going over my testimony to the stenographer.

Q.—That is the first that you ever disclosed of it? A.—Did I say anything about the committee; perhaps I said it before the committee.

Q.—Do you remember what you said before the committee on that subject? A.—I don't remember that I did say this; I don't remember whether I did or not.

Mr. Beach—Ask her what is her best recollection.

Mr. Fullerton—What is your best recollection on the subject? A.—I guess I told the committee something about it; I think I stated something about it to the committee.

Q.—How? A.—I think I stated something about it to the committee.

Q.—What do you think you stated to the committee? A.—I think I stated before the committee that Mr. Tilton said that Mrs. Tilton had committed adultery with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—How? A.—I think I stated before the committee that Mr. Tilton had told me that Mrs. Tilton had committed adultery with Henry Ward Beecher.

Q.—Did you say—

Witness—But I am not sure.

Mr. Beach—Did you state before the committee when he informed you of that?

Q.—Did you inform the committee that Mr. Tilton had informed you of that?

Mr. Beach—Ask her on what time.

Witness—I think I told the committee about all this occurrence that happened the day after we came from Marietta.

Q.—I did not ask you that. Did you tell the committee in substance that Mr. Tilton had charged Mrs. Tilton with the commission of adultery with Henry Ward Beecher? A.—I think I did, Sir.

Q.—And you told the committee in substance that Mr. Tilton told you, did you not? A.—I think so.

Q.—And when did you tell the committee that Mr. Tilton had informed you of that?

Witness—When did I tell the committee?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—The evening I was before the committee.

Q.—When did you tell the committee that Mr. Tilton told you that? A.—I think I told the committee that Mr. Tilton told me the very day after; the very day we got back from Marietta.

Q.—From Marietta? A.—Yes, Sir.

TO WHOM SHE TOLD THE STORY OF TILTON'S VISITS TO HER ROOM.

Q.—To whom did you tell this story first on the 14th of December of the persons that you have named?

Witness—Tell which story?

Mr. Fullerton—The story which you told to these various persons on the 14th of December.

Witness—The story in regard to myself?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—To whom did I tell it first?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, to whom did you tell it first?

Witness—I think I went first to Mr. Beecher in the morning.

Q.—Who next? A.—I think I went to the office of the *Evening Post*, where Mr. Richards was, and I told Mr. Richards.

Q.—Who next did you tell? A.—And then I think I told Judge Morse; and then I told Mrs. Bradshaw.

Q.—When you told Mrs. Bradshaw, did she say anything to you about keeping silent in regard to that story to you? A.—I don't remember what Mrs. Bradshaw said.

Q.—Did you not tell in substance—

Witness (continuing)—Except—I don't think I stated anything; every one I told it to remained very quiet, except Mr. Richards, and what he said to me was, "Whom God hath joined let no man or woman put asunder."

Q.—Did he say that in reply to what you told him?

Witness—What, Sir?

Q.—Did he say that in reply to what you told him? A.—He said that in reply to what I said about Mr. Tilton's unkindness to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Did you talk to him about divorce—to Mr. Richards? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—Don't you remember that anything was said upon the subject of divorce. and that that was his reply? A.—I don't remember anything about it.

Q.—Did you speak to any one of these various persons about divorce? A.—Not that I recollect, Sir.

Q.—Don't you recollect of saying that Mrs. Tilton ought to get a divorce? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, what did you tell Mr. Richards? A.—What I have told the others—that Mr. Tilton was very unkind, that she was crying all the time, and his having offered to ruin me.

Q.—Why did you not tell Mr. Richards that Mrs. Tilton committed adultery with Mr. Beecher? A.—Because I could not make up my mind to tell anybody these horrible tales he told me, because I refused to tell Mrs. Morse about Mr. Beecher.

Q.—You were willing to tell the horrible tales concerning his coming to your room?

Mr. Evarts—That is reasoning.

Witness—Yes, Sir; because I thought it would take some weight off Mrs. Tilton; I thought they were all thinking that Mr. Tilton was the wronged one, and then I told the story in regard to myself to help Mrs. Tilton along.

Q.—And you did not think it would help Mrs. Tilton along to tell the other story?

Mr. Porter—I object to that question; her opinions on that subject are not evidence.

The Court—So I think.

Mr. Morris—But her motives.

Mr. Fullerton—Her motives might properly be admissible.

Mr. Porter—I would like to have that question repeated.

The Court—I think you ought to abandon the question.

Mr. Fullerton—How, Sir?

The Court—I said to the counsel I thought you ought to abandon the question.

Mr. Fullerton—I abandon it now, Sir, because it is answered. I abandon every question when it is answered. [A laugh.]

Mr. Evarts—We objected to the question in time.

The Court—I think her motive for not telling the other story is not material.

Mr. Evarts—That is reasoning with the witness and bringing irrelevant evidence into the case.

Mr. Fullerton—It is not reasoning with the witness, and it is bringing evidence of great value into the case.

Mr. Evarts—That is not our view.

Mr. Fullerton—I was not trying to prove my friend's views, but my own.

Mr. Evarts—The Judge's views on the question, however, are only those which bear on the case.

Q.—And you went to the *Evening Post* office, I understand? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To see Mr. Richards? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you refer to the brother of Mrs. Tilton? A.—The brother of Mrs. Tilton, yes, Sir; that is the only Mr. Richards I know.

Q.—Mr. Joseph H. Richards? A.—Mr. Joseph H. Richards.

Q.—And you told this story there at the *Evening Post* office?

Witness—Which story?

Mr Fullerton—The story you told him.

Witness—Do you mean the one I told him in regard to myself and the one in regard to Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—I did not tell him in the room; I told him I wanted to speak to him, and he took me up stairs to another room, and I told him there; but in the building of the *Evening Post*.

Q.—That was on the 14th of December, 1870? A.—I think it was, Sir.

Q.—How do you know it was on the 14th of December? A.—Because I remember that the 13th of December was the night that Mr. Morse was sent for.

Q.—And how do you remember that? A.—Because I went for him.

Q.—How does that make it the 13th? A.—Well, I remember it was that date.

Q.—Can you state how you are enabled to fix the date—was it connected with any event? A.—It was connected with the event that Mr. Morse was around there, and Mr. Dennis, and others, and they were all in the parlor talking; I thought that they all seemed to be quiet, and that they considered Mr. Tilton was the wronged one, and Mrs. Tilton was not.

Q.—Do you recollect, when you were talking to Mrs. Bradshaw, that she made an entry of that conversation in her diary?

Witness—She made an entry?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; in her diary?

Witness—I don't know.

SHE DID NOT TELL MRS. BRADSHAW THAT TILTON HAD CHARGED HIS WIFE WITH ADULTERY.

Q.—Did you not in substance say to Mrs. Morse—Mrs. Bradshaw—that Mr. Tilton had accused his wife of adultery with Mr. Beecher? A.—I said I did not mention the subject.

Q.—And after you stated that, did not Mrs. Morse—

Witness—I did not state that, Sir; excuse me.

Mr. Fullerton—Let me suppose you did state it, for the purpose of the question?

Mr. Evarts—No, no.

Mr. Fullerton—Notwithstanding your objection I shall put that very question.

Mr. Evarts—I think that line of inquiry has often enough been passed upon by the courts, that if a witness has answered one way, he is not to suppose he answered another.

Mr. Fullerton—The counsel on the other side will see his error when I put the question, for there is no gentleman of greater legal experience than he.

The Court—Put a different one.

Q.—Have you made a statement of that kind, that he accused his wife of adultery with Mr. Beecher, and did not Mrs. Bradshaw say to you, you must not tell anybody of that?

Mr. Evarts—Don't answer; we object to that.

The Court—I think it is improper.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly not, Sir.

The Court—Suppose you put the question in this way: After you stated these facts did she say so and so.

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; because I would not accept an injunction to urge that very declaration.

The Court—Whatever that declaration was?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir. Did you not tell Mrs. Bradshaw that Theodore Tilton had charged his wife with having committed adultery with Mr. Beecher, and did she not say to you, "You must not tell anybody?" A.—No, Sir. I don't remember any such thing.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor must see that the two things go together.

Mr. Evarts—We don't object to that question at all.

The Court—No. Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—But we have it in any way.

Q.—Did you not observe in that connection, "I have already told Mr. Richards, Miss Oakley, and Mr. Beecher"— A.—I observed that I told Mrs. Bradshaw that I told Miss Oakley, Mr. Beecher, Judge Morse, and Mr. Richards this story with regard to myself and Mr. Tilton's unkind treatment of his wife, but I did not observe that I told anything to any one about Mr. Tilton's accusing Mrs. Tilton of committing adultery with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Did you not tell Mrs. Bradshaw that you told these three persons the same story that you had told Mrs. Bradshaw? A.—I did not tell Mrs. Bradshaw that I told Mr. Beecher expressly—

Mr. Beach—Don't; no, no.

Q.—Did you not tell Mrs. Bradshaw and Miss Oakley the same story that you told him? A.—Yes, Sir, I think I did.

Q.—Now, when you were before the committee, did you forget the details of the other time when Beecher—when Mr. Tilton came to your room? A.—I mentioned two occasions, Sir.

Q.—Well, you did not mention the details of the second occasion, did you? A.—I don't think I did before the committee.

SHE DID NOT GIVE THE DETAILS OF THE SECOND OCCASION TO THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—What did you say in regard to the second occasion before the committee? A.—All that I remember distinctly now is, when the question was put to me, "Did Theodore Tilton ever attempt your ruin?" I said, "Yes, Sir, on two occasions."

Q.—Yes? A.—Then I spoke about combing his hair and sitting in his lap, and—

Q.—Well, how did it happen that you did not give the details of the second visit to the committee? A.—It did not happen to come to me.

Q.—How? A.—I didn't happen to think of it.

Q.—Didn't happen to think of it? A.—As I said before, I told as truthfully and as well as I could recollect then.

Q.—Did you tell the committee in regard to the second occasion, that Mr. Greeley was staying in the house at the time? A.—I mentioned before the committee that Mr. Greeley was, the first occasion when he came to me—as the first occasion when he came.

Q.—That was wrong, wasn't it? A.—That was wrong; Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Greeley was the second occasion? A.—Mr. Greeley was the second occasion; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell the committee in regard to that occasion, that you were awakened one night from your sleep by seeing a man of tall figure standing over you; that you jumped up and said, "Who's there?" and Mr. Tilton said, "Hush! it is only Mr. Tilton?" A.—I don't know whether these were the exact words I used or not, before the committee.

Mr. Beach—Well, anything like that?

Mr. Fullerton—Just look and see whether you stated anything of that kind [handing witness a yellow-covered book containing testimony taken before the committee] in regard to that occasion. A.—I stated as it is here.

Q.—How? A.—I must have stated as it is here.

Q.—Well, did you state what is embodied in that question? A.—Please repeat the question.

WHAT SHE STATED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Q.—Did you state before that committee, in reference to the occasion when Mr. Greeley was at the house, as follows, or anything like it: [Reading.]

"One night I had gone to bed, and was awakened from my sleep by seeing a man, a tall figure, standing over me, and I jumped and said, 'Who is there?' And Mr. Tilton said, 'Hush! it is only Mr. Tilton.' And then, I think, I raised myself up, and I—it seemed as if I was in a strange place, all whirled around; because I had gone to bed in the second story back room, bedroom, and his room was next to mine, and I had gone to bed in one of the rooms, in my room, and found myself in his room."

A.—I think that is what I stated before the committee.

Q.—Do you find it there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Exactly in that shape, is it? A.—As you have read it, I think it is; yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at it carefully and see, Miss Turner. [Witness looks again at the book previously handed her.] Is it there? A.—This is the way I stated, I think, to the committee.

Q.—Just tell us how you stated to the committee.

Mr. Evarts—Look at the book and see what is there? A.—I have looked at it.

Mr. Fullerton—Now tell us what you stated to the committee. A.—Why, it is here; shall I read it?

Q.—Read it.

Mr. Beach (to Mr. Fullerton)—I wouldn't; you had better read it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, let me read it, then. Now, where is it? [The witness indicates a place in the book.] Now, you hold that, please, [the stenographer's minutes upon this trial,] and see if I read right. [Mr. Fullerton reads from the book as follows:]

"When he came to me a second time, and tried to get into bed with me, I got very indignant; and, as he would not leave the room, I went into another and locked the door after me."

The Witness—Please excuse me a minute; you have got ahead of me. Where are you? In the beginning of this?

Q.—How? A.—In the beginning of this paragraph?

Mr. Shearman—No, about the middle of the paragraph.

Mr. Fullerton—In the middle of the paragraph, when you get to the second occasion.

The Witness—If you will begin at the beginning, then I can tell you. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—No, I don't propose to begin at the beginning.

The Witness—Point it out to me, please.

Mr. Fullerton—At the "second time," there.

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I ask you if this is your testimony before the committee in regard to the second occasion? [Reading:]

"When he came to me a second time and tried to get into bed with me, I got very indignant, and, as he would not leave the room, I went into another and locked the door after me."

A.—I think that is the way I stated to the committee.

Q.—That is the way you stated to the committee? A.—I think so.

Q.—Now, then, you did not state to the committee, did you:

"One night I had gone to bed, and was awakened from my sleep by seeing a man—a tall figure—standing over me, and I jumped, and said: 'Who is there?' and Mr. Tilton said, 'Hush! it is only Mr. Tilton.' And then I think I raised myself up, and I—it seemed as if I was in a strange place, all whirled around; because I had gone to bed in the second-story back room—bedroom—and his room was next to mine, and I had gone to bed in one of the rooms, in my room, and found myself in his room; and I says, 'What did you bring me here for? what are you doing?' and he said that he felt lonely, and he wanted somebody to love him; and I said, 'You wouldn't have done this if Mrs. Tilton had been home; you shouldn't take liberties when Mrs. Tilton is away that you would not take when she is at home;' and I then got up and left the bed, and went to my room and locked the door."

A.—That is what I stated here last Friday—that you have there.

Q.—Yes. And now I want to know if you stated anything like that which you stated last Friday before the committee? A.—What I stated before the committee was this: I think—

Q.—One moment. Did you state anything like that before the committee?

Mr. Porter—I submit she has a right to answer.

Mr. Evarts—What is it?

Mr. Fullerton—Did you state anything like this before the committee?

Mr. Evarts—The question whether it is like it will be determined by comparing them.

The Witness—I think the way I stated it before the committee was—

Mr. Fullerton—Will you be kind enough to read what you stated before the committee?

Mr. Porter (to the witness)—Will you wait one minute. We insist upon the right to finish her answer—"This is what I said before the committee."

The Court—The counsel has a right to repeat it.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; and we have a right to know whether she stated anything like this before the committee.

Mr. Evarts—Read it.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I say read it. [To the stenographer]—What is the last answer?

The Stenographer—The last question is: "Yes, and now we want to know if you stated anything like that which you stated last Friday before the committee?" The witness said: "What I stated before the committee was this, I think"—

Mr. Fullerton—By "this" do you mean as follows?

"When he came to me a second time, and tried to get into bed with me, I got very indignant, and as he would not leave the room, I went into another and locked the door after me?"

Mr. Evarts—Are you reading all that?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir, word for word.

Mr. Evarts—Why don't you let her read?

Mr. Fullerton—Because I can read it better.

Mr. Evarts—Ah!

Mr. Fullerton—Well, then, because I choose to.

The Witness—What you are reading there is, I think, what I stated here on Friday, and as it reads here, this is what I told the committee.

Mr. Fullerton—What I have just read now, Miss Turner, is not what you stated on Friday at all. I am reading from the same thing you are holding in your hand.

Mr. Porter—I insist upon it that the witness should have the right to complete her answer, and state to the jury what she said.

Mr. Fullerton—That is just what I insist upon—exactly so.

Mr. Beach—No.

The Witness—I don't know as I understood you exactly.

Mr. Fullerton—Have you in your hand your testimony before the committee? A.—It must be, I suppose.

Q.—Then will you tell us now what you stated before the committee with regard to what took place in the room when Mr. Greeley was at Mr. Tilton's house? A.—This is my testimony; I must have stated what is here.

Q.—Will you read it, then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Please read it? A.—[Reading:]

"At night I hardly realized where I was. He must have lifted me out of my bed and put me in his. When I woke up and found where I was, I asked what he was doing that for. He said that he was lonesome, and wanted me to come and be with him. I said that was not right, and I went back to my room. There was nothing said about it at the time. I was quite young, and used to be with him a great deal, just like one of the children, and I used to comb his hair, and he used to kiss me, as he did other children, frequently. I never had any impure thought"—

Q.—That is as far as—those are your reflections. That is your testimony before the committee, is it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well. Now, was not that testimony given in reference to that first occasion when he came to your room? A.—It was given in reference to both occasions.

Q.—Did the same thing take place on both occasions? A.—When I referred—the whoever put the question to me said, "Did Mr. Tilton ever attempt your ruin?" I said, "Yes, Sir, twice; on two occasions."

Q.—Then you related the first occasion, which was when Mr. Greeley was there, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir, I related that as the first occasion, but it was not the first; it was the second.

Q.—You had forgotten it was the first, had you? A.—I told it then, as I have said all along, as the truth as near as I could recollect it then—what I thought it was then.

Mr. Fullerton—It is suggested, Sir, that I go no further to-day.

Mr. Evarts—It is the regular hour for adjournment.

The court was then adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

COAL STATISTICS.

The total amount of coal produced during the week ending March 13, including both anthracite and bituminous, foots up 251,316 tons, and for the year to that date 3,026,999 tons, against 3,722,967 tons last year, showing a net decrease of about 700,000 tons, according to the above figures which are, however, subject to a deduction of perhaps 100,000 tons, by reason of the same coal in some instances being counted more than once, from the fact of entering into the tonnage of two or more companies transporting the same. All of the week's tonnage named above is anthracite, except 46,057 tons of bituminous.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS E. LEVY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,037.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Julius E. Levy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district, filed on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1875.
THOMAS D. ADAMS, Assignee,
with H. B. Claflin & Co., No. 140 Church street,
mh23-law3wTu* New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,068.—Before James F. Dwight, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edgar Smith, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district, filed on the 2d day of February, 1875.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1875.
THOMAS MACKELLAR, Assignee.
mh16-law3wTu* No. 7 Pine street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH ORMSBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the fifth day of March, 1875, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Ormsby, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1875, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. BERNARD F. McCAHILL, Assignee.
mh23-law3wTu*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES EVANS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Jones, Underhill & Scudder, auctioneers, at Nos. 7, 9, and 11 Greene street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, April 13, 1875, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the stock in trade and personal property of every kind belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, consisting of ready-made clothing, tables, desk, mirror, &c. Terms of sale, cash.—Dated New-York, March 22, 1875.
mh23-law3wTu* THOMAS M. ARGALL, Assignee.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of March, 1875.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of JACOB ROBINSON, of the City, County, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of the said district.
LUTHER J. RICE,
WILLIAM ECKERT,
Assignees, No. 105 Broad street, New-York.
mh16-law3wTu*

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MARY STUART—MACBETH (one scene)—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

We beg to state that on Sunday next we shall begin the publication of a new story by WILLIAM BLACK, *author of "A Princess of Thule," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and other popular works, entitled*

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The first move in the interest of the Canal Ring has been made by Senator LORD. In a very artfully-worded resolution pervaded by a tone of great surprise that the Governor should have thought fit to charge the grossest frauds "against a large class of private citizens of reputable standing in this State," a committee is asked for, in order "to investigate and report to the Senate the facts in relation to the charges set forth in said Message." Senator LORD is probably aware that the report of such a committee, if ready at all for this Legislature, could only be ready by the closing days of the session. Time and the distracting influence of other topics are the most potent allies of the Canal Ring, and meanwhile the excuse of waiting for the committee's report would be used to obstruct the progress of any remedial legislation. The Governor knows more about canal jobbery than any legislative committee is likely to find out during the next six weeks. Some recent legislation gives him an excellent chance of using his knowledge with good effect against those who have been concerned in swindling the State. He has only to instruct the Attorney General to make the proofs which are in his possession the basis of indictments against the chief or the more recent offenders, and he will carry such dismay into the ranks of the Canal Ring as no dilatory motions for investigation will be able to dispel.

One of the few opinions of JOHN KELLY which we have ever had any occasion to quote with approval was his very uncomplimentary reference to the politicians who belong to the Canal Ring. Mr. KELLY is a person of some obstinacy, and he has apparently seen no reason to alter his opinions on this subject. The support of the Assemblymen over whom he exercises any influence is, therefore, confidently reckoned on by the Governor and his friends, in their crusade against the Canal Ring. But the supporters of that gang do not appear to be without friends in this City. Messrs. MCGUIRE, LORD, JOHNSON, and others, who are among the chosen defenders of the Canal Ring, came here on Saturday for the express purpose, apparently, of conferring with Mr. WICKHAM. The Mayor is neither a very wise nor a very prudent man, but he can surely stop short of the crowning folly of allying himself with a body of jobbers and swindlers, who are on the high road to political ruin, if not to criminal indictment.

The perfectly pure and well-governed State of Georgia is in trouble about its Treasurer. Although he is a Democrat, and presumably a native of the State and perfectly white, he has carried on the business of his office as if he were "little better than one of the wicked." He has paid bonds and "forgotten" it; he has reported imaginary sums to his credit to make his account good; he has pledged the State credit without authority of law; he has not destroyed bonds and coupons when paid, and he has paid some twice over. These are the charges made against him by a legislative committee. If he had been a "carpet-bagger," we should have had a chorus on the subject from the Democratic papers. As it is, the right of having its Treasury mismanaged without outside criticism appears to them one of the prerogatives of State sovereignty, and they are not inclined to disturb it.

In the Supreme Court Judge DONOHUE confirms Judge ROBINSON'S opinion of the Court of Common Pleas in the snow-plow cases. The latter court, it will be remembered, ruled that the street-railroad companies had a right to throw the snow from their tracks by means of plows and sweepers. Judge DONOHUE, following that decision, says that the railroad companies have the right to do what they have done, and the Police Commissioners and private citizens have no right to undo it. Redress, he adds, must come from the power that placed matters where they are. That is to say, the Legislature gave the railroads control of the streets to the extent claimed by those corporations; if citizens think that private rights are invaded, they must go to the Legislature for relief. This is probably good law, but it will not deepen popular affection for the street-car institution.

The new "Independent" paper in Philadelphia does not know how to account for the fact that Gen. HAWLEY and Mr. GREENE are working in the same canvass in Connecticut. Anything savoring of inconsistency is painful to the mind of Mr. MCCLURE. We are not surprised that it is so. Political inconsistency must be associated with most unpleasant recollections to any man who took a prominent part in the Cincinnati humbug in 1872. But we think that Gen. HAWLEY may safely be left to take care of his own reputation. However kind it may be in MCCLURE to give advice on the subject, it would seem, judging by the past career of the two persons, that Gen. HAWLEY can get along without much aid from the "Liberal" leaders. Of course, they would be sorry to see anything happen to the General, they are so tenderly attached to him, but let them reflect that in this matter their interference is more than usually impertinent.

It is about time that the Aldermanic Committee on Law dropped their farce of investigating the Controller. If it is their business to bring contempt on themselves and make capital for Mr. GREEN, they are certainly getting along admirably. Yesterday, for instance, after exhausting the rather incoherent testimony of Mr. LYNDSAY I. HOWE, whose knowledge of Municipal accounts appears to be about on a par with his knowledge of commercial book-keeping, the committee cast their eyes round the audience to grab a fresh witness. An unlucky clerk from the Finance Department was discovered among the hangers-on in the committee-room. This rash youth was immediately captured, hurried to the witness stand, and compelled to state under oath whether he was not there by the orders of the Controller, for the purpose of taking notes of the proceedings of the Aldermanic star chamber. The stray clerk contrived to clear himself of the suspicion of being present with any sinister purpose, and the committee adjourned. The best thing they can do, in their own interest, is to make that adjournment *sine die*.

HOW TO KEEP DOWN THE CITY DEBT.

The Board of Aldermen will, to-day, take up the suggestions of the Mayor's recent Message in regard to the necessity of putting a stop to the increase of the City debt. As the Mayor and Aldermen are the two authorities chiefly responsible for devising new methods to increase the City debt, they can easily show their sincerity in this movement by abandoning the schemes they have already sanctioned, and adopting precisely the opposite policy in future. It would be well that they should also abandon the attempt to make the public believe that they have always been advocates of the strictest economy. That is too transparent a delusion to take in anybody, and by persisting in it they only prove that they are as incapable of serving the tax-payers without a display of demagoguery as they have been to legislate in the presumed interests of labor without robbing the tax-payers.

The Mayor's first Message gave the key-note to the new policy of pushing forward public improvements without reference either to their utility or their cost. He warmly urged the completion of the Riverside roadway and Morningside avenue—two very expensive and totally unnecessary public works—in a section of the City where thirty millions of public money has been spent during the last five years. Not to be behind-hand, the Aldermen introduced at their very first meeting a long string of resolutions providing for the grading, curbing, &c., of new streets, chiefly on the same territory to which, in spite of the vast expenditures of the last few years, population steadfastly refuses to migrate. One of these resolutions provided for the grading, curbing, flagging, and widening of King's Bridge road, at a probable expense of some two millions of dollars. The work was not to be let out by the honest method of public bidding, but was to be intrusted to the Department of Public Works, to be done by day's work. In other words, the tax-payers were to be robbed of at least half a million of dollars to enable the Aldermen to demoralize the laboring class of the City, by giving out tickets for places in return for political support and service.

That resolution has furnished the text of one of the very ablest reports ever issued by the Council of Political Reform. Its facts and arguments may not be entirely new to most of our readers, but it brings together an array of information on the subject of up-town improvements, such as has never before been presented at one view, and it treats the entire question with a clearness and comprehensiveness which entitle it to the most careful attention. The report was printed in full in THE TIMES of yesterday, but we shall briefly recapitulate some of its most instructive points. They are equally conclusive against the wisdom of the policy set forth in the Mayor's inaugural Message, against the opportuneness of the Aldermanic resolutions, and against the arguments recently presented in the interests of real estate speculators to the Department of Parks.

About thirty-four miles of streets and avenues above Fifty-ninth street and to the west of Central Park and Fifth avenue were finished and ready for being built on about three years ago. Yet during the last five years only 204 houses—many of them still unoccupied—have been erected on these thoroughfares. The new avenues, finished and maintained at enormous cost to the City, have attracted only about half of these new buildings. Fifty-three thousand dollars a year are spent for lighting miles of such avenues "as brilliantly as the business part of Broadway, although there is not one dwelling upon them, or one person to be seen after nightfall." Exclusive of the cost of Central Park, which nobody has had any reason to grudge, parks and avenues in the north-western section of the City have been responsible, during the last three or four years, for an addition of twenty-nine millions of dollars to the City debt. The idea that these "improvements" have repaid the City by enhancing the value of property, and so widening the area of taxation, is a totally fallacious one. The report shows this by taking the Boulevard as an example of how these improvements have affected the tax levy. The entire cost of that work was over seven and a half millions of dollars. The Boulevard was fairly in progress in 1870, and was fully completed by 1872. Between 1870 and 1875 there was an increase in the assessed valuation of lots bordering on the Boulevard of a little over three and a half millions of dollars. This accounts for an increased annual taxation of say one hundred thousand dollars. But the yearly interest which the City has to pay on the improvement is over half a million, while the additional State tax to which it renders us liable, the cost of lighting, watering, &c., bring up the total annual expense created by the Boulevard to six hundred thousand dollars. Instead, therefore, of the City being a gainer by the construction of this great thoroughfare, it is, so far, a loser to the amount of half a million a year.

Yet the Boulevard, apart from the reckless extravagance displayed in its construction, is the most defensible of all the improvements above Central Park. To ask the City, as the Mayor has done, to complete the Riverside avenue, running parallel to the Boulevard, and separated from it along a large portion of its length by only a block and a half, is surely one of the most amazing proposals which could possibly emanate from a man professedly desirous of keeping down the amount of the City debt. The future course of Mr. WICKHAM and the Aldermen ought to be tolerably clear. If they want people to believe that they are convinced of the ignorance and folly of their recent course in regard to finishing useless streets and constructing superfluous avenues, let them bring forth fruits worthy of repentance. Should they fail in doing this, the work of retrenchment and reform will probably continue, as it has done in the past, to get along without them.

MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

The Senator from Tennessee yesterday delivered a speech, nominally on the subject of the course of President GRANT in Louisiana—in reality, we need hardly say, on that subject of unfailing interest to himself—the views and achievements of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON. The Senator took a wide range in his remarks. He always does. But he returned with unerring instinct at regular intervals to the point of supreme importance from which he set out. He wandered as far back as 1695, but behind the reference to an obscure bribery case in the British House of Commons of that date lurked the inevitable A. J. He devoted much of his time to a labored denunciation of Gen. SHERIDAN, both with reference to his exploits in former years and to his recent career; but whatever the General did or left undone was referred to in contrast to the doings and omissions of his Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, at one time President, by grace of WILKES BOOTH'S bullet and the rashness of the Baltimore Convention, of the United States. Mr. JOHNSON was kind enough to point out the dangers which threaten the Union, as well as the method by which they might be, or might have been, avoided. Our most imminent peril is usurpation and "corruptibility." If "the fathers" had only put in the Constitution a clause forbidding the President to receive presents from any citizen or citizens of the United States, all would have been well. Or, failing this, if the illustrious example of that President who refused a carriage and horses from the merchants of New-York had been followed by his successor, the clouds that hang over the Republic would not have been so dense. This is the meaning, if not the exact language, of Mr. JOHNSON. On the other hand, there is really no excuse for the course which President GRANT has been pursuing. It is as if a naval commander had run his fleet on rocks plainly laid down in the charts. Gen. GRANT had only to follow the precedents set for him by the Executive in 1867, and he would have had plain sailing. There is an exquisite refinement of vanity about this impersonal method employed by Mr. JOHNSON of lugging in references to himself. The big "I" seems all the bigger when it is paraphrased by the expression "the then President."

Nothing could be more obvious than the guides which President GRANT has so obstinately ignored. Mr. JOHNSON refused to support Mr. BROWNLOW in Tennessee; Gen. GRANT consented to support KELLOGG in Louisiana. Mr. JOHNSON removed SHERIDAN; Gen. GRANT sent him to New-Orleans. Mr. JOHNSON, through Gen. HANCOCK, did whatever the discontented whites demanded; Gen. GRANT, through Gen. SHERIDAN, did just the opposite. Mr. JOHNSON sought peace through conciliating the authors of the Mechanics' Institute massacre; Gen. GRANT made peace through a very different course. If the later President had only followed the steps of the former; nay, if the former had only stood in the shoes of the latter, what a pleasing thing it would have been to Mr. JOHNSON, and *ergo*, to the universe at large!

In reading Mr. JOHNSON'S rambling speech, it seems as if we had again before us the current records of the eventful times when he undertook to force a "policy" on the country which, for good or ill, the country would not have. There is the same unending stream of disjointed boasting; there are the occasional shrewd and blunt points made against his enemies and his rivals; there are the gleams of common sense, and of a certain rude sincerity; but on the whole, Mr. JOHNSON'S words are without weight. The country generally takes a man at an estimate the reverse of that he puts upon himself. It will read Mr. JOHNSON'S dreary speech from curiosity this time, but hardly again. Probably the most definite idea that it will call up, as its readers remember some of the really able State papers credited to Mr. JOHNSON, is that Mr. SEWARD is dead.

A REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRAT.

Considering what happened in 1872, when "the era of good-feeling" set in, and hands were clasped across the bloody chasm, we have a right to expect something new of the "liberalized Democracy." It was thought that enough Republicans went off with the Democrats, in that disastrous campaign, to leaven and enliven the whole lump of fogyish Democracy. In New-England and New-York, at least, the Greeley element ought to have left some permanent impression upon the Democracy, if it could do that anywhere. But the anaconda seems to have gulped down the rabbit without any visible result. Democracy is just the same as though there had been no era of good-feeling, no ex-rebels clasping hands at Chappaqua, no Cincinnati Convention, and no JOHN COCHRANE. The Democrats seem to have taken in the innocent lambs of the "Liberal" flock, and thereafter have gone about their business with tongue in cheek. The lion and the lamb did lie down together; but the lamb was inside of the lion. The little spurt of success which the so-called Conservative element has had brings out the real intentions of that party. One of the first fruits of the Democratic victory was the election of W. W. EATON to be United States Senator from Connecticut. The Democrats of that State had an opportunity to show how much they had been liberalized by the campaign of 1872. They responded by electing Mr. EATON, who, we presume might have worn a copper head on his coat, and a butternut pin on his shirt-front during the late civil war with great pride, provided that were safe in Connecticut. The gentlemen who twit Republicans with reviving the past—crying "Kuklux," and shaking the bloody shirt—looked about for the most offensive missile in reach. They threw Mr. EATON into the ring with great enthusiasm. In effect, they said, "This is the sort of Democrat we are."

The distinguished Senator from Connecticut has made a speech on the Louisiana question. He began with the Revolutionary war. He might have done worse. One of the BAYARDS, who have a Senatorial mortgage on Delaware, used to begin his speech with the reign of the PTOLEMIES, and so glide gently down to STANTON, LINCOLN, and SEWARD. But the Connecticut Senator is easy with us, and does not go back of the Constitutional Debates, and the time of the "Cow-boys." He argues that the several rebellious colonies were sovereign nations then; therefore, every State was, and is, a sovereign nation, and the Union is only a congeries of nations. When somebody asked the Senator, as he was careering wildly on his favorite hobby, how it happened that the States were "sovereign" notwithstanding some of their powers had been delegated to the Federal Government, he was a little bothered. He retorted with the query: What power on this continent is sovereign in every particular? Nobody knew of any. The Senator from Connecticut said that he did not feel quite well. He was sick; and if he did not explain his little conundrums as he went along, it was because he was in feeble health. Now, right here, it ought to be said that the Democrats in the Senate had declared that they would not promise when to agree to take a vote. They wanted to go on with the debate, leaving the vote liable to be called at any moment, "because," they sapiently said, "if we agree to talk until the middle of next week, and then take a vote, you will leave us to talk to each other. We have some little friendly feeling among ourselves. You must stay and share our punishment." So the Republicans perforce staid and heard Mr. EATON on ancient history. As we have said, he was sick, and thus reminded of his mortality, he pathetically referred to the fact that he expected to lay his bones in the soil near his "own river," wherever that may be. There can be no possible objection to Mr. EATON'S laying his bones in the soil by his own river, whenever he chooses. Nobody ought to interfere with any ante-mortem disposition of Mr. EATON'S bones; but why he should rattle them thus in the face of the Senate passes comprehension. Even Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, who is another representative of new Democracy, seemed to feel qualmish when this unpleasant subject was brought up; he appealed to the Senate—at 9:45 P. M.—to adjourn. But the Senator from Connecticut went right on with his ancient and time-worn speech, vigorously shaking his bones. If the curious reader wants to know the particulars, he will find them in any of the anti-war speeches of VOORHEES, VALLANDIGHAM, LONG, and BERIAH MAGOFFIN. "Sir," he said, with fine sarcasm, "if we are to kiss the feet of CÆSAR, let us do it thoroughly." We have certainly heard that before, somewhere. It has the good old "copperhead" flavor. It is the same speech which the Senator, when a Union defeat made it timely for him, used to deliver to his fellow-townsmen in Connecticut. It was not necessary then for him to go into the logic of things. The Democratic stock in trade was the same all over the country. When the Senator got on his feet the other day, he seemed to think that he was talking to the voters of 1862. The world has moved since that time. The Senator has not. He does not deride LINCOLN and STANTON; but he has "usurpation," "tyrant," and "CÆSAR," as pat as ever.

The Democracy which is taught us to-day by Senator EATON, hoary as it is with antiquity, is just what we must expect from the party which he represents. In Missouri, for example, where there was as much Liberalism as in Connecticut, the Democracy sent an ex-rebel General to the Senate. We do not suppose that Mr. EATON is the ablest man in his party in Connecticut; neither is Gen. F. M. COCKRELL the flower of his party in Missouri; but the violent, bigoted, extreme anti-war, anti-coercion Democrat of Connecticut was chosen for those qualities, just as COCKRELL was preferred above more moderate and abler men in Missouri. To-day the Democrats of Connecticut are carrying on the campaign in the same spirit as that in which they elected Mr. EATON. They went into the canvass in New-Hampshire the week before last on the same issues. The milder and wiser sort of Democrats need not shrug their shoulders and decry EATON; he is a good enough Democrat—a representative Democrat; and, though his desk-pounding, red-faced, and vituperative oratory belongs to the *ante-bellum* period, he is a fair exponent of his party. If there is any new-fangled Liberalism in the Democratic ranks, it is kept neither for show nor use. Mr. EATON cares nothing for Louisiana; he has no other speech, no other idea, than that of the old anti-war party. We expected that the first fruits of a Democratic victory would be a statesman-like representative. Mr. EATON disappoints us. He was wound up in 1860, to run twenty years; he is running yet.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

The necessity for caution in donning Spring clothing will be very great this year. Coming out of a Winter, the severest that we have had for twenty years, the first impulse of young and old will be to throw off the garments that have done such constant service during the dreary months that have passed. Milliners and dress-makers have long ago completed arrangements for improving the appearance of their customers. They are so impatient, because of the obstinacy of the Winter, that when it finally relaxes its icy grip, they can hardly be blamed for doing everything in their power to cause a quick sale of the stock in hand. The clothiers will be influenced by similar motives. Like the milliners and dress-makers, they, too, have gone heavily into the work of preparation for a brisk Spring trade, and if they do not succeed in realizing handsome profits, it will not be through any lack of effort on their part. The pressure brought to bear upon all who have money to spend for new outfits will be so strong, that it may result in endangering the lives of thousands of persons, unless they are well advised before hand. Those who have suffered and are still suffering from throat and lung affections will scarcely need to be told of the folly of throwing off heavy shoes, and flannel underclothing, after experiencing a few days of the oppressively warm weather which usually marks the beginning of Spring; for it may be presumed that they have learned wisdom. But the case is altogether different with those who have had the luck to preserve good health throughout. Unless they are forewarned, they may be expected to disincumber themselves of overcoats, heavy underclothing, and heavy shoes as soon as they begin to feel in the least oppressed by the weight of them.

It is never wise to make changes of this character, no matter how moderate a Winter may have preceded a Spring. The body should be accustomed to the altered conditions by a gradual process. Numerous deaths occur every year from diseases contracted through a lack of prudence in the matter of clothing. This year, for the reasons which we have already mentioned, there is more need than ever to proceed gradually with the duty of conforming to the necessities of the seasons, and it is to be hoped that this truth may not be lost sight of. Of little less importance is the subject of house ventilation. According to the judgment of a great many otherwise well-informed persons, there is nothing so good for health in Spring as "plenty of fine fresh air." As a consequence of this foolish belief, the windows are thrown up at the front and rear of the house. The "pleasant" current of air thus produced is particularly "enjoyed" by ladies, until they contract what they call their Spring colds, and then the very opposite extreme is reached. The "airing" process ceases, and the house is kept so tightly closed that an ordinarily healthy person finds it difficult to breathe in it. There are others who let the fires go out the first warm day that comes, and do not build them again until fairly driven to it by a continuance of "chilly evenings." The houses should be well aired, but the temperature should not be reduced so as to endanger health. The gradual process should be as strictly observed in reference to personal clothing. These two points may not come within the ordinary range of newspaper discussion, but as they affect the comfort and health of thousands, we cannot deem them unworthy of notice.

TIPPERARY.

Poor Mr. MITCHEL has passed away in the midst of what we will hope was to him a time of triumph and consolation, his ruling passion being gratified at the last in a manner which, of late years, at least, he could scarcely have anticipated. His career presents one of the saddest instances on record of a man who was ready to assume the responsibility of undertakings demanding for success the very highest qualities. In Mr. MITCHEL died the last of the notable extreme men of 1848, and it may be hoped that henceforward the memory of that year, a source of much of the virulent rancor against the existing order of things in Ireland, will steadily, if slowly, decline in bitterness.

For reasons which we cannot pretend to explain, the men of Tipperary have long been distinguished for a peculiar moroseness of temper and manners. It might possibly be traceable to the original inhabitants having been a tribe of exceptional fierceness, a conclusion which finds some support in the terrific faction fights which prevailed in certain districts of the county, and which it was one of the noble works of the late admirable Archbishop LEAHY, after infinite trouble, at length to suppress. But a few years ago, so violent was the character of the "Tipperary boys," that ladies were actually known to be alarmed when passing through the railroad station in the county—an apprehension which, it is needless to say, was absolutely groundless. It is, however, the fact that there is still a moroseness of demeanor common among the people of this county which is unique in Ireland, where the manners are, for the most part, exceptionally cordial and agreeable. The criminal calendars of Tipperary, too, continue to be indicative of some ugly characteristics in the population. At the last assizes at Nenagh, the Judge referred to the serious list of offenses. There were five murder cases and many others of a very serious character, including several for stabbing—not a common offense in most parts of Ireland, we believe.

But there is much to be said in palliation of Tipperary's excesses and present disloyalty. There are men there still who have heard from their fathers' and grandfathers' lips of the horrors which were inflicted in the name of justice eighty years ago. This county was the scene of cruelties on the part of those holding the King's commission which may fairly be compared to those inflicted by the Spaniards in South America. An incident which occurred eleven years ago, revealed how vividly Tipperary remembered them, and should be a lesson to all in authority to think well before resorting to harsh measures. It was in April, 1864, that Sir JUDKIN FITZGERALD, an embarrassed Tipperary landlord, returned to his residence in that county, after a vain attempt to raise some money in Dublin. He took some tea, and then strolled out into his demesne. The next day his body was found in a pond, and a letter to a friend explained that his embarrassments had led him to put an end to his life. A verdict of temporary insanity was rendered, but the people refused to accept it. The truth was that the career of the dead man's grandfather was still too fresh in the memory of Tipperary. It was he who earned, and indeed most justly, the hideous sobriquet of "The Flogger." Probably a more thorough ruffian never existed. To a gentleman named WRIGHT he administered one hundred and fifty lashes, merely on the suspicion of his complicity with an association with which it was subsequently proved that he had no sort of connection; and he told the court when an action was brought against him by Mr. WRIGHT that "there was nothing like flogging for the discovery of secrets." One witness deposed to his having flogged some laborers on account of the waistcoats they wore. Another had seen him knock down an old man in the street for not taking his hat off to him, and saw a lad of sixteen leap off a bridge into a river to avoid a second flogging. Others besides Mr. WRIGHT, who long after gained £500 damages, would have taken proceedings against him, but the British Parliament, acting on representations which FITZGERALD induced the Tipperary landlords to make as to his energy in the King's cause, passed an act of indemnity for all his offenses, and in 1801 this wretch was created a baronet!

But an ill fate has attended his family. The second Baronet was drowned at sea, one of his sons hung himself—it was said while showing his brother and sister how their grandfather hung the rebels—and divers other misfortunes have befallen his descendants. Burning with a hatred of "The Flogger," the people in 1864 would not hear of his unfortunate grandson getting quietly to his grave in consecrated ground under the verdict recorded above. He had murdered himself, they said, and should not be laid in God's acre. When the funeral procession appeared, the clergy tried in vain to perform the ceremony. The corpse had to be carried back to the house, and was interred, some days later, under a strong guard of Policemen. Thus, seventy years after The Flogger had done his deeds his family felt the force of Tipperary's memory. Nor does Tipperary, we may be sure, forget that passage in Chief Secretary Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY'S dispatch, at a subsequent date, urging the gentlemen of Tipperary to take care "that the whippings in that county should be in earnest." Alluding to this and other actions of the Government, the Edinburgh *Review* observes: "The picture which Sir ARTHUR draws of the social and military condition of Ireland at the moment when these stringent measures were being carried into execution, is one which ought to render us thankful that an invading army did not again appear on Irish ground; for it was not to be expected that a people thus unjustly and harshly dealt with should view the probability of passing under French rule with either distaste or apprehenson." All this helps to explain the eccentricities of Tipperary electors, whose grandsons perhaps will return as loyal men to Parliament fifty years hence as the Highlands of Scotland do to-day. For nowhere now is loyalty to the house of Hanover more devoted than where, little more than a century ago, it was warmest for the house of Stuart.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

BUSINESS IN BOTH BRANCHES LAST NIGHT—BILLS INTRODUCED—THE LOCAL TAXATION OF PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 22.—Both Houses reassembled this evening. On the desk of the Secretary of the Senate lay the House bill reconstructing the local government of Jersey City, the committee having reported it without amendment. On motion of Senator Jarrard, it was laid over till to-morrow morning. The Hudson River Tunnel bill and the West-side Railroad bill have also been reported. The bill of Senator Abbett, as amended in the House, providing for the election of sixteen Freeholders and of a Director at large in Hudson County, has gone through both Houses, and will go to the Governor for his signature. Senator Abbett introduced a bill confirming the sale for $105,000 of the Stevens battery to the John Roach Company of New-York. Senator Stone introduced for President Taylor, a bill creating a board of excise for the City of Newark. In the House Mr. Robe introduced a bill authorizing the condemnation by the Hudson County Freeholders of all turnpikes, plank-roads, and toll-bridges in that county, that they may be made free roads. An effort was made to indefinitely postpone the bill authorizing the consideration of the bill authorizing the construction of the suspension bridge from Staten Island to Constable Hook, but it failed, and the bill will be taken up to-morrow.

The Committee on Corporations heard in the Assembly Chamber, this evening, gentlemen who are interested in a bill exempting the endowment fund of the College of New-Jersey from taxation by the borough of Princeton. The college in question owns property valued at $2,000,000 exempt from State tax, amounting to $20,000. Ex-Gov. Haines and others appeared for the college; Mayor Runyon and others for the city.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., March 22.—A very large Republican meeting was held in this town to-night, the hall being densely packed, and large numbers being unable to obtain admission. Mr. John L. Houston presided, and introduced Hon. Joseph R. Hawley as the principal speaker. Mr. Hawley proceeded to discuss the political issues in his usual trenchant style, and showed that harm instead of good would be done by turning over the country to the Democrats. He was emphatic in denouncing what he called the 'third term nonsense. He said nothing was more impossible than a third nomination, except an election for a third term. There was also a large meeting to-night at South Manchester, which was addressed by Hon. J. G. Burrows and Gen. G. W. McLane.

THE BLACK HILLS.

A GEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION TO BE MADE BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Impressed with the necessity of securing to the Sioux Indians all the rights guaranteed to them by the treaty of 1868, and appreciating the duty of considering the public sentiment in reference to the Black Hills country, growing out of its supposed mineral wealth, the Interior Department will dispatch, as soon as possible, a competent geologist to examine that country and ascertain accurately its alleged mineral wealth. Meantime the Department has notified the Secretary of War of this purpose, and will ask for an order requiring trespassers now in the country to leave immediately, notifying them that their failure to comply with such orders will cause their expulsion by military force as soon as the weather will permit a military expedition to reach them. The President appreciates the importance of extinguishing the Indian title as soon as it can be done honorably, and with the consent of the Indians; but the Government is fully determined to protect the Sioux in their treaty rights, and to prevent all persons from going to this country until the Indians voluntarily relinquish it. Steps are now in rapid progress to negotiate with the Indians for this purpose; but all citizens are warned against going to that country until such negotiations are successful; and persons now in the country are notified to leave it immediately, and that failing to do so their expulsion will be effected by force if necessary.

SECRETARY FISH AND HIS WORK.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The final and brilliant settlement of the Virginius question, whose terms we have already discussed, directs renewed attention to the present sagacious administration of the State Department. None of the acts of Secretary Fish have better illustrated his clear insight, his admirable tact, or his wise and courteous firmness. The Alabama negotiation was indeed more glittering and imposing. It involved a greater stake and more completely filled the eye of the world. In the magnitude of the immediate question at issue and in the far-reaching consequences both of the settlement and of the method of arbitration, it was more momentous. But if it was grander in its proportions, it was also clearer in its course. Vital as it was, it required no finer skill or more delicate management that this sudden and complicated difficulty with Spain.

Indeed, in some aspects the latter was the more embarrassing and intricate of the two. On the Alabama question American sentiment was fixed and united. It had been a theme of prolonged discussion. The American principles had come to be well settled and clearly defined. But the capture of the Virginius and the assassination of her crew presented a sudden emergency and raised difficult questions which perplexed and divided our best authorities. The vessel was engaged on a questionable mission. Some of our ablest expositors of international law contended that we had no case. A portion of the public press devoted itself to assaults upon our own authorities rather than upon the other side. The issue was with a nation traditionally proud and high-spirited, and with a Government trembling in the balance of popular favor. The whole matter was thus surrounded with the gravest difficulties and embarrassments, and many of the best minds among us were in doubt as to the true solution. But Secretary Fish was wiser than the doctors of law. Amid all this turmoil, confusion, and perplexity, he kept a cool, clear, self-poised head and moved straight toward his mark. From the very first he grasped the elements of national honor, right, and duty involved in the case, and with masterly skill he has conducted the negotiation to a triumphant conclusion.

This settlement and the Alabama Treaty, in which Secretary Fish was also the master mind, constitute two of the noblest achievements in American diplomacy, and would have added lustre to the American name at any period of our statesmanship. But, though the most conspicuous successes of his administration, they are very far from embracing all his claims to the regard and gratitude of his country. In the whole range of multiplied duties devolving upon the Foreign Minister and the Premier of the Cabinet, he has inspired the unmixed respect of all observers. The firmness and ability with which he has at all times maintained the honor and rights of our country have won new credit for the American name throughout the world. The papers from his pen have been models of trenchant vigor and dignified courtesy. Nothing in our diplomatic literature exceeds the pungent flavor of his letters in the Motley case. His influence upon appointments has been of a character to elevate and adorn the public service. His political counsel, never ostentatious but always judicious and conservative, has been dictated by true statesmanship. In the very details of his office, never failing under the public eye, he has not only made great improvements, but he is probably more familiar with their entire range and ramifications than any of his predecessors. The papers have been arranged and systematized as never before, and we have now a Secretary who can himself turn to any subject of inquiry without invoking the aid of any assistant. This may seem like a minor matter, and it is one of which the public would certainly never hear except through the casual visitor; but it shows the consummate administrative hand which guides the department, and illustrates the matchless character and thoroughness of all its work. Any reference to the labors of Secretary Fish would be altogether incomplete which did not allude to the urbanity with which he fulfills the important social duties of his exalted position. What an essential function this is regarded is known to all familiar with national capitals, and Secretary Fish is the social pillar and strength of the Government.

Indeed, highly as the American people estimate his invaluable services, we doubt if they are even yet fully aware of the great debt of obligation they owe this conscientious, devoted, self-sacrificing public servant. We are not of those who believe that the public do not appreciate the qualities and the acts of such as honestly labor in their interest. We are sure the American people are eminently grateful to Secretary Fish for his masterly settlement of the two great threatening complications which hovered on our national horizon and for the honor he has thus reflected on American diplomacy. We are sure they have learned from his public record to prize his attributes as a sound, solid, safe ruler. But so much even of his valuable work is quiet, unproclaimed, and unknown that, we repeat, it is doubtful whether the American people, cordially as they respect him, even yet fully understand how much they are indebted to his unobtrusive but generous and sagacious efforts. No man in public life is more faithful, useful, or self-abnegating. The stories of his probable resignation are again current. It is well known that he has remained as long as he has, not from personal choice, but from a sense of public duty. But we are glad to believe that these stories have no foundation, for we should regard the retirement of Secretary Fish—and so we think would the people—as a national misfortune. He belongs to that class of wise and honorable public men in whose administration every citizen reposes unbounded confidence.

DISSOLUTION OF THE WESTERN BUREAU OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—The Western Bureau of Railroad Commissioners, organized under the Saratoga compact, have issued a circular notifying the managers of railroads of the dissolution of the commission of the Western Bureau, and that it will no longer act as an organized body, the general managers of the leading railroad lines having notified the commission that they withdrew from the compact and will no longer be bound by it. The circular is signed by the President of the bureau.

THE LATE JOHN MITCHEL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.—At a meeting of Irish Nationalists held here on the announcement of the death of John Mitchel resolutions were adopted expressing approbation of his life-long action as a true Irish patriot; of the course of the people of Tipperary in sustaining him during the recent elections there; and expressing condolence with his family and with the Irish people all over the world at the loss of their second Emmet.

THE FLOODED VALLEYS.

THE SITUATION AT SUNBURY, PENN.

JUNCTION OF THE WEST BRANCH WITH THE SUSQUEHANNA — THE TOWN THREATENED BY AN ICE-GORGE ABOVE AND ANOTHER BELOW IT—NO MOVE YET OF THE ICE IN THE WEST BRANCH —FEARS THAT IT MAY MOVE SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THAT IN THE MAIN RIVER—GREAT LOSSES OF THE RAILROAD COMPANIES—INTENSE ANXIETY OF THE PEOPLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SUNBURY, Penn., March 22.—This town is situated on a strip of flat land somewhat less than a mile below the point where the north and west branches of the Susquehanna meet. Just above it is the village Northumberland, resting on the high land between the two branches of the river. At the mouth of the north branch all the ice is gorged on both sides of Bird's Island. Should this gorge break suddenly, the only defense for the northern end of the town is furnished by an embankment erected by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company for the protection of their depot at that point. The Pennsylvania Canal Company have a dam across the river just below Sunbury. A short distance below the dam the ice is gorged at either side of a large island, containing two farms. Should this gorge continue, the water will back up over the dam, and flood the lower end of the town. Indeed the water and broken ice have been already forced in so far as to make the regular wagon road from Augusta impassable. Altogether the position of Sunbury at this time is to the last degree unenviable. The weather continues cold, and this fact delays the danger for a while.

The next gorge is a few hundred yards below the island referred to, and it extends to the bridge of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad at Selin's Grove. There is a slight opening on the west side of the river, and if the cold weather continues a day or two longer the gorge may break up gradually, and the bridge may be saved.

No ice has yet come out of the west branch of the Susquehanna, and the chief cause for alarm here is that it will move simultaneously with the Wilkesbarre gorge. Should the ice from both branches, laden as it will be with heavy lumber, reach the junction at the same time, the destruction of property, and it may be of life if the proper precautions are not taken, will be dreadful, and this not only in Sunbury, but in all the river-front villages.

Should the flood come railroad communication between here and Harrisburg would be cut off. The tracks of the Northern Central Branch Road run close to the river, and but a few feet above it; and the ice would undoubtedly be thrown up in great quantities as at Bainbridge and Manilla. The railroad interests here about have suffered severely since the ice commenced to break up in the Susquehanna, and the companies will yet lose many thousands of dollars before the Spring freshets have passed. The short road between this town and Catawissa, seventeen miles above, is covered with ice to the height of twenty-five feet in some places, and it will be a month at least before travel can be resumed.

In the ice-gorge at either side of the island just below the town there are the three wagon bridges which were carried off the north branch, just above Northumberland, on Wednesday last. A large force of men is employed breaking them up and carrying away the débris. There is no change in the position of the ice in the west branch.

In the neighborhood of Milton, about sixteen miles above this place, on the west branch, the gorge is thickest, and the ice has forced the water from the river over a large tract of fertile farming land.

The feeling here, as in all the other places along the river threatened by the ice, is one of intense anxiety. The weather-wise hereabout say that in thirty-six hours from now the worst will be known.

THE RIVER AGAIN FROZEN AT PITTSTON.

RESIDENTS OF WEST PITTSTON CUT OFF FROM THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE TOWN—THE WORK OF DIGGING OUT THE BURIED COAL CARS—DAMAGE TO FARMING LANDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 22.—Another inconvenience now threatens the residents of West Pittston, who have been cut off from the business portion of the town by the recent flood. During Sunday night the mercury fell rapidly, and at 6 o'clock this morning registered 2° below zero, while that portion of the river over which the people had been crossing with boats, was covered with ice an inch thick. During the forenoon some foolhardy fellows skated across, the stream at this point being over 1,000 feet wide. Communication by boats was impossible until several persons had cut a passage through the ice with axes. There are no stores on the west side of the town, where a large population reside, and in the event of a frost that will make ferrying impossible, which is not unlikely, additional hardship and inconvenience must follow. It is intensely cold to-night, and the river is again frozen over solidly. Only 150 of the coal cars buried beneath the ice at Caxton have as yet been released, and 250 are still imbedded to a depth of ten feet. Only a very small portion of the yard and main track has as yet been cleared. From this point to Pittston there are 500 acres, mostly farming land, covered over with large ice-heaps, varying in height from four to ten feet. It will take more than a week to clear the Lehigh Valley yard. Many of the cars have been wrecked, and nearly all of them were loaded with coal when overtaken by the flood.

PORT JERVIS AND THE LOWER DELAWARE VALLEY.

THE WORK OF REPAIR—BUILDING THE BRIDGES AND RENEWING COMMUNICATION — THE LOWER VALLEY — THE EIGHTEEN-MILE GORGE ABOVE THE WATER GAP—HOW IT THREATENS THE ADJACENT COUNTRY—A FORMER GREAT FLOOD THERE—THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN PORT JERVIS—AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Monday, March 22, 1875.

The rope-ferry was completed to-day by which transfer is to be made of the through passengers on the Erie, at the site of the late railroad bridge. Train No. 5, leaving New-York at 10:45 A. M., was the first train to connect with the ferry. The temporary bridge will not be completed before the latter part of the week. The Watson Bridge Company, of Paterson, have offered to replace the Barrett bridge in the short space of twenty-five days. As it was expected that it would require at least six weeks to repair the bridge, it is probable that a contract will be made with the Paterson company. Telegraphic communication has been resumed between here and Milford, Penn., the wires being repaired to-day.

The news from down the river is worse than at first reported. The ice has not yet passed the Water Gap, being still unbroken there. Between Brodhead Hotel and the Gap people were crossing it on Saturday. From the hotel to Shoemaker's Eddy, six miles, the ice is broken up and is lodged above the Gap. All the ice that passed Port Jervis and went out below here is jammed at Shoemaker's, extending back eighteen miles. The water has fallen to a low stage in the river, and it is not possible for the gorge to be broken until high water. Great apprehension is felt at the Water Gap, and other places in the lower valley, over the probable result, in the light of the disastrous effects of the late flood in this section. The lodging of the ice below was caused by the freshet not holding out. When the gorge first formed the water overflowed both banks and did great damage to farms. Valuable orchards of fruit trees were destroyed, and rich fields plowed up and ruined. There is yet to be much destruction in the Delaware Valley before the river is freed, and the feelings of anxiety and alarm that one week ago possessed the people of the upper valley have been transferred to those of the lower. Nothing but a great freshet can move this last great accumulation of ice. None of the gorges which formed in this vicinity were of such gigantic dimensions. The vast field of bowlders that was packed at this place was only four miles long, while the one at Shoemaker's is eighteen. The last—the great ice jam in the Delaware at the Water Gap—the obstruction which threw back the water for forty miles, as far as Port Jervis, and inundated the country on both sides of the stream, occurred in the Winter of 1776. There was not so much property then to be destroyed, but there were lives, and many were lost. Four miles below this place there then lived a farmer by the name of De Witt. His descendants live on a portion of the same farm. He and his family and six slaves were driven out of their house. He climbed an apple-tree beyond the reach of the water. His wife floated to a safe place on a cake of ice, and his son, aged about twelve years, swam to the eastern edge of the flood and escaped. The six slaves were drowned, as were also a large number of cattle and horses. The late Lodawack DeWitt, who died on the farm about twelve years ago, aged almost 100 years, was the boy who swam to shore.

From Dingyman's, Pike County, Penn., down to Shoemaker's everything is being put in readiness for a big flood, and it will not come unexpectedly any day.

Union thanksgiving services were held in the Reformed Church at this place last evening to return praise to God for the escape of this place from what at one time seemed almost inevitable destruction. Sermons were delivered by Rev. S. J. Rogers, of the Reformed Church; William McKinney, of the Baptist Church; A. C. Shaw, of the Methodist Church, and A. P. Batsford, of the Presbyterian Church.

John B. Jervis, Esq., of Rome, N. Y., who was the engineer who built the Delaware and Hudson Canal, and for whom Port Jervis was named, has forwarded a check for $100 in aid of the sufferers by the flood here. H. H. Farnum, of the Barrett Bridge Company, has also given $100. A public meeting is to be held to-night to raise a sum to be applied to the same purpose. The suffering of the poor people has been considerable since the flood, and the Poor-master has been overrun with applicants for aid.

THE DELAWARE WATER GAP.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ICE-GORGE—ERRONEOUS STATEMENTS CORRECTED—WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., Saturday, March 20, 1875.

Some of the New-York papers of to-day contain the statements that the ice in passing through the Water Gap "became blocked for awhile" at Easton, and "carried away nineteen rafts, &c.," while others give a graphic description of the "terrific struggle the ice had in getting through the Water Gap, threatening the village of Dutchburg," (by which I presume it means our Dutotsburg.) The fact is the ice has not reached us yet, but lies in a solid mass sixteen miles in length along the bed of the river, beginning at "Toch's Island," about seven miles north of the Water Gap, and reaching up stream nearly to "Dingman's Ferry," twenty-six miles above us.

This huge ice floe, after doing its damage at Port Jervis, swept on down the river, tearing the banks, cutting down trees, piling up on the river flats, swallowing up houses, cows, fences, pigs, lumber, anything and everything along the valley, until it arrived at "Toch's Island," which blocked its further progress for the present.

It will now remain quiet until the next freshet which a few warm days or a rain-storm will produce, and then we may expect it to come on down to the Water Gap, and when it does reach here, then "stand from under." The Water Gap always has formed a barrier to every ice-flood yet, and our citizens are waiting with great anxiety to see what this one will do. There is certainly a larger mass of ice to come down than ever before.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have a gang of men now at work sawing the original ice out of the river at the Water Gap, in hopes that the floe from above, when it does come, will pass on through the Gap without stopping; but it is all in vain; as I said before, the ice always does stop here, and in all probability will again. Still, there is a hope that it will go on without flooding our country, and our inhabitants are helplessly living on that hope.

OTHER PLACES ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

THE RIVER AT WILKESBARRE FALLING SLOWLY — NARROW ESCAPES FROM DROWNING—ALARM OF THE KINGSTON PEOPLE—HEAVY LOSSES TO FARMERS BY THE ICE-FLOOD—RAILROAD COMMUNICATION RE-OPENED.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 22.—The water is gradually falling across the Kingston Flats. Pedestrians have been crossing between Kingston and Wilkesbarre all day. The ice is treacherous in places, and several persons broke through; and there were two or three very narrow escapes from drowning. Reports from Kingston show great alarm existing among its inhabitants, and the people residing in the lowest parts of the town have been busy to-day in moving their effects to places of safety. In addition to flooding cellars and doing other damage in the borough, the water and ice have injured many farms. Acres of wheat have been destroyed, orchards broken down, and fences crushed and swept away. There is no change in the gorges, and no immediate danger, but the inhabitants of the lowlands are acting wisely in preparing for the expected danger. The day has been clear but cold. The thermometer at 9 o'clock this evening indicated 18° above zero. All trains are again run on the Lehigh Valley road, and hundreds of persons take advantage of it to visit the desolated region around Coxton and the Ransom gorge, further north. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Road made through trips for the first time to-day, by means of the Lehigh Valley, between here and Pittston. The mails now run regularly.

CONDITION OF THE RIVER AT WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 22.—It was two degrees below zero at Pittston this morning, and it was difficult to keep a channel open for boats to cross the river. The owners of the iron bridge have succeeded in having several thousand dollars worth of iron saved. To-morrow teams will be driven across the upper end of the Wilkesbarre gorge and the iron hauled away. The bottom of the river can be seen at that point through a crevasse in the ice, and there is not over a foot of water in it.

THE COLUMBIA DIVISION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD CLEARED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 22.—The south track of the Pennsylvania Railroad (Columbia Division) was cleared of ice last evening. From 1,500 to 1,800 men were employed on the work.

RIVER FALLING AT WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 22.—The river is falling slowly. It is still seven feet above low-water mark.

NO CHANGE AT COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, Penn., March 22.—The condition of the river here is unchanged. The repairs to the railroad bridge are completed.

TENNESSEE.

RAILROADS DAMAGED BY HEAVY RAINS.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 22.—The very heavy rain of Saturday washed away a portion of the Nashville Road and part of the bridge at Charleston on the East Tennessee Road, but they transfer passengers, baggage, and mails, and will be all right soon. The Alabama and Chattanooga and Memphis and Atlanta Roads were not injured.

MARYLAND.

HAVRE DE GRACE CLEAR OF WATER.

HAVRE DE GRACE, March 22.—The gorge is unchanged. The town is clear of water and ice, and the débris on Water street is being removed.

DANGER OF ANOTHER FLOOD AT PORT DEPOSIT.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., March 22.—The water is still falling slowly, but the ice-gorge remains, and there is danger of another flood.

THE MAILS FROM EUROPE.

The Inman steam-ship City of Chester, which left Liverpool March 11 and Queenstown March 12, reached this port last evening with mail news later by three days than that received by the Rhein.

OBITUARY.

ALEXANDER W. HARVEY.

We sincerely regret to record the death of Gen. Alexander W. Harvey, a gentleman who had numerous warm friends in all parts of the State of New-York. He was born at Peacham, Vt., on Dec. 5, 1828, and graduated at Harvard College. In 1850 he took up his abode in Buffalo, where he married the youngest daughter of George Coit, Esq. To that fortunate event, Gen. Harvey owed all the happiness which he was destined to enjoy in this short and changeful life. There never was a more devoted or affectionate wife, in sickness or in health, in prosperity or in adversity, than the lady who now mourns the loss of her husband. A few years after his marriage, Mr. Harvey was appointed Judge Advocate; and his striking abilities and many rare personal merits had even before that period marked him out for distinction in political life. Had he lived a few years longer, he would undoubtedly have risen to a post worthy of his talents; but, unfortunately, he was struck down at a critical period by one of those mysterious diseases of our modern life which make their approach so insidiously that their presence is not detected until they are beyond the reach of the medical art. For months past Gen. Harvey suffered much, but he kept up a good heart, and was doubtless supported in his passage toward the dark valley by the untiring attentions and consolations of his devoted wife. He died on Sunday morning, having only been confined to his room about a week, the last twenty-four hours of which were passed in a state of entire unconsciousness.

Of a career thus brought to an untimely end, there is little to be said from a public point of view, and it is for his private virtues that Gen. Harvey will be longest remembered. There was no man who had a larger circle of acquaintance, or who was more delighted to see and welcome them at all times. He possessed a quality which is not too common in the present day—that of stanchness and absolute fidelity to his friends. He was a very genial and lovable man, full of good nature and kindly thought for others, preserving a tender affection for those whom he had once met and liked, and bearing himself throughout the hard contest with the world as became the Christian gentleman. It was not necessary to meet Gen. Harvey every day to be assured of living in his recollection. The warm grasp of his hand, his cheery welcome, were things upon which one could count, although years might have elapsed since one had met him last. True friendship may not be a great public virtue, but it is a very great private one, and it shone brightly in the character of Gen. Harvey. He is gone; there is one good man the less among us. But his memory will remain green in the hearts of those who knew him, and their deep sympathies will go out toward the wife and children who are left behind.

From the Evening Mail, March 22.

This obituary notice will take no one by surprise who has known Gen. Harvey during the past few months. His intimate friends have known how hopeless was the gallant fight he was making against a disease which, in its more pronounced form, is beyond the reach of the rarest medical skill. They have seen how resolutely he has fought for life, though compelled daily to look death in the face, and have seen those noble and broad traits of a chivalric manhood which distinguished him even more than his conceded and unusual ability, and which were even more finely developed in physical weakness than when he was robust, prosperous, the life of the social circle, a natural leader of men, a power in politics, and a generous dispenser of his liberal means.

He was an exceptionally strong and brave man, one of nature's own nobility, who impressed every one with whom he came in contact, by his personal magnetism, stalwart manliness, and intellectual gifts. Pecuniary misfortunes—during the panic—shattered his health, but did not unman him. He presented a fearless front to every disaster, and looked death in the face, for many weary months of weakness and suffering, without quailing. Those who enjoyed the intimacy of his friendship—as it was our pleasure to do—will not soon forget the great and noble spirit that rebelled against the weakness of the flesh, until finally it was set free from its weak prison-house. He was one of the most marked individualities with whom we ever came in contact; a man with whom absolute truthfulness had become so dominant a virtue that it had the warmth of a passion; a man whose heart was as large as his head; a manly foe and a generous friend; with the courage of a soldier and the tender sensibilities of a woman. With every successive attack of misfortune and disease it seemed as though his inner manhood gained new strength. The less he had, the more he was. The weaker his body, the stronger his soul.

H. L. BATEMAN.

A cable dispatch brings to us the tidings, this morning, of the death of Hezekiah L. Bateman. He died in London yesterday, and must have passed away suddenly, for no intimation of previous illness reached this country. The news of Mr. Bateman's demise will be received with sorrow and surprise throughout the United States. He was widely known as a manager of theatrical and musical entertainments; he was much liked in spite of considerable irascibility, and a great deal was hoped of an enterprise he expected to carry out in a not distant future. Mr. Bateman must have been about sixty-two years of age. He was an Englishman by birth, and began life, we believe, as an actor. He came to this country when quite young, and after about ten years of hard work in his profession, became a restaurant-keeper in Baltimore. In Baltimore, we are told, he married, and here three daughters were born unto him—Mary, Kate, and Virginia by name. When the eldest daughter was in her seventh year, Mr. Bateman set out on a fresh series of travels, and introduced his children to the public. Mary ultimately married and retired into private life; Virginia did not evince a particular fitness for the stage; Kate soon became known, and, at a later period, won a great name by her performance of the heroine of "Leah the Forsaken." Much of her success, however, was undoubtedly due to the guidance of her father, whose business ability was soon asserted in a number of brilliant enterprises. Mr. Bateman brought hither Mme. Parepa, and her first grand concert tour was conducted under his direction. Subsequently, he planted opera bouffe on American soil, and for two successive seasons delighted the public with the representations in which Mlles. Tostée and Irma Marié were the principal artists. At the close of his second opera bouffe season, Mr. Bateman proceeded to London, and after a term of management which was not distinguished by any notable event, he happened upon Mr. Henry Irving, who had long been accounted a mediocre actor, but who, under the management of Mr. Bateman, all at once wrought a deep impression in the lugubrious drama called "The Bells." This impression was cleverly maintained by both manager and actor, and for many months—first in "The Bells," next in "Charles I.," and finally in "Hamlet," now past its hundredth night at the Lyceum Theatre, in London—Mr. Irving has steadily risen in public favor. Mr. Bateman was to have come to the United States with Mr. Irving next Fall, or in any case a year later. His death may leave the fulfillment of this part of his task to others; but aside from his high position as a manager, and the possible advantages to be derived by play-goers from his talent and industry, many deeds of kindness and many manly traits will cause the announcement of his loss to be greeted with regret.

HON. JOHN M. WETHERBEE.

Hon. John M. Wetherbee, member of Assembly from Orleans County, died yesterday. The deceased gentleman was a native of Clarendon, in this State, and was born in September, 1838. He received a common-school education, and after leaving the Albion Academy, he went into business. During the war he served in the ranks of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, being first with the army in Maryland, and afterward in the Army of the Potomac. From the date of his joining the regiment, July, 1862, to the day he lost a leg in the skirmish near Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, of the following year, he took part in every engagement in which his regiment participated. Leaving the army, after his wounds had been cured he resumed his business occupations, but in 1869 retired on account of feeble health. He was a life-long Republican, and was elected to the Assembly by a large majority over his Democratic opponent.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

CHARGE OF JUDGE EMMONS, OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, IN MEMPHIS—CONGRESS DOES NOT GIVE THE COURT JURISDICTION IN CASES OF DENIAL OF PRIVILEGES IN INNS AND THEATRES.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—In response to questions by the jury Judge Emmons, in the United States Court, to-day delivered an elaborate and exhaustive charge to the Grand Jury in reference to civil rights. He said you ask whether it is a crime for which you have the right to find an indictment that a negro has been denied full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of theatres and inns of the State. Such a denial is not an offense over which Congress can give this court jurisdiction. These are matters which the State Government alone control. Parties who think themselves aggrieved can bring their civil action in this court at once. Any decision we may then make can be reviewed by the Supreme Court. He then gave his reasons for entering into details of the case, which are mainly, excited condition of classes whom the law was intended to affect, until the three recent amendments to the National Constitution, which abolished slavery and attempted to protect the civil and political rights of freedmen. All parties conceded that the Federal Government had no power whatever to restrain such an offense as this. The punishment of murder, arson, assault and batteries, trespass, frauds, injuries to representation, obstruction to the right of attending church, public schools, theatres, and forcing the right of being accommodated in inns and by common carriers within the State, was a matter not only not granted to the avoral Government, but in the Constitution itself expressly reserved to States. The vast mass of civil and political rights included in the compendious phrase "right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" rested entirely under State protection. To this familiar and unquestioned truism there was universal assent then and is now. The only question presented for judicial determination is, have these amendments completely revolutionized the whole character of our Government? Because it is entirely evident that if Congress has the power of regulating the theatres and other places of amusement in Memphis and other cities of the Union. This necessarily involves the power of protecting the more sacred and important rights of the colored citizen. He then reviews the thirteenth amendment, and declares it abolished slavery and did no more. He also reviews at great length the fourteenth amendment, and says the clauses forbidding States to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law or deny to any person equal protection of the laws have no application to this subject. They are intended solely to prevent the arbitrary transfer of property from citizen to citizen without legal adjudication or process, and to prevent the establishmen of tribunals for one class of persons varying from those which determine the rights of all. These inhibitions, too, beyond all controversy, are aimed at the action of the State only and have no reference to individuals. He cited decisions in Michigan and Ohio in support of this, and also the slaughter-house cases of the Supreme Court, 16th Wallace; and then deals at great length with outrages against the colored race, and expresses his sympathy with that large and respectable class of our fellow-citizens, including beyond question a majority of the more conservative gentlemen of the South, who regret that there exists now here in either Government, State or national, the power of punishing these mean and cowardly murderers.

JEFF. DAVIS.

HIS DENIAL THAT HE EVER DELIVERED A THREATENING SPEECH AT STEVENSON, ALA.—STATEMENT BY ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

The editor of the Omaha *Bee* has something to say in reply to Jeff. Davis' recent denial that he made a speech, as stated by ex-Postmaster General Creswell, in Stevenson, Ala., in February, 1861, and threatened to carry war where food for the sword and torch awaited in the densely-populated cities of the North. The *Bee* says: "While the rebel chief denies that he ever uttered or contemplated the sentiments ascribed to him, we are prepared to substantiate Gen. Creswell's charge by indisputable documentary evidence. In 1861 the editor of the *Bee* was stationed at Stevenson, Ala., as Manager of the South-western Telegraph Company's office. He was present when Jefferson Davis, then on his way to Montgomery, to be inaugurated President of the Confederacy, made his speech. He was one of the committee of three selected by the citizens of Stevenson to wait upon Jefferson Davis and invite him to make that speech. He happens to be the very person that reported that speech and transmitted it by telegraph to the Nashville press. This fact can be substantiated by Mr. George W. Trabue, now District Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph at Nashville, then the receiving operator who copied that speech at the Nashville office. Mr. Tabue is a Tennessean, and his services as an ex-Confederate army officer should entitle him to credence on the part of Jeff. Davis. The extract quoted by Gen. Creswell is exactly what Jeff. Davis did say, and we can unhesitatingly vouch for its correctness."

RAPID TRANSIT.

FIRELESS LOCOMOTIVES ON THE NEW-ORLEANS AND CARROLKTON RAILWAY.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 17, 1875.

In connection with the subject of rapid transit in New-York, it will be interesting to know that fireless locomotives are in constant and successful operation on a city and suburban railway in New-Orleans, namely, the New-Orleans and Carrollton Railway, under the able management of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, who is a skillful engineer, and yet who is alive to, and keeps pace with, the improvements of the age. This success has been achieved, too, under the most adverse and unpromising circumstances. The road under other running arrangements had become nearly valueless, its stock having gone down to seven cents; but it is now a paying and valuable road.

The road is about six miles in length. From the centre to the outskirts of the city it is operated by mule-power; there the mule is taken from the car and the little fireless locomotive is attached, which is accomplished in less time than would be occupied in attaching another mule. The train is then off like a rocket, the driver still on the platform of the car working the engine, managing the brakes, and making change, as usual; there is no other person on the train to attend to these duties. The car is started and stopped quicker than when drawn by the mule. The railway (double track) is in the middle of a very wide street, and is a little raised, so that it cannot be crossed by carriages except at the street-crossings; thus, being somewhat isolated high speed is admissible.

The locomotive is simply a cylinder of boiler-iron, perhaps three feet in diameter and ten feet long, mounted on four wheels, and partly filled with water. The engine (a double vertical) is attached to the end of the cylinder next the car, being within reach of the driver. The cylinder is then filled with steam at a proper pressure, from a stationary boiler at Carrollton, when the locomotive is ready, and it will run to the city and back without care or expense. There is no fire, no ashes, no pump, no danger, and less noise than from the hoofs of horses. The expense of this means of propulsion, Gen. Beauregard assured me, is less than by mules. The cost of the locomotives is $1,250 each, which includes the builder's profit.

Now, when there is an elevated railway in New-York, strong, safe, compact, and ornamental, operated on this plan, rapid transit will be an accomplished fact. I suggested and urged that Gen. Beauregard go to New-York and undertake such a work. It is not impossible that he may do so. J. M. H.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF NOTES.

Mr. Frank Mayo last evening appeared in "Davy Crockett" at the Park Theatre. "Davy Crockett" has been performed in New-York again and again, and yesterday's representation may on that account be considered more as a revival than as an event. It can therefore await a reference.... Mme. Ristori will this evening act in "Maria Stuarda," and the performance of this play will be followed by the recital, in English, of the "sleep-walking scene" from "Macbeth."....A concert tendered to Mr. F. W. Mollenhauer, the well-known violinist, may be attended at De Garmo Hall this evening.

MR. BOKER WILL NOT DECLINE THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The *North American* of to-morrow will contain a positive editorial denial of the widely-published statement that Mr. George H. Boker intends to decline the Russian Mission. Letters have just been received from him, indicating his satisfaction at his promotion and his active preparation to assume the duties of his new post.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SHARKEY.

REARREST AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA WITH A FALSE PASSPORT—A CLAIM FOR BRITISH PROTECTION FUTILE.

HAVANA, March 22.—William J. Sharkey, the escaped murderer, who was recently arrested in Santiago de Cuba, is expected here on 28th inst. on the steamer Saratoga. He was arrested under the name of John Fox, having a British passport in that name. Sharkey claimed British protection; but, as the genuine John Fox, a New-York boiler-maker, is here in Havana, the British Consul General ordered the British Consul at Santiago de Cuba not to interfere. It is generally surmised that Sharkey tried to enter the insurgent lines somewhere near Santiago de Cuba. Everything is known of his late movements, and of the parties who furnished him with funds.

SPAIN.

FAILURE OF THE PROPOSED COMPROMISE WITH THE CARLISTS—SENOR CASTELAR RESIGNS HIS PROFESSORSHIP, OWING TO THE REACTIONARY POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, March 22.—The projected accommodation with the Carlists has proved a failure. Only eight of the insurgent chiefs followed the action of Gen. Cabrera in giving in his adhesion to the Government of King Alfonso.

Señor Castelar has resigned his professorship in the University in consequence of the action of the Government in re-establishing in the schools and colleges the exclusive use of the text-books and prospectuses prescribed during Queen Isabella's time, and otherwise changing the manner of public instruction.

THE MARQUIS DE LA CONCHA.

MADRID, March 22.—The Marquis de la Concha, late Captain General of Cuba, has arrived in this city.

A MANIFESTO FROM GEN. CABRERA EXPLAINING HIS DEFECTION FROM CARLISM.

PARIS, March 22.—Gen. Cabrera has issued another manifesto explaining his recent declaration in favor of Alfonso. He says he wishes for peace. Don Carlos has learned nothing, and refuses to follow his advice, which is to gain the esteem of his country by peaceful means. Cabrera says he was not against war while the country was plunged in anarchy, but now that a Prince has been crowned who boasts that the designation "Most Catholic" is his proudest title, Spaniards will incur a grave responsibility if they continue to promote internal discord.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF MESSRS. SANKEY AND MOODY.

LONDON, March 22.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey held a meeting to-day in Exeter Hall, which was filled with people. There is no abatement in the enthusiasm of their hearers. On Wednesday and Thursday afternoons they will hold meetings in the Victoria Theatre.

DEATH OF H. L. BATEMAN—THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

LONDON, March 22.—H. L. Bateman, the well-known theatrical manager, died to-day.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey have held a conference with the ministers of all denominations to consider the question of continuing the revival movement which they have opened with such extraordinary success. It was arranged that Mr. Moody should by telegraph invite to England some of the most popular preachers in America and Australia.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF THE COUNT DE JARNAC.

LONDON, March 22.—The Count de Jarnac, the French Ambassador here, is dangerously ill of pleuro-pneumonia.

DEATH OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 22.—The Count de Jarnac, the French Ambassador, died to-night after a short illness.

APPOINTMENTS AND HONORS CONFERRED.

LONDON, March 23—6 A. M.—Gen. Sir Charles Yorke has been appointed Constable of the Tower, vice Field Marshal Gomm, deceased.

Henry Cole has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

THE SHIP AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN A DAMAGED CONDITION.

LONDON, March 23.—The ship Ambassador, from New-York, has arrived in a damaged condition. She was obliged to throw overboard a portion of her cargo.

ITALY.

A VENETIAN FESTIVAL—UNVEILING OF THE MANIN STATUE.

VENICE, March 22.—The statue of Manin, the patriot hero of Venice, was unveiled to-day with imposing ceremonies and great enthusiasm on the part of the public. The day was observed as a holiday; the city was richly decorated, and to-night there is a general illumination.

THE FIJI ISLANDS.

MEASLES AMONG THE NATIVES—MANY DEATHS REPORTED.

LONDON, March 22.—Advices from the Fiji Islands state that the measles have broken out among the natives, and many deaths have resulted therefrom.

JAMAICA.

COOLIE DISTURBANCES AT MORANT BAY.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 22.—Disturbances are reported at Morant Bay, caused by the coolie laborers. Men-of-war, the guard-ship, and a detachment of marines left Port Royal at midnight for the scene.

CHANGES IN RAILROAD FREIGHTS TO THE WEST.

CHICAGO, March 22.—At a meeting of the general freight agents of all the Eastern roads leading into Chicago which was held here to-day, the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio road stated that that road had cut down rates on pork and fourth-class freight destined for New-York, and affirmed that this was proper and right since a part of the transportation of such freight is by water. All the other agents denied that the cutting was allowed or practiced on the roads they represented.

The Union Pacific Railroad to-day fixed the rates of freight from Chicago and St. Louis to San Francisco, which are identical with those from New-York to San Francisco. Hitherto the rates from Chicago and St. Louis have been higher than those from New-York. The following are the rates adopted:

First-class freight, $5; second-class freight, $4; third-class freight, $3; fourth-class freight, $2 50; class A, $2 25; class B, $2; class D, $1 50.

A MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.

While Officer McGuire, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was on post at Canal and Baxter streets, shortly before 12 o'clock last night, he saw a young man staggering in Baxter street, bleeding profusely from a wound in the head. The officer asked him where he was going, and the man said he was going home to Hester street. Officer McGuire asked the man what was the matter, and the man answered that he had been shot, whereon he was at once arrested and taken to the Fourteenth Precinct Station in Mulberry street, where it was found that he had been shot behind the right ear, the ball glancing off the bone and lodging in the large muscles of the neck, inflicting a severe but not fatal wound. He gave his name as Edward Cotter, thirty-five years old, of No. 186 Hester street, a truck-driver, in the employ of Mr. Bonner, of Baxter street. He said that he had been shot during a fight in a saloon at Pike and Monroe streets, and refused to give any further information to the Police. An ambulance was summoned and Cotter was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 27th ult., says: "The Catholic Church Property bill is likely to prove the event of the session. Less directly hostile to the clergy than the various ecclesiastical statutes that have preceded it, the present measure is intended to pave the way for the future emancipation of the laity from priestly control. To attempt reform in what relates to the creed is impracticable in a country where the vast majority of the educated are indifferent to the Church, while the uneducated pay it a traditional respect; but the pecuniary concerns of the parish appeal to all alike, and if once attended to as an item of public business, may be expected to prepare people for asserting their independence in other and more exalted spheres. Such, it is believed, were the considerations prompting the Prussian Cabinet to submit the Catholic Church Property bill to the House. The bill takes the administration of the local church property out of the hands of the Bishops, restores this important business to the parishes, and, though allowing the priests to have something to do with the management, makes the flocks more powerful than the Pastors. What facilitates the change is the noteworthy circumstance that the system to be reintroduced actually prevailed in the greater part of the Kingdom up to twenty-five years ago. It was only after the advent of the constitutional era that, profiting by the conservative tendency of the Government, the Catholic clergy succeeded in acquiring an ascendency in financial matters they had never had before. The Prussian charter in a vague manner declaring the Catholic clergy to be independent, the clergy drew from the general and very indefinite wording of the important passage whatever conclusions they chose; and as the successive Conservative Governments of that period were in hopes of being able to combat the steady growth of unbelief, by the aid of gown and cowl, the energetic exertions of the Bishops quickly resulted in securing the exclusive direction of church, school and almshouse to themselves and their superiors at Rome. Coupled with the pecuniary assistance granted by the State then as before, it was this episcopal supremacy, partly fostered, partly connived at by Government, which imbued the rising generation of chaplains, as well as a portion of the lower classes, with a species of religious feeling the like of which had not been known among German Catholics since the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War. When the intention of extending to Catholics the Protestant prerogative of holding the purse-strings first transpired, the Catholic press received the announcement in silence. On the one hand they were probably averse from censuring a bill granting self-government to those they are accustomed to represent as their devoted adherents; on the other, they must have found it was as difficult for them as everybody else to arrive at a definite conclusion respecting the probable working of the bill, now and in the more immediate future. It may be questioned whether the tendency of the bill to make the upper classes take an interest in parish affairs and allow all classes alike to regard the priest as their own employe, was looked upon with favor by the sacerdotal order; but if this militates against the bill, the power of imposing taxes, on the other hand, may be used as a means of raising salaries, and perhaps in time rendering the Church independent of State subsidies. Before the clerical papers had time to strike the balance between these opposing advantages and disadvantages, the first reading came on, when the Ultramontane members round it incompatible with their avowed theories to approve the draught. But even the Ultramontane Deputies were divided upon the delicate subject, one section rejecting the Government propositions merely because the State had no right to legislate for the Church, while the other, more enthusiastic, roundly asserted that the entire local property of the parishes belonged to the Church as an institution, and accordingly could be lawfully managed only by the Bishop of the diocese. Both arguments made no impression upon the Liberals, who laughed at the bolder suggestion, and in reply to the milder one begged to inquire by whose agency existing arrangements were brought about, if not by the State. However, the Liberals, too, had some remarks to offer upon the Government draught. In the first place, they have no wish to invest the parish priest with the permanent dignity of Chairman of the Executive, but propose to allow that body to elect whomsoever they please. They also object to the exact number of members serving in the executive and vestry meeting being specially defined for each parish by Government and Bishop, or if the Bishop declines, by Government alone, being of opinion that there is nothing to prevent a fixed percentage being enacted once for all. A still more decided opposition is offered to the clause including elementary school and charity funds in the local Church Board. The priests, indeed, in the period of their ascendency, managed to take the administration of these moneys into their own hands; but, as in former times, when the political authorities were less liberal toward them, different arrangements existed in many parts of the country, the Liberals are determined to revert to the former state of things and insist either upon the transfer of school and charity moneys to the Town Councils, or if it be impossible for technical reasons to do this at once, they will demand the insertion of a clause which shall guarantee some such alteration in the future. The special committee, to which the bill was referred after the first reading, is likely to adopt these amendments."

WAR VESSELS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 18th inst. says that a private dispatch from Washington has been received in that city stating that orders have been issued from the Naval Department to the effect that the naval station will be broken up, and the war vessels at present in that port ordered to other points—it is supposed to Pensacola and Key West. The monitor Canonicus will, however, remain at New-Orleans, under command of Capt. Charles A. Babcock. It is understood, also, that Commander Kells, long and favorably known here in connection with naval shore duty, will not be ordered away for the present.

Capt. James W. Nelson, of Crisfield, Md., fell overboard from his vessel at Cedar Straits yesterday, and was drowned.

The act passed by the British Columbia Legislature, entitled an act to amend and consolidate the laws affecting crown lands in British Columbia, and an act to make provision for the better administration of justice, have been disallowed by the Governor General of Canada.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

We beg to state that on Sunday next we shall begin the publication of a new story by WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and other popular works, entitled

"THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS."

This story has been written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Sunday Edition, and will be completed in three or four parts. It will be found one of the most attractive tales the author has ever written.

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY'S Patent Rupture Belts and Band Trusses, 744 Broadway, New-York. By far the best in use.—*Advertisement.*

TOBY RIDDLE, "The Modern Pocahontas," at Robinson Hall next week.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Ask me not why my breath is pure and sweet;
Ask me not why my teeth are white and neat;
Ask me not why my gums are firm and sound,
And why no tartar on my teeth is found;
Ask me not why, for all that I can say,
Is do like me, use SOZODONT each day.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Keep Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Always in the house. It is the best cough remedy known.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Sweeten and purify the breath.

Lundborg's Perfumes
Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon County, N. J., June 26, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to acknowledge that you and your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PURGATIVE PELLETS are blessings to the world. These medicines cannot be too highly praised, for they have almost brought me out of the grave. Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs, and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of Yours truly, JAMES O. BELLIS.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison causing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of *blood* disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is *warranted* by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples and Eruptions, also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of Neck, Legs or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip, Joint and Spinal Diseases, all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

MARRIED.

LE PELETIER D'AUNAY—BERDAN.—At Berlin, Germany, March 3, at the chapel of the French Embassy, and at the American Legation, Le Comte LE PELETIER D'AUNAY, Second Secretary to the French Embassy, to SARITA, daughter of Gen. Berdan, and grand-daughter of E. H. Kimball, Esq., of New-York.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday, 20th inst., in the 75th year of his age, JAMES ARMSTRONG, formerly of New-York and White Plains.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 437 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 23, at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, March 20, of scarlet fever, PAULINE BURGESS, daughter of Leonard Perkins and Matilda C. Brown, aged 7 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, March 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 94 Clinton av., Newark, N. J.

FERGUSON.—On Sunday morning, March 21, 1875, JOHN, son of the late John and Jeanette Ferguson, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, Dr. James F. Ferguson, No. 100 East 19th st., on Tuesday, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

GARDINER.—THOMAS GARDINER, Jr., on Friday, March 12, at St. Augustine, Fla.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his friend, John McGlensey, No. 332 West 18th st., on Wednesday, 24th March, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

GLENDINING.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, March 20, LIZZIE S., wife of George W. Glendining, and eldest daughter of Judge Zachariah Voorhies, of Brooklyn, E. D.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Stamford, on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GOULD.—Feb. 13, 1875, at Algiers, Africa, from heart-disease, JOHN EDGAR GOULD, late of Philadelphia, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 24, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston and Bangor papers please copy.

HALL.—March 20, 1875, IDA T., wife of Orville D. Hall, and daughter of Frederick and Maria Scholes, in the 23d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 126 Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D., to-day, March 23, at 2 o'clock.

HYDE.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, March 21, of croup, JOHN BREWSTER, eldest son of Peter L. and Annie Elizabeth Hyde, aged 6 years and 3 months.

Funeral services from residence of his parents, Neperhan av., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M.

JOHNSON.—The funeral services for the late Mrs. ANNA M. JOHNSON, wife of Joseph F. Johnson, having been in part performed at the English church in Leghorn, will be resumed at St. Mark's Church, in this City, corner of Tenth st. and 2d av., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LAMADRIZ.—On Sunday morning, March 21, 1875, MONICA MOREJON, wife of José Francisco Lamadriz, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the deceased, No. 17 Second place, Brooklyn, Long Island, on Wednesday, March 24, 1875, at 11 A. M.

LEA.—In this City, on the 22d inst., HARRY LEA, son of Dr. Isaac Lea, of Stapleton, Staten Island, aged 21 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Staten Island, Thursday, 25th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

LOSEE.—At Hempstead, on Sunday, 21st inst., HANNAH, widow of Stephen Losee, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hempstead. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 2 o'clock, by Central Railroad.

NELSON.—On Saturday, March 20, CATHARINE WHITLOCK, wife of Peter Nelson, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 241 West 16th st., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock.

SENDERLING.—MARTIN L., youngest son of Martin L. and Sophia L. C. Senderling, aged 6 months, 8 days.

Funeral services from No. 179 4th st., Jersey City, Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

SEAVER.—In this City, suddenly, on Saturday, March 20, ANNIE H., wife of Horace N. Seaver, aged 51.

Remains to be interred at Dedham, Mass., her native place.

SHEDDEN.—On Monday, March 22, Mrs. ELIZABETH SHEDDEN, in the 84th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILBOR.—On Sunday, 21st inst., Mrs. WM. H. WILBOR, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 227 East 57th st., on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—At Newburg, N. Y., at his residence, No. 12 Farrington st., on Sunday, March 21, SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, Jr., son of Samuel P. and the late Catharine Dey Williams, of this City, in the 33d year of his age.

Funeral services at 2:30 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church. Hudson River train leaves 42d st. at 11 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MAKE THE GUMS HARD AND healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

A DOSE OF BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, creates great consternation among the worms, which twine and twist in the stomachs of many children, and even adults. There is nothing in these Comfits which can injure anything but the worms, and nobody cares for them.

SOME ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY SUBject to bilious colic, which is one of the most excruciatingly painful diseases. Such should keep near them, ready for any emergency, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will be soon assuaged, and danger avoided. Try it.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

We beg to state that on Sunday next we shall begin the publication of a new story by WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and other popular works, entitled

"THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS."

This story has been written expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Sunday Edition, and will be completed in three or four parts. It will be found one of the most attractive tales the author has ever written.

FINE ART. SUPERB BOOKS.

Probably the largest and most valuable collection of fine art works ever exposed for sale in this country.

On exhibition THIS (Tuesday) MORNING at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, an IMMENSE ASSEMBLAGE of REPRESENTATIVE AND STANDARD WORKS, covering every department of THE FINE ARTS: Picture galleries, antiquities, architecture, costume, ornamental and decorative art, etchings, paleography, illumination, portraits, ceramics. 100 WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS. Stanfield—C. B. Leslie—Chalon—Stump—Nevins—Partridge—Christall—Park—Varley, and others. &c., &c. &c. The whole to be sold by auction on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 25th and 26th. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 27, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 1:30 P. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 6 A. M. and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at the private residence No. 68 East 61st st. On WEDNESDAY, at store, No. 37 Nassau st., continuation of the fine sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed from the country; also, four elegant Piano-fortes.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free. DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TWO ORPHANS" WALTZ BY Henry Tissington—Union Square Theatre—with elegant lithograph likenesses of Miss Claxton and Miss Blanchard, and embellished with scenes from the play. Pronounced by all the gem of the season. Price, [illegible] cents. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business for the week opened at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, March 22, with a good attendance of buyers and others. The following is a review of the day's transactions:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Edward L. Owen, Esq., Referee, sold two three-story and basement brick houses, with lots, each 18.9 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side, 293.9 feet east of Ninth avenue, for $9,600 apiece, to Henry Goldsmith. The property, it was understood, was purchased in the interest of the plaintiff in the legal action.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two-story brick house, with lot 18.10 by 100.5, No. 307 East Fifty-third street, north side, 100.4 feet east of Second avenue, for $7,000, to Meyer Goldschmidt.

Richard V. Harnett, in addition, by order of the Supreme Court, Thomas Stewart, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, 273.9 feet east of Third avenue, for $6,424, (including mortgage, with interest,) the purchaser being W. H. Paine.

The following legal auctions were postponed: Sale by William Kennelly of property on West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, east of Tenth avenue, adjourned to the 25th inst.; sale by same auctioneer of the house and lot No. 17 Cherry street, adjourned to the 29th inst., and sale by Wood, Brady & Todd of two lots on Fifth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, adjourned to April 15.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last noticed taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court partition sale, Charles M. Da Costa, Esq., Referee, of the following valuable property: Premises Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry street, north-east corner of Catharine street, embracing a plot 45.2 by 95.1, with a two-story brick store covering same thereon, known as "Brooks' Clothing Establishment;" premises No. 120 Cherry street, north side, adjoining above, embracing a lot 22.3 by 96.6, with a three-story brick-front house in front, a frame house in centre, and a two-story brick house on the rear thereof; also, premises No. 18 Catharine street, east side, 98.1 feet north of Cherry street, adjoining above, being a lot 25.8 by 100, with a four-story brick house thereon; also, Executor's sale of the premises No. 74 Catharine street, west side, 23.3 feet south of Oak street, being a lot 16.10 by 71, with frame buildings thereon, known as the "Old Established Catharine Street Bakery." Also, public auction sale of the three three-story brick houses, with lots each 25 by 74, Nos. 33, 35, and 37 Bleecker street, north side, between Broadway and the Bowery and opposite Mott street. Also, similar sale of the premises No. 24 Laight street and No. 3 Vestry street, between Varick and Hudson streets, comprising a lot 175 feet in depth, running through from street to street named, with a three-story and attic brick house, 25 feet front, fronting on Laight street, and a two-story brick stable on Vestry street, having a front of 18.6 feet. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Cephas Brainard, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together in size 75 by 92, on Seventh avenue, east side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale of the premises No. 218 Third avenue, west side, about 48 feet north of Twentieth street, embracing a lot 22 by 75, with a four-story brick store and dwelling, 22 by 40, upon the front thereof, and a one-story brick building, 22 by 15, in rear; also, the premises No. 132 Sixth avenue, north-east corner of West Tenth street, being a lot 25 by 52.4, with a three-story brick store and dwelling covering same thereon. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, each 25 by 60, with lots 102.2 feet deep, Nos. 224 and 226 East Seventy-fourth street, south side, 275 feet west of Second avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Executor's sale to close estate of Henry Leger, deceased, of the following City and country real estate: One four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 20 by 70, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 112 East Seventieth street; twelve lots, each 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-second street, south side, 80 feet east of Lexington avenue; one lot, 25 by 100, on Twelfth avenue, east side, 160 feet north of One Hundred and Thirtieth street; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 550 feet west of Eleventh avenue; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on same street, 147 feet east of Eleventh avenue; seven lots on Warren street, north-east corner of Lafayette avenue, Fort Hamilton; four lots on Monmouth street, east side, 150 feet north of Atlantic avenue, Fort Hamilton; one lot, 25 by 100, on Palisade avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Columbia street, North Hoboken, N. J., and two lots, each 25 by 100, on Main street, south side, east of Hudson avenue, North Hoboken. Also, Supreme Court sale, Samuel G. Adams, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 25 Spring street, north side, between Mott and Elizabeth streets, comprising a lot of 23.9 by 111.6 by 23.6 by 120, with a four-story brick building (with one-story extension) covering same thereon.

By Wilson H. Blackwell, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, (with gore 20 feet square in rear on west side,) on East Seventy-ninth street, north-west corner of Lexington avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.10 by 74.1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue; also, one lot, 18 by 100.5, on East Ninety-third street, north side, 395 feet east of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots each 19 by 70, on Downing street, north side, known as Nos. 19 and 21.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of one house, with Goelet lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third street, north side, 140 feet west of Third avenue; lease dated May 1, 1870, term twenty years; ground rent $450 per annum.

By Cole & Murphy, at City Sales-rooms, No. 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn, public auction sale of the three-story brick house, 41 by 53, with lot 46.7 by 100, No. 40 Clinton street, Brooklyn, between Pierrepont and Fulton streets.

EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 22.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

2 three-story and basement brick houses and lots, West 83d st., n. s., 293.9 ft. e. of 9th av., lots each 18.9x102.2; $9,600 each....$19,200

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 two-story brick house and lot, No. 307 East 53d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 18.10x100.5....$7,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, East 128th st., s. s., 273.9 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 18.9x99.11....$6,424

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, March 20.

Delancey st., n. s., (No. 220,) 27x100; P. J. Seiter to I. Falk....$14,000
7th st., s. s., 187.11 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x90.10; heirs of Resla Lebermuth to S. Niewenhous.... 15,000
20th st., n. s., (No. 17 West,) 19x60; Margaret Hyatt, widow, to Sarah M. Hyatt.... 2,800
48th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x100.5; Hannah, wife T. O'Callaghan, to T. S. Brennan.... 28,500
74th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 75x102.2; J. Williams to C. McDonald and J. Nugan.... 15,000
79th st., s. s., 50 feet w. of 4th av., 25x84.1; B. Smith to E. N. Ebbets.... 11,000
99th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.11; Hannah, wife T. O'Callaghan, to T. S. Brennan.... nom.
99th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 75x100.11; T. S. Brennan to Hannah, wife T. O'Callaghan. 20,000
Lexington av., 19.6 ft. n. of 62d st., 17x70; T. Geart to Mary M., wife J. Davids n.... 24,000
Railroad av., East, e. s., 591.4 ft. s. of 144th st., runs e. 224 ft. to Mott Haven Canal, thence s. 25 ft., thence w. 111.9 ft. to Railroad av., East, thence n. 50 ft., Morrisania; Lucy E., wife W. E. Rider, to Montague Ward.... 6,000
2d av., e. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 112th st., 25x75; A. P. Arnold to J. F. Otter.... 14,000
5th av., e. s., (No. 295,) 24.7x100; G. A. Powers to J. Lacy.... 80,000
11th av., e. s., 50.1 ft. s. of 60th st., 25x100; Mary J. Daily to Johanna, wife of T. Daily.... 6,000
Same property; T. Daily to Mary Jane Daily.... 6,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Hamersley pl., n. s., between Varick and Bedford sts., 75x91.10; Mary L. McCunn to Mary A. Brooks....$30,000
Same property; Mary A. Brooks to J. J. McCunn.... 60,000

LEASE RECORDED.

3d av., No. 450, n. w. corner 31st st.; three years; 1 year, $2,100 ⅌ year; two years, ⅌ year....$2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE DWELLings, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway; hard wood finish, hall and stairs being wainscoted; elevated cars to 59th st. in about four months; corner $23,000, easterly house $19,000; originally $27,000 and $23,000; also No. 308 West 58th st., $36,000, or to let. WM. BEDELL, No 985 8th av.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE MY FORMER BUSINESS, eight brown-stone houses, all improvements; 44th st., Broadway and 8th av., four story, $13,000; 58th st., 9th av., $15,500; 53d st., Broadway and 6th av., four four story cabinet parlor, extra plumbed, first class, $23,000—$25,000. Brokers allowed commission. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway, 51st st., or No. 6 Pine st., 1 and 2 P. M.

A NEW ELEGANT THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown stone house, near Park av., New-York City; with polished doors, mirrors, and hardwood stairs on parlor story; for sale at twenty per cent. reduction to close out. Address, at once, R. STOBO, Post Office Box No. 4,848, New-York.

A—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND FIRST-class four story high stoop brown stone No. 231 West 45th st., near Broadway, in fee, size 21x56x100; also, No. 106 West 28th st., three story brown stone. Apply to P. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

ONE OF THREE HANDSOME NEW FOUR-story brown-stone houses at a bargain. If not sold by April 1 will be rented. Apply on premises, No. 143 East 97th st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.: to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLING.
ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOCATIONS IN NEW-YORK.
No. 3 WEST 56TH ST.,

North side, second house from 5th av., 25 feet front, built by the late David Robins. This house has not only the advantage of his well-deserved reputation, but also of many additional improvements by the present owner, who will sell it at a bargain, in anticipation of going abroad.

This is believed to be the finest situation of any house now offered for sale, being in close proximity to Rev. Dr. Hall's new church, within two blocks of the grand entrance to Central Park, and directly in the rear of the Messrs. Roosevelt and the magnificent mansion of Frederick W. Stevens, Esq.

Permits and further information of
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

THE CO-OPERATIVE HOMESTEAD BUILDing Association, No. 139 8th st., near Broadway.—$15 monthly—which includes all interest—pays for a house and lot costing $1,500; $20 monthly, for one costing $2,000; $25, for one costing $2,500. Members received. Office open MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS till 9. E. G. LOCKE, Secretary.

D. M. SEAMAN
Solicits the patronage of owners wishing to RENT or SELL their houses. OFFICE NO. 14 PINE ST.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON CARROLL PLACE, NEAR CARroll Park, five first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone-front houses, 20x40; lot 130 feet deep, including 30 feet court yard; within ten minutes' walk from Hamilton ferry; accessible by car routes to Fulton and Catharine ferries, and within walking distances of Prospect Park; terms very easy. For further particulars apply to C. & W. J. BEDELL, builders and owners, No. 327 Smith st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FINEST RESIDENCE and most desirable location in the City of Providence, is now offered at private sale. The mansion is three-story, built of brick, with freestone trimmings, and conveniently arranged with every modern improvement, and all in perfect order ready for occupancy. The lot contains 48,563 square feet of land, fronting westerly on Benefit st., and southerly on John st. The lawns, grove and walks command a view of half the city, while the house controls a view of nearly all the river and bay. About half the land can be sold off at any time, if desired, leaving the mansion, brick stables, and all buildings, as a perfect estate in itself, and surrounded by the finest dwellings and most extensive gardens in the city. The property can be sold very low on application to
SAMUEL A. NIGHTINGALE,
Real Estate Broker,
Nos. 3 and 5 Washington row,
Providence, R. I.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—MUST BE SOLD, TO close a trust. Small amount of cash; balance on bond and mortgage for three or five years. Save your rent, which will buy this property. Building 100 feet front, two stories, with brick engine-room adjoining; 25-horse engine, 40-horse boiler, in perfect order. Also, building detached, 20x60; Rogers' planer, which tongues and grooves; sheds and stable. Lot 150x100, with freight depot in front of premises, immediately on line of Flushing and Central Long Island Railroads at West Flushing, five miles from the City, and a short distance from dock on Flushing Bay. Immediate possession if desired. Good roads lead to ferries running to Astoria and Harlem, 34th st. and Chambers st., so that goods can readily be delivered to any part of New-York City. Right in the centre of a thriving village, this property will increase in value quite rapidly. Liberal terms to desirable party. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. at B. W. HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

ONLY $1,500 CASH AND $300 PER YEAR FOR THREE YEARS—Stop paying rent and own your home. Don't wait until your money is all gone. Retrench and provide a home against all contingencies. To be sold at $305 less than cost the builder. Must be sold. A splendid French-roof cottage; six rooms; parlor, kitchen, and dining-room on first floor; newly built by day's work; situated on a beautiful corner lot, with adjoining lot, in the charming village of Flushing; six miles from New-York City; 100 trains daily; fine public schools and churches of every denomination close at hand; cheap fare and quick transit; gas, water, and sewerage accomplished facts. Call between 9 and 11 A. M. at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

COUNTRY SEAT,
WITHIN 45 MINUTES OF WALL ST.

To rent low to a first-class tenant, a very desirable country residence at West Farms, three and a half miles from Harlem by Southern Boulevard. House large and in perfect order, with hot and cold water, gas, &c. Eight and a half acres of land, fine garden and lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade, and evergreen trees. Horse-cars run regularly past the gate to and from Harlem, and to the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad Depot is but a few minutes' drive. This property is very desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be rented for one or more years, as preferred.
Apply to owner, THOMAS MINFORD,
No. 101 Wall st.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNty, a country residence, half a mile from the station; thirteen acres of land; grounds tastefully laid out; garden, orchard, (just in bearing,) grape vines, &c.; fine river and mountain view; buildings nearly new; house has bath-room, hot and cold water, and stationary tubs; barns with stabling for five horses and cows, hennery, ice-house, (filled,) garden-house, &c.; buildings will be sold with part of the land if desired; terms easy. Apply to
H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DElancey's Neck, within one and one-half miles of Mamaroneck depot and twenty miles from New-York and New-Haven depot at 42d st.; ten acres tastefully laid out in lawn, garden, and orchard; good view of the Sound; neighborhood first-class; good cottage house of ten rooms; carriage-house, &c. Will be sold low; terms easy. Address, OWNER, Post Office box 2,720 New-York City.

FOR SALE—PRETTY COTTAGE, SEVEN ROOMS; good barn and nine acres land, located one mile from Lehigh Gap, Penn.; four and a half hours from New-York; charming scenery, high ground, healthy; plenty of fruit; near church and school; a lovely little place; great bargain; price $5,000; easy terms; must be sold. D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN Orange, N. J., for sale or to lease; spacious lawns; gardens and stable; house completely furnished and fitted, with gas, baths, tank, furnace, &c.; three minutes' from depot; location healthy, and neighborhood unexceptionable. For further particulars apply to T. H. DUNN, No. 7 Park place.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.—AN OPPORTUNITY is offered to a gentleman of experience in the management of real estate, who can furnish money, to unite with the owner in improving and selling a valuable tract of land located within hourly communication of New-York and in the centre of a flourishing town. Address A. O. R., Box No. 187 *Times* Office, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES, EXcellent soil, all in grass; healthy location, pure water, fine bearing orchard, good buildings; five hours from New-York in Pennsylvania, by New-Jersey Central Railroad; easy terms. Price $4,000; cheap.
D. PRINCE, No. 1 Bond st.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY SEAT, WITH extensive front on prominent avenue, seventeen miles from City on the Southern Railroad of Long Island; good buildings, fine grounds, garden, fruit, &c.; a bargain. Apply to E. G. LOCKE, No. 139 8th st., near Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—(THIS VICINITY SPECIALTY.)—Perfect place; large complete residence, fine terraced grounds; fruit, shade, stables; all modern improvements; excellent neighborhood, near depot; sale low, terms suitable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO LET AT ORANGE—A NEATLY FURNISHED house, one to three years; eleven rooms; owner going abroad; on Main st., five minutes' from Brick Church Station; modern improvements. Also, desirable property for sale. A. BALDWIN, 98 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE STYLISH RESIDENCE at Springfield, Mass.; location high, view extensive; about six lots; house brick, fourteen rooms; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let, a nice country house; good stable; near my residence where we have no chills and fever, no mosquitos; near depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the depot, two and a half acres, with a house 40 by 50 feet; terms to suit. Apply to DANIEL STRANG, at Rye Depot; THOMAS THEALL, Mamaroneck, or WILLIAM CORNELL, No. 2 4th av.

40,000 ACRES ORANGE, COTTON, AND timber lands; perfect title and maps; price, $30 per acre. Address B., Box 189 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—1,500 ACRE VIRGINIA FARM; GOOD buildings, orchards, and timber; easy terms; price, $16 per acre. Address H., Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N.J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON AVENUE A AND 112TH ST. ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.: Two houses and lots east side of Avenue A, 16.9 feet north of 120th st., and one house and lot north side of 112th st., 220 feet west of 3d av.
Maps at office of Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, will sell at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, March 24, at 12 o'clock, the valuable three-story and basement high-stoop dwelling, No. 155 Thompson st., 25x16x75.
Particulars at No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—ON TUESDAY, MARCH 30, at sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant mansion and grounds of the late Mrs. Anna M. Smith, at Bayonne City, Bergen Point, N. J., situated on the Kill von Kull, between the lands of Gov. Dix and Garret T. Winant, Esq. See handbills at office, No. 35 Pine st. WILLIAM SMITH, Executor.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

SOLICITS THE PATRONAGE OF EXECUTORS, Trustees, Referees, and owners wishing to sell real estate, stocks, &c., by auction.
OFFICE NO. 14 PINE ST.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., DECEASED.
VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY ON 6TH AV., STABLE LOT ON WEST 18TH ST.
Also,
LOTS ON 5TH AV., 100TH AND 119TH STS.,
to be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 25,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

SIXTH AVENUE (St. Omer Hotel)—The new six-story brick building and lot on the east side of 6th av., between 23d and 24th sts., and known as the "St. Omer Hotel." The building is most substantially built, especially for hotel purposes, and contains over fifty rooms. Lot 37 by 95 feet.

WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET—The lot, with the four-story brick dwelling on the rear, and the brick stable on the front, No. 53 West 18th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.

ONE HUNDREDTH STREET—Ten lots, north side, between 4th and Madison avs.

FIFTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH STREET—Two lots south-east corner of 5th av. and 119th st.

TERMS OF SALE—Seventy per cent. can remain on the 6th av. property and sixty per cent. on the remainder.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
Charles M. Da Costa, Esq., Referee.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY,
NORTH-EAST CORNER CATHARINE AND CHERRY STS.,
To be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, March 23,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

The two-story brick store and lot Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry st., being the north-east corner of Cherry and Catharine sts., now and for many years occupied by BROOKS BROS.' well-known CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, and being one of the most valuable business corners in the City, having a frontage of forty-five feet on Cherry st. and ninety-eight feet on Catharine st. ALSO, lot and building No. 120 Cherry st., adjoining the store of Brooks Bros. on the east. ALSO, the four-story brick house and lot No. 81 Catharine st., adjoining the above on the north.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Esq., Attorney.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE A JOINT INTEREST—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FIFTH AVENUE AND EAST FORTIETH STREET.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 2, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE.—Four lots, north-east corner 5th av. and 92d st., each 25.2x100 feet.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Five lots, south-west corner of 5th av. and 126th st., 99.11x120 feet.

EAST FORTIETH STREET.—The first-class extra wide four-story brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 18 East 40th st., between 5th and Madison avs. This substantial house contains all modern conveniences, and is extraordinarily well built in every respect. Lot 36x98.9. It will be offered at an upset price and sold to the highest bidder unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms will be made known at sale. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

GEO. H. SCOTT, Auctioneer.

GEORGE H. SCOTT, NO. 5 1-2 PINE ST., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of owner, the following property:

FIFTH AVENUE—No. 72, north-west corner 13th st., known as the Lenox House, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 51.6x60x160.

TWENTY-FIRST STREET—No. 425, opposite Theological Seminary, four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x70x104.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET—No. 75, north-west corner 4th av., four-story high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 20x55x100.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET—Nos. 71 and 73, adjoining, four story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, each 19x55x100.

Maps and circulars, with full particulars, at the office of the auctioneer, and of Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, Attorneys, No. 29 Wall st.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.
Positive sale to balance partnership accounts.
Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects,
No. 63 East 41st., corner Park av.,
have determined to sell their several properties, consisting of
THREE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES,
known as No. 5 West and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st.; also, No. 136 West 27th st., two lots on 10th av., and four lots on East 88th st. This property will be offered at auction, at
UPSET PRICES,
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25,
unless previously sold at private sale. Pamphlets, containing terms of sale and diagrams of the houses and lots, can be obtained at the houses, their office, or at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.
DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.
Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.
NOTICE.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875, leases for the term of three years from May 1, 1875, of certain piers and bulkheads on the North and East Rivers. For full information see the *City Record*; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THE BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS
NOS. 33, 35, AND 37 BLEECKER ST.,
between Broadway and the Bowery,
will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Lots each 25 by about 73 feet.
Maps at the office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND two lots north side of 87th st., 125 feet west of 1st av., on
WEDNESDAY, March 24,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 24 LAIGHT ST., (near Varick st.) running through to and fronting on VESTRY ST., with the three-story and attic brick house and brick stable thereon, will be sold at auction
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway.
Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers.

ABSOLUTE SALE.—A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell on TUESDAY, March 30, at 12 M., at the Sales-room, New-York, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 265 West 22d st., between 7th and 8th avs.; house replete with every comfort for a gentleman's dwelling; (a real bijou of a residence;) frescoed walls, plate-glass windows; in perfect condition; occupant has expended nearly $5,000 in ornamentation. Can be seen daily from 2 to 5 by card from the auctioneers only.
A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF
TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on
53D ST.,
south side, between 4th and Madison avs.,
on THURSDAY, MARCH 25th,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—CHARLES B. ALexander, Esq., Referee, will sell at auction at No. 111 Broadway, March 25, at 12 o'clock,
MAGNIFICENT MODERN DOUBLE MANSION AND THIRTY-THREE LOTS!!!
Highest point, finest view, best location, and most valuable property on top of Washington Heights. Seagrave estate, fine present, immense future value; forty minutes to Wall st. by rapid transit now running. Office No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING SITE in Jersey City, near ferries and depots, and 100 feet from principal street, with substantial buildings and extensive yard room; premises suited to business of any kind, and will be rented low. Address EXECUTOR, Box No. 267 Post Office, Jersey City.

TO RENT—ON THE HUDSON, HALF HOUR FROM City, house fully furnished, and with all modern improvements; will be rented for one or two years on favorable terms to a private family, horses and carriages, if desired.
GEORGE N. PETRIE, No. 178 Broadway.

A LIST OF HOUSES TO RENT, EITHER FURnished or unfurnished, can be had on application at our offices, or will be sent to any address. Particular attention given to all applications for houses to rent.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LEASE—FULLY FURNISHED—THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Saratoga Springs. Experienced and responsible parties only can obtain full particulars of C. E. ADAMS, No. 133 West 41st st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED, A very desirable four-story high-stoop house on the corner of 36th st. and Lexington av.; rent low to an A No. 1 tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

HOTEL TO LET OR LEASE.—THE UPPER part of building No. 90 Chatham st., containing 59 rooms; suitable for hotel purposes, for which it has been used for the past twenty years. Inquire of C. M. CHURCH, No. 90 Chatham st.

FURNISHED.—A GENTLEMAN WILL RENT, TO a small family of adults only, a medium-sized four-story high-stoop house, newly and genteelly furnished; situation unexceptionable; near 5th av. and 34th st. Address B. A., Box No. 1,971 Post Office.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, AT A REASONABLE rent, to a careful private family of adults, a first-class private residence, completely and newly furnished, in the best location of the City. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 819.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100. The house will be put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

IRVING PLACE.—THREE DESIRABLE DWELLings to let at reduced rentals, $1,600, $1,700, $2,300. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th st., or WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FOUR rooms; will be put in complete order; can be seen from 11 to 4. 236 4th av., between 19th and 20th sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH AV. AND 44TH ST.—APARTMENTS, in suites of three to eight rooms, to lease by the year. The rooms are spacious and luxurious, sunny, pure air, hot and cold water, baths and closets in abundance.

The buildings are as nearly fire-proof as can be. Elevator, steam laundry, table d'hote served by an able caterer. These apartments have every improvement and convenience that can be devised to give parties all the comforts and privacy of a home without the care of housekeeping. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to JOHN H. SHERWOOD or JAMES P. COLT.

TO LEASE—THE BRIGHTON HOUSE, AT PERTH Amboy, N. J. This large mansion house is situated in a very healthful location, on high ground, commanding a view of the Raritan Bay. The grounds include a fine lawn, with shade trees and several acres for garden, pasture, &c. The house is in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, stores, and to railroad depot and steamboat landing. Two lines of railroad afford frequent communication with New-York. For further particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

CHAMBERS ST., THROUGH TO READE ST., OPPOSITE NEW COURT-HOUSE.—To lease for a term of years, or for sale, the large and valuable property Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers st., through to Nos. 15, 17 and 19 Reade st., having a front on each street of 75 feet, and being 150 feet deep. The property is now occupied by the United States Government offices and law library. For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—AT 141ST ST., ON THE HUDSON RIVER a large, handsome, brick house, well furnished; fine stable; grounds elegantly laid out; splendid river views. Also, 140th st., a very desirable brick house to let cheap.
LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN,
No. 3 Pine st.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—TO LET, A FINE country residence with five or ten acres of land; a fine garden and fruit; one hour from 42d st. depot; a rare chance for a good tenant. For further particulars call at BRANDON & ODELL'S, No. 336 Washington st., or C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville.

A FAMILY GOING TO THE COUNTRY ON the 1st of May will rent their flat for the Summer, furnished, on reasonable terms. It is a fourth flat, and contains six rooms, with bathroom and all the modern improvements, and is centrally located. For a small family, very desirable.
Persons wishing to rent will please address X, *Church Journal* Office, No. 783 Broadway.

TO LET.—NEAR HUDSON RIVER, AN ELEGANTLY furnished house, convenient to Mount St. Vincent, Riverdale, and Yonkers depots; plenty of fruit, shade, stabling for five horses, &c. Rent per year, $2,400. Address E. BINSSE, Yonkers, or at No. 213 West 22d st.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE ON Madison av., near 31st st., to rent; it is four stories, high stoop, brown stone, and in perfect order; the rent will be made satisfactory to an A No. 1 tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

APRIL LIST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses; reduced rents!!! On and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE FRENCH FLAT, EIGHT rooms; all light; modern improvements, on West 38th st.; and strictly respectable; $75.
R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 919 Broadway.

HOUSE NO. 140 WEST 4TH ST., NEAR 6TH av., to let; also, lots to lease on 3d av., near 24th st., Brooklyn. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 2 EAST 34TH ST. to a small private family; possession May 1. Apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 105 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24th and 25th sts., west side. Inquire at No. 173 Waverley place, near Perry st.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE SPACIOUS
Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.
THE FINE DOUBLE STORE,
Nos. 46 and 48 Lispenard st., near Broadway, 50x100.

Will rent very low. Possession immediately. Apply up stairs over premises.
LUCAS THOMPSON & CO.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.
The store and dwelling No. 127 Waverley place. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Keys at Meyer Manus', fashionable tailor, next door.
Buildings No. 46 Hudson st. and No. 45 Thomas st. Ten years' lease.
Store, dwelling, and stables, No. 15 Forsyth st.; will put in order. Rent, $800 per annum.
THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET—ENTIRE BASEMENT, AND OFFICES IN second story, Nos. 14 and 16 Wall st.; in third and fourth stories, No. 18 Wall st.; entire basement and offices in third and fourth stories, No. 3 Nassau st.; entire first floor and offices in second story, No. 63 Wall st.; offices in second, third, and fourth stories, No. 149 Broadway.
Apply to
W. I. PAULDING,
No. 149 Broadway.

STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4TH AV., with new plate glass fronts, to let or lease, separately or together, with or without dwelling portion of houses. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET—SUPERB BANKING-ROOM, WITH ALL the modern improvements, newly fitted up; would be a most desirable location for bookstore; fronting on Broadway and Astor place. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR TO LEASE—THE NEW DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, with basement and cellar; also, third and fourth lofts; can be rented together or separately; well lighted; modern building. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

LOFTS TO LET—FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARticular, unfailing steam power; Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st. W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Broker, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY STORE AND building, with basement and sub-basement, No. 78 John st., now occupied for the stationery business. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 34 Burling slip, up-stairs.

TO LET—SPACIOUS SUITES OF OFFICES IN THE fire-proof building of the Continental National Bank, suitable for railroads, insurance companies, lawyers, &c., at reduced rents. Apply in bank.

HARLEM.—STORE AND DWELLING TO LET. No. 2,270 3d av., between 123d and 124th sts.; also, store No. 2,278, occupied as a cigar store. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

FURNITURE.

GRISWOLD'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 Washington place.

Household Furniture carefully stored and guarded at moderate rates, either by load or in bulk; sections rented by the month or quarter; every precaution taken to prevent injury of any kind; furniture for sale, public or private; placed on exhibition in sales-room.
SAMUEL GRAHAM.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A NOTE NUMBERED NO. 1,212, of the Boston Elastic Fabric Company, dated March 13, four months, $2,122 73, signed and indorsed by C. Van Brunt, Treasurer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

LOST.—FIREMAN'S TELEGRAPH KEY, NO 594. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning it to Engine, 67th st., near 3d av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS IN A small private family; one to cook, wash, and iron; the other as chamber-maid; City reference required. Apply at No. 454 West 22d st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ONE who thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 75 5th av., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS AND A waitress; City reference required from both. Call at No. 41 West 32d st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS nurse. Apply at No. 123 East 21st st., between 9 and 10 A. M. Best of references required.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAWYER WITH GOOD references. Address LAWYER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Our opening of NEW and FASHIONABLE SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, SUITS, BONNETS, &c., having been postponed to

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,

MARCH 30 AND 31,

we will, until then, have, at MARKED REDUCTIONS, a CLEARING-OUT SALE of goods from EVERY DEPARTMENT to make room for Novelties then to be exhibited.

An EXAMINATION of our GOODS and PRICES will convince EVERY ONE that the reductions are BONA FIDE, and that WE mean just what WE say.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

MILLINERY.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH st., New-York, will open her importation of PARIS MILLINERY for Spring, on WEDNESDAY 24th inst.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV., NEAR 23D ST.—Parties wanting help, and help wanting situations, call immediately. English, French, German, Irish, &c. Cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, and those lately landed.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Office families can find first-class servants. Girls, please call for the best of places. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., NEAR 38th st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a select class of competent and reliable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young English girl; has first-class City reference, and will endeavor, by being faithful in the discharge of her duties, to merit a good home; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy girl who understands her duties in every branch; is a quick, orderly chamber-maid, also a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference from present employers. Call at No. 29 East 38th st., between Park and Madison avs., from 10 to 12 A. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress; would do sewing if required; in a private family. Apply at No. 527 6th st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City reference. Can be seen from 10 till 2, No. 841 6th av., in fancy store, between 47th and 48th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 Lexington av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress or as waitress alone in a private family. Call at No. 525 9th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS A FIRST-class cook; good bread and pastry baker; understands soups, meats, jellies, and game of all kinds; no objection to go to the country; excellent City references from last place. Call, two days, at No. 232 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; country preferred; understands her business thoroughly; boning, larding, &c.; is highly recommended by former employers. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; also a superior bread and biscuit baker; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the coarse washing if required; good bread and pastry baker; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 247 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; bakes bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; no objection to assist with the washing; is very willing and well-tempered; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant young woman, highly respectable, and a good family cook; also a good washer and ironer; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman as good family cook; makes good soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress; undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK &c.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; BY A YOUNG woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker, &c.; understands the care of milk and butter; is willing and obliging. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY; BY A SUPERIOR cook; understands all kinds of meat, poultry, and game; is an excellent baker; in a small family would be willing to do the coarse washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as good plain family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a good laundress; can furnish good references; City or country. Call at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent young woman, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS PROfessed cook, who thoroughly understands her business; good home preferred to wages; best City references. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK WITH good references; would like a situation in a private family. Address M. S., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman, or would like place as laundress alone; City or country; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook, who can take entire charge of the kitchen; best of City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 245 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-rate cook; trustworthy and has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 639 6th av., third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; best City reference; and kitchen-maid required. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron, in City or country. Call at 249 Bowery.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker will go out by the day or week in private families, in City or country; reference. Call at No. 117 West 11th st., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; ring basement bell.

DRESS-MAKING. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like a few more customers by the day; cuts, fits, and trims in all the latest styles; will also take work home. Miss Ackley, No. 312 West 27th st., near 8th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER WILL GO out as seamstress; is a Protestant; can operate on a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at or address No. 709 6th av., in the store.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few more engagements by the day; best reference. Call at No. 1,145 2d av.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS nursery governess in a Protestant family; willing to take entire charge of one or two children; references unexceptionable. Address D. F., Station B, New-York City.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG lady, a position as housekeeper in hotel or family, or governess; would travel if required; references exchanged. Call at No. 304 West 51st st., present employer's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN to do general house-work, in the City or country; can do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; can furnish good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do house-work in a private family; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LADY'S maid and seamstress in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be well recommended from her last employer. Address G. K., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIable French girl to go to Europe; is accustomed to traveling; can furnish good City references. Address No. 941 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant; would not object to assist with chamberwork or travel; good City reference. Address or call at present employer's, No. 311 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOMan who understands her business thoroughly; can starch, puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who can do all kinds of fluting, puffing, and polishing; has excellent references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts, 1st floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH two years' reference as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as competent laundress; can furnish good reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 914 2d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, ACTIVE woman, a first-class laundress, engagements to go out by the day. Call at No. 157 West 41st st.

MRS. HARDMAN, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, near 37th st., has removed to No. 424 6th av., near 26th st. Select servants, all nationalities; City, country; lady expert-saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE, &c.; IS a good seamstress and used to the care of children; or can do chamber-work and waiting nicely; for City or country; City reference; speaks good English. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl as nurse; can take a baby from its birth; good seamstress, it required; first-class City reference. Address J. B., No. 34 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL; DOES not speak English; is a plain seamstress; would assist in any other work. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau, first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG, EDUCATED, AMERican Protestant girl, to take care of children and assist in light chamber-work; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 105 West 20th st.; first floor, front.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE, who understands the care of a baby from birth; can do neat, plain sewing; first-class City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 326 East 21st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN girl as nurse to a baby; willing to go in the country. Apply at present employer's, No. 111 West 43d st., between 10 and 4.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO UNDERstands taking charge of an infant or young children. Apply between 10 and 12, at No. 557 5th av., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby or growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 306 East 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; no objections to traveling; best City references. Call at No. 411 West 44th st.

SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, or Chamber-maid and Seamstress, or Nurse.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable and thorough seamstress, and experienced nurse for young or growing children; can cut, fit, operate, dressmake, and do all kinds of family sewing all in the best and neatest manner; country or City; very best City testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a first-class seamstress; can do dress-making; cuts and fits splendidly; can operate on several machines. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as seamstress and dress-maker; operates on the machine; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, work by the day or week; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 221 East 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cutter and fitter will go by the day in families. Address Dressmaker, No. 23 Irving place, for three days.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; expert at salads, care of silver, &c.; or would take a first-class chamber-maid's place; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who fully understands her business; can take the care of silver and china, and is capable of taking a parlor maid's place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant waitress in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 121 West 28th st.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY A respectable colored woman washing done to order for gentlemen and families. Call at Mrs. Lomax, No. 41 West 45th st., second floor.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, THOROughly competent; has first-class City reference. Address, for two days, W. Q., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or No. 211 East 26th st.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH BUTLER; entirely qualified and highly recommended as to honesty, neatness, sobriety, and efficiency. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN English Protestant married man, aged 25 years, no children, where he can have rooms to live; is a good coachman and groom; can care and manage green-house and out-door gardening; milk, care cattle, and do general work about a place; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has an excellent record for sobriety, honesty, and careful driving during the last twelve years. Call or address J. H., No. 1,013 6th av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, GARDENER, &c.—By a respectable single man, aged 23 years; can groom and drive horses; will also milk, take care of cattle, do plain gardening, and other work about a place; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man (English) without incumbrance; will milk and take charge of a gentleman's place; refers to present employers for first-class testimonials; will be disengaged April 3. Address H. B., Box No. 262 Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; neat respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy; best City references. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best of reference. Address J. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN American married man; no family; thoroughly understands care of horses and vegetable gardening; can milk; permanent place wanted; best reference. Address Coachman, No. 3 Allen st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A Swede, with three years' references; is single, sober, and trustworthy; a good driver; kind to horses; can paint and be generally useful; can be seen at Lindguist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble Englishman, with good City references, in City or country; thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself generally useful. Address C. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant married man as coachman and gardener, or will take charge of a gentleman's place; twenty-five years old; good references. Address G. H., No. 54½ West 32d st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

COACHMAN, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN. —By an Englishman; perfectly understands his business as such; will be found civil and respectful; City or country; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN HONEST, faithful man of long experience; will give unexceptionable City references from his last employers as to good, careful City driving. Address, for three days, Coachman, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; long experience in City and country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address L. A., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; town or country; good reference for industry, sobriety, and general good conduct. Address T. Johnstone, No. 625 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, L. L., No. 51 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant; wife first-class butter-maker and good laundress; two children; would like to have the washing in cottage. Call or address 52 East 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG married (Protestant) man; no family; perfectly willing and civil; three years' best City references. Address Coachman, No. 534 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED man, as coachman, gardener, and farmer; he understands his business; best of reference. Call at No. 133 Elizabeth st., harness store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN OF fifteen years' experience; married; good City references. Address J. D., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

FARMER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; the man as a thorough farmer; understands the care of horses and cows, and driving if required; wife as first-class cook, or would fill any other capacity; good recommendations given. Call or address for one week, McKeever, No. 175 7th av., top floor.

FARMER—COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-six years; no children; man is thoroughly practical in all branches of farming as done in Westchester County; wife is a good cook, washer, ironer, and butter maker; best recommendations from last employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER. — BY A YOUNG SWEDE; SINGLE, strong; speaks good English; can drive, milk, and do all kinds of farm-work; is good-natured and of steady habits. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FOOTMAN, or second waiter, in a private family; has five years' reference from last employer. Address W. F., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN and wife; the man is an experienced gardener in green-house, hot and cold graperies, lawns, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds; has had charge of first-class gentlemen's places; the wife is a good cook or laundress, or would live in a cottage; both from Canada; five years' City references. Address H. E., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMily; thoroughly understands all branches of his business; long experience in this country and England; greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, and all kinds of flowers; wife is a good laundress. Address J. B., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A PRACTIcal married man; understands gardening and farming in all its branches; twelve years' experience in greenhouse and graperies; first-class fruit and vegetable grower; well recommended for capability and sobriety. Address C. H., seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st., for two days.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN CAN HIGHLY recommend a Protestant married man who lived with him for over three years; he is honest, sober, and reliable, and a good vegetable and flower grower, understanding greenhouses, the care of stock, &c. Address Honesty, TIMES UP TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY AN IRISH PROTESTANT MARried man, without family; is a first-class florist and grape-grower; understands the care of lawns and kitchen garden; first-class testimonials. Address, for two days, John, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ONE WHO is perfectly competent and has good references, understands the management of greenhouses, graperies &c., &c. Address W. H. D., seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL man; married, two children; understands the management of green-houses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, &c. Address M. W., North Shore Post Office, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH TWO YEARS references from last place; understands hot and greenhouses, flowers and vegetables; is single, sober, industrious, and a first-class man. Can be seen at Lindguist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and keeping a gentleman's place in order; will take care of a house if required; will make himself useful; five years' reference. Address J. B., Box 230 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands all branches, graperies, flowers, fruit, and vegetables; well accomplished at the business; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, vegetables, fruit growing, &c.; can lay out gardens; best testimonials. Address J. E., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN WHO HAS A PRACtical knowledge in this country in raising fruit, flowers, and vegetables, out-doors and under glass; City reference. Address M. B., seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, FOR THE 1ST of April; understands all its branches; can be well recommended. Apply for one week, by letter, to Alexander Stewart, Box No. 64, Montclair, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; has had long experience; best of reference from his last place. Apply to J. C., No. 179 Cortlandt st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER who thoroughly understands all its branches; best recommendations, and satisfaction can be given. Address W., gardener, Mott Haven, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as gardener; can take care of greenhouse and grapery; has seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 331 East 3d st.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN as gardener; understands the care and driving of horses; can take care of a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address H. M., 535 East 14th st., Room 5.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO thoroughly understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables under glass and in the open air; best of reference. Address N. R., 876 Broadway.

HANDY AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant man, aged 30 years, who can wait at table, tend door and furnace, milk, take care of cattle and horses, drive, do plain gardening, repair locks, fit keys, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, single, in a gentleman's family in the country; understands care and management of horses; is a good plain gardener; will be found competent and useful; temperate and honest; two years' very best references. Call at 251 7th av., second floor, front.

USEFUL MAN, WAITER, GARDENER, OR Coachman.—By a Frenchman who speaks English; has excellent testimonials from France; is industrious and obliging. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

VALET OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGlish) in a private family as valet or waiter; best references given. Apply by letter to W. J. B., 563 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended by former employer, with whom he lived four years. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; City or country; the best of City references can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address Waiter, No. 871 Broadway, in the fruit store, corner 18th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Carwin & Co.'s, No. 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN, (single,) in a small private family; will-not sober and obliging; good references from last employer, where he can be seen. Call at or address for two days, No. 24 West 52d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has three years' unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE; SOME EXPErience in private family in City; good references for sobriety and honesty; is neat, willing, a fair table waiter, and a good cleaner; wages small. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE COLORED man as first-class waiter in first-class private family; has first-class City reference. Call on or address H. H., No. 105 West 40th st., Room No. 9.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; very good references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MARRIED YOUNG man in a wholesale house, in traveling or local capacity; has had experience; highest testimonials; salary moderate. Address A. B. C., No. 31 Bedford av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$14,000 U. Pac. S. F... 88⅛	1500 Union Pacific... 52⅛
600 Western Union... 76⅛	2000 do... 52
1400 do... 76¼	1500 do... 52⅛
1400 do...c. 76¼	1500 do... 52¼
500 do... 76⅜	1500 do...b3. 52⅜
2200 do... 76¼	1400 do... 52⅜
50 do... 76	1200 do... 52⅜
800 do... 76⅛	600 do... 52¼
300 do...s3. 76	5400 do... 52¼
1300 do... 76	600 do... 52⅛
100 do... 75⅞	1000 do... 52
700 do...b3. 76	200 do...c. 52
800 do... 76	700 do...s3. 52
600 Pacific Mail... 39¾	1800 do...s3. 51⅞
500 do... 39⅝	800 do... 52
700 do... 39¾	200 do...s3. 52⅛
1500 do... 39⅞	200 do...s3. 52
2700 do... 40	100 do...b3. 52⅛
1400 do... 39⅞	1100 do...s3. 52
900 do... 39¾	1200 do... 52⅛
1800 do... 39⅝	500 do... 52¼
1300 do... 39½	700 do... 52⅜
1000 do... 39⅜	200 do... 52¼
500 do... 39¼	700 do... 52⅛
400 do... 39⅜	100 do... 52¼
1300 do... 39½	600 do... 52⅜
500 do... 39⅝	100 North-west'n Pf... 58
300 N. Y. C. & Hud.c.100¾	2600 Lake Shore... 74⅝
20 do... 101	1000 do... 74¾
500 Erie Railway... 27⅛	500 do...b3. 74¾
200 do... 27	100 do... 74¾
1800 do... 26⅞	500 do... 74½
200 do...s3. 26¾	200 do...c. 74½
800 do... 26⅞	400 do... 74⅝
100 do... 27	100 Rock Island... 105⅞
500 do... 26⅞	100 do... 105¾
200 do...b3. 27	400 Tol. & Wabash... 13½
100 Han. & St. Jo... 24	300 do... 13⅜
100 do... 24⅛	300 do... 13½
900 do... 24	100 do...c. 13⅜
200 St. Paul... 33⅞	100 do... 13⅜
100 do...s3. 36	10 do... 13¾
100 do... 36	100 do... 13½
200 St. Paul Pref... 56⅞	100 do... 13⅜
500 North-western... 46	100 do... 13¼
600 do...s3. 46	100 do...s3. 13
500 do... 45⅞	1500 Ohio & Miss... 27¾
1300 do... 45⅝	600 do... 27⅝
1100 do... 45⅝	600 do... 27½
300 do...s3. 45½	200 do...b3. 27⅝
600 do... 45⅝	50 do... 27⅝
500 do...s3. 45½	200 do...b3. 27⅝
600 do... 45⅝	200 do... 27½
1600 do... 45½	900 do... 27⅝
2400 do... 45⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...b. c. c. 120⅝	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new...12.119⅛
15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...12.119¾	2,500 U.S.5-20 C.'67.119⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64...b. c. 117¾	15,000 do...12.119⅞
2,000 U.S.5-20 R.'67.119⅛	4,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C...12.115
	1,500 do... 114⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s, L.B..c. 97¼	100 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 74¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 47¾	600 do... 74⅝
10,000 C.&N.W.Cons. 90⅛	400 do...b3. 74¾
1,000 C. & N.W.Con. Cou. G. B..b.c. 83¾	200 do... 74⅝
	1600 do... 74¾
2,000 Erie 3d... 99	500 do...b3. 74⅞
3,000 B.&S.J.8s,Con. 82	600 do...b3. 74¾
1,000 L. S. 2d. C. C... 92¾	1100 do... 74⅞
10,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 103½	700 do...b3. 74¾
1,000 N.Y.C. 6s. '83.100	200 do...c. 74¾
5,000 Har. 1st. 7s, C. 110½	200 do... 74⅞
9,000 Cen. Pac. G.B. 98½	100 do...s3. 74¾
2,000 do... 98⅝	200 Erie Railway..b.c. 27
3,000 C.P. 1st, S.J.B. 88⅞	200 do...b3. 27
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal. & Or. Br... 86½	100 do...b3. 27⅛
	700 Union Pac..b.c.s3 52¼
1,000 West. Pac. Bs. 89⅞	1600 do... 52⅜
1,000 do... 90	2100 do... 52⅛
1,000 W. U. Tel. 7s...102	400 do... 52⅜
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 96½	4700 do... 52¾
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 89	2100 do... 52⅞
3,000 do... 89¼	800 do...c. 52¾
25,000 do... 89⅛	2000 do... 52⅞
16,000 do... 89	3000 do... 53
10,000 do... 88⅞	900 do... 53⅛
1,000 C. C. & I.C.1st. 54¾	400 do...c. 53⅛
2,000 Gt. West. 2d... 56	1100 do...s3. 53⅛
2,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div... 63	700 do... 53
	900 do...s3. 52⅞
30,000 D.&H.R.B.,'91.108¼	1400 do... 53
70 Grocers' Bank... 101	500 do... 52⅞
50 B'nk of Republic. 99⅞	500 do... 52⅞
36 do... 99¾	1500 do... 53
1600 W. U. T..b.c b3. 76⅝	800 do... 52¾
1300 do... 76⅛	500 do... 52⅞
1000 do... 76¼	2100 do... 53
1400 do... 76⅜	300 do... 53
500 do...c. 76⅜	100 do... 52⅞
5800 do...b3. 76⅜	100 do... 52⅞
1400 do... 76⅛	800 do... 52⅞
100 do... 76⅜	100 do...b3. 53
500 do...s3. 76⅜	600 do...s3. 52⅞
1900 Pacific Mail..b.c. 39⅝	200 do... 52¾
2100 do... 39¾	150 Mich. Cen...b.c. 75
2700 do...s5. 39¾	100 Cl. & P. Gtd..b.c. 92⅛
1700 do... 39⅞	10 Warren R...b.c. 96¾
1200 do... 40	1400 C. & N. W...b.c. 45⅝
1500 do... 40⅛	1600 do... 45¾
1800 do... 40¼	100 do... 45⅞
100 do... 40⅜	200 do... 45¾
1300 do...b10. 40½	200 do... 45⅝
1200 do...b3. 40⅝	1700 do... 45⅝
3300 do... 40½	200 do... 45⅝
1100 do... 40⅝	1100 do... 45¼
1000 do... 40¾	100 do... 45⅝
1500 do... 40⅞	600 do...s3. 45⅜
2000 do...c. 41	500 do... 45¼
500 do... 41	600 do... 45⅜
1500 do... 41⅛	200 do... 45¼
1600 do... 41¼	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3. 58
800 do... 41⅜	900 do... 57¾
100 do... 41	30 N. J. Cent...b.c.110⅛
100 do... 40⅞	400 Chi. & R. I...b c.c.105⅝
100 do... 41	500 do... 105⅞
100 do... 41⅛	100 do... 105¾
1000 do... 41⅛	500 C.,M.&S.P.b.c.b3. 36⅛
1500 do...s3. 41⅜	300 do... 36⅛
1300 do... 41	300 do... 36¼
500 do... 41⅛	100 Tol., W & W.b.c. 13⅜
1400 do... 41⅛	200 do... 13½
600 do... 41⅛	100 do... 13⅜
600 do... 41¼	500 do... 13½
300 do... 41¼	200 do... 13⅜
600 do...s3. 41¼	200 do... 13⅜
100 do... 41¼	300 P. R. of Mo..b.c. 48⅛
1400 do... 41⅛	200 do... 48⅜
1600 do...b3. 41⅛	50 Morris & Essex... 98⅛
2500 do...s3. 41⅛	10 do... 99
1300 do... 41½	35 do... 98⅝
5 D. & H. C...b.c. 113⅞	30 Del., L. & W..b.d.111⅛
200 Consol. Coal...b.c. 48	100 N. J. So...b.c. 5⅛
100 A. & P. Tel...b.c.c. 24	700 Han. & St. J..b.c. 23⅞
37 Amer. Express... 63¾	100 do... 23⅝
100 Adams Ex...b.c. 104	500 do...s3. 23¾
200 do... 104¼	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 27⅝
26 N. Y. C. & Hud..b.c. 100½	100 do... 27¾
15 do...b.c. 100¾	4500 do... 27⅝
100 do... 100⅞	200 do... 27¾
20 do...b3. 101	200 do...b3. 27⅞
100 Atl. & P. Pf...b.c. 14	100 do... 27¾
	100 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 5

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 88¾	100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 100⅞
5,000 N W con. G.B. 83¾	200 Erie Railway... 26⅞
4,000 H. & St.J. 8s,c. 82	100 Lake Shore... 74⅝
1,000 C.Pac.,C.&O.b. 86	200 do... 74⅝
1,000 Alb & Sus. 2d. 105¾	300 do...b3. 74⅞
200 Western Un...b3. 76½	1500 St. Paul... 36¼
100 do... 76⅝	300 do...s3. 36⅛
1100 do...s3. 76⅝	700 Union Pac... 52¾
1000 do... 76½	100 do... 52⅞
1400 do... 76½	2300 do... 53
500 do... 76½	100 do... 53
500 Pacific Mail... 41⅝	1100 do... 52¾
1100 do...s3. 41½	10 Rock Island... 106
2500 do... 41½	900 North-western... 45¼
300 do...s3. 41⅜	200 do... 45⅛
1000 do... 41⅜	1000 do... 45
500 do...s3. 41¼	200 do...s3. 45
1200 do... 41⅛	1200 do... 44⅞
50 do... 41⅛	600 do... 45
100 do... 41⅜	300 do...s3. 44⅞
500 do...s3. 41¼	500 do... 44¾
200 do... 41⅜	200 N. West. Pf...s3. 57½
500 do... 41½	100 Tol. & Wab... 13⅝
100 do... 41⅜	200 Ohio & Miss... 27⅝
600 do... 41¼	600 At. & Pac. Pf... 14⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.5-20 R'64.117¾	$1,000 U. S. 10-40 R... 114¼
6,000 U.S.5-20 C'65.n.119⅛	10,000 U.S.10-40 C.bc.115
2,200 U.S.5-20 R.'67.119⅝	10,000 U.S.5s,C'81.bc.115⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup.b.c. 48	200 Erie Railway.b.c. 26⅞
	100 Mich. Cen...b.c. 76
1,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 97½	300 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 74⅝
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st...b.c. 54¾	500 do...b3. 74¾
	40 do... 74⅞
5,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 98⅛	1700 do... 74⅞
10,000 do... 98⅞	100 Ill. Central..b.c.102
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San.J. Br'ch. 89	11 C., C. C. & I..b.c. 63⅛
	400 Un. Pacific..b.c. 52¾
3,000 U. P. 1st..b.c. 96¾	100 do... 52⅞
2,000 U. P. S. F.b.c. 89	100 do...c. 52¾
5,000 T. & W. Con., Conv., large. 37¾	500 do... 53
	700 do... 53⅛
2,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.110½	2500 do... 53⅛
10 A. & P. T..b.c.s3. 23½	500 do...b3. 53¼
1400 W. U. T..b.c.b3. 76⅞	1100 do... 53⅛
100 do... 76⅝	900 do... 53⅛
300 do...b3. 76¾	8400 do... 53⅝
300 do...s3. 76⅝	25 do... 53
1500 do... 76¾	1000 do... 53¼
1200 do... 76⅞	1300 Chic.& N.W..b.c. 44¾
1400 do... 76⅞	700 do... 44⅞
500 do... 76¾	2000 do... 45
500 do...b3. 76⅞	400 do... 44⅞
2400 do... 76⅞	3400 do... 44⅞
1300 do...b3. 76⅞	100 C.&N.W.Pf..b.c. 57⅛
600 do... 77	100 do... 57⅜
100 do... 77	100 do... 57¼
100 do...s3. 76⅞	200 do... 57
100 do... 76⅞	100 do...s3. 57⅜
1300 Pac. Mail..b.c. 41¼	20 N. J. Cen...b.c.110⅛
100 do... 41⅛	11 Chic. & R. I..b.c.105⅝
1000 do... 41¼	10 do...b3. 105⅞
200 do... 41⅜	200 do... 105¾
1900 do... 41½	100 Chic. Mil. & St. P...b.c.s3. 36⅜
200 do... 41⅜	
500 do...s3. 41⅛	600 do...b3. 36⅜
1550 do... 41⅜	200 T., W. & W..b.c. 13¾
100 do... 41½	9 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar'd..b.c. 98¾
300 do...s3. 41½	
300 do...b3. 41⅝	40 D., L. & W...b.c.111⅝
1200 do... 41⅝	255 Chic. & Alt..b.c.101
600 do... 41¾	100 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 27⅝
800 do... 41½	100 do... 27¾
100 do...c. 41½	200 H. & St. Jo...b.c. 23¼
2800 do... 41⅛	100 do... 23⅝
1700 do... 41¾	100 do...b3. 23¾
50 Con. Coal of Md... 48	100 do... 23¾
100 Quick. Min'g.b.c. 33½	100 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 5¼
10 U. S. Express... 60¾	200 N. J. So...b.c. 5½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000 Un. P. S. F... 88⅞	100 Union Pacific... 53⅛
5,000 do... 89⅛	200 do... 53
15,000 B., H. & E.1st... 22¾	1500 do... 52⅞
200 Quicksilver... 33¾	100 do...s3. 53⅛
200 Consol. Coal... 48	1000 do... 52¾
400 At. & Pac. Tel... 23½	200 do...b60. 52⅞
25 Mich. Central... 75⅛	3500 do... 52¾
100 West. Union...s3. 76¾	300 do... 52⅞
800 do... 76¾	1100 do... 53
100 do...b3. 76⅝	1000 do... 53⅛
1500 do... 76⅝	300 do...s3. 53⅛
800 do... 76½	1000 do... 53¼
2800 do... 76½	400 do... 53⅛
100 do...b3. 76⅝	1400 North-west... 44⅞
100 do... 76⅝	400 do... 45
100 Tol. & Wab... 13⅞	100 do...s3. 44⅞
800 do... 13½	1200 do... 44¾
100 do...u. r. 13⅛	1300 do... 44¼
1200 Pacific Mail... 41⅛	500 do... 44⅛
300 do... 41⅛	1400 do... 44
600 do... 41⅜	600 do... 43⅞
900 do... 41¼	400 do... 43¾
1900 do...b3. 41⅛	300 do... 43⅞
1200 do... 41⅛	200 do... 44
500 do... 41¼	100 do... 44⅛
700 do... 41¼	400 do... 44⅛
200 do...b3. 41⅛	300 do... 44⅛
100 do... 41⅛	500 do... 44⅛
1500 do... 41⅛	100 North-west.Pf.s5. 57⅛
200 do... 41⅛	100 do... 57
600 do...s3. 41⅛	200 Rock Island... 105⅝
200 do...s3. 41⅛	500 St. Paul... 36⅛
1000 do...s3. 41⅛	100 do... 36⅛
500 do... 41⅛	100 St. Paul Pref... 56
600 Pacific Mail...b3. 41⅜	500 Ohio & Miss... 27⅝
100 do...b3. 41½	200 do...s3. 27½
2500 Lake Shore... 75	300 do...b3. 27⅛
200 do...b3. 75⅛	400 do... 27⅝
3100 do... 75	1000 do... 27¼
700 do... 74⅞	500 do... 27⅜
100 do...b3. 74⅞	100 N. J. Southern... 5⅝

MONDAY, March 22—P. M.

The week opened with renewed excitement at the Stock Exchange, and the dealings to-day were characterized by buoyancy and, with few exceptions, a sharp advance in prices took place. There were short periods of weakness, due either to realizations or further short sales by the bear operators; but the market after each decline recovered the lost ground, and at the close some stocks showed a decided improvement on the closing quotations of Saturday. The sales for the day amounted to over 350,000 shares, of which over 191,000 were in Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, which stocks also led in point of improvement. Pacific Mail opened at an advance of ½ ₰ cent., selling at 39⅝@40. Before the first call a reduction to 39¼ ensued, but a speedy recovery was effected, and after the second call the price reached 41¾. This was followed by a decline to 41⅛, and a final recovery to 41½. Union Pacific began at 52⅛, and soon rose to 52½, followed by a decline to 51⅞. From this point there was an advance to 53⅝ without any break of importance. Toward the close sales were made down to 52¾, but the stock sold finally at 53⅛. Western Union fell off from 76⅜ to 75⅞ before the call, and then gradually advanced to 77, closing at 76⅝ to 76¾. Lake Shore ranged from 74½ to 75⅛, with latest sales at 74⅞. The North-west shares were active, the common selling down from 46 to 43¾, and closing at 44⅜. Sales of the preferred were made at 58@57. After the above-mentioned stocks, Rock Island, St. Paul, Ohio and Mississippi, Erie and Wabash came in for the greatest share of attention. Investment shares were firm. Michigan Central advanced to 76.

The money market was extremely easy, and borrowers on call were supplied at 3@4 ₰ cent. until late in the afternoon, when there were offerings down to 2½ ₰ cent. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 5@7 ₰ cent.

The foreign advices reported an increase in the bullion of the Bank of England of £11,000. The market for securities was firmer for Consols, which closed at 93@93⅛, both for money and the account, and steady for American securities, 1865s closing at 107⅜, 1867s at 107¼, 10-40s at 103, and new 5s at 103⅛. The Sterling Exchange market was quiet but firm. The nominal asking rates of the bankers are $4 81 and $4 85 for long and demand sterling, respectively, while actual business was at about $4 80 and $4 84. Gold was less active than of late, and the sales were alternately at 116⅛ and 116¼ throughout the day. The final transactions were at 116⅛. The loan market was easy. One and 2 ₰ cent. was paid for borrowing early in the day, but loans were subsequently made flat, or at 2 ₰ cent. for carrying.

In Government bonds the dealings were fairly active, and prices remained steady. Railroad bonds continue in demand for investment, and the undertone of the market is strong. Union Pacific Sinking Funds made a further advance to-day, selling as high as 89¼, and closing at 89⅛. Union Pacific firsts rose to 96¾, and Central Pacifics to 98⅞. Chicago and North-western Consolidated were firm at 90½ for plain, and 83¾ for gold bonds. Harlem coupon firsts sold at 110½, New-York Central 6s of 1883 at par, and Michigan Central 7s at 103½. The dealings in State bonds were confined to Tennessees and Missouris, which were steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,210,982 50
Gold payments	684,022 74
Gold balance	52,092,525 08
Currency receipts	455,525 08
Currency payments	1,584,502 02
Currency balance	45,078,936 41
Customs	438,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 22.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	115¼	115⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	117⅜	117⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119⅞	119⅞
American Gold	115⅞	116⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 80@$4 80½	$4 80
New-York Central and Hudson	100⅝	101
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅜	105⅞
Pacific Mail	39¼	41½
St. Paul Common	36	36¼
St. Paul Preferred	56½	56
Western Union	76	76⅝
Union Pacific	51½	53⅜
Lake Shore	74½	74⅞
Toledo and Wabash	13¼	13¼
North-western Common	45⅝	44⅜
North-western Preferred	58	57
Delaware and Lackawanna	111¾	111¾
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¾
Panama	113½	113½
Erie	27⅛	26⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅛	27¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	5	5¼
Harlem	130½	130½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks, and the number of shares sold, are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101	100¾	520
Erie	27⅛	26¾	4,700
Lake Shore	75⅛	74½	21,200
Wabash	13⅞	13	2,900
North-western	46	43¾	40,100
North-western Preferred	58	57	2,200
Rock Island	105⅞	105¾	2,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅜	36	3,800
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	56⅞	56	400
Pittsburg	92¼	92⅛	100
Michigan Central	76	75	250
Illinois Central	101	101	100
Union Pacific	53⅝	51⅞	86,500
C., C. and Ind. Central	5¼	5⅛	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24⅛	23¾	2,500
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅞	27¼	13,550
Missouri Pacific	48½	48¼	400
Western Union	77	75⅞	63,650
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	23½	23½	125
Pacific Mail	41¾	39¼	105,100
Quicksilver	33½	33½	600
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	14⅛	14⅛	200
Adams Express	104¼	104	200
Chicago and Alton	101	101	155
Consolidation Coal	48	47	700
New-Jersey Southern	5⅝	5½	400
Total sales			352,648

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119¼	119½	5-20s, '65, n., c.	119	119⅛
6s, '81, r.	119¾	119⅞	5-20s, '67, r.	119½	119¾
6s, '81, c.	120¾	121	5-20s, '67, c.	119⅞	120
5-20s, '62, r.	117	117½	5-20s, '68, r.	119½	120
5-20s, '62, c.	117¼	117½	5-20s, '68, c.	119¾	120
5-20s, '64, r.	117⅝	117⅞	10-40s, r.	114¼	114½
5-20s, '64, c.	118	118¼	10-40s, c.	114¾	115
5-20s, '65, r.	118⅛	119	5s, '81, r.	115¼	115½
5-20s, '65, c.	119⅞	120⅛	5s, '81, c.	115¼	115½
5-20s, '65, n., r.	118⅞	119⅛			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in Coin $27,000 for interest and $125,500 for called Bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$53,937,000
Gold balances	1,164,311
Currency balances	1,363,350

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$86,674,546
Currency balances	3,549,792
Gold exchanges	8,008,468
Gold balances	898,075

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	36	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n., '77	110
Alabama 5s, 1886	36	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n., '78	110
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	114
Ark. 7s Memp.&L.R.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	114
Ark 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n., '83	114
Ark. 7s, M., O. & R. R.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n., '91	114
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	8	N. Y. 5s, G. L'n., '75	110
California 7s	110	N. Y. 5s, G. L'n., '76	110
Connecticut 6s	106	N.C. N.C.R., Ja.&Ju.	50
Georgia 6s	86	N.C. N.C.R., A. & O.	50
Ga. 7s, new bds	95	N.C. N.C.R., Coup. off Jan. & July	35
Ga. 7s, indorsed	89	N.C. N.C.R., Coup. off April & Oct.	35
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	85	N.C. Fund Act, '66	10
Indiana 5s	101	N.C. Fund Act, '68	10
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1877	101	N.C. Spec. Tax, cl. 1	3
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1879	101	N.C. Spec. Tax, cl. 2	3
Illinois War Loan	102	Ohio 6s, '75	101¼
Kentucky 6s	101¼	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Louisiana 6s	30	Ohio 6s, '86	106
La. 6s, new bds	30	Rhode Island 6s	105
La. 6s, new Float. D.	30	South Carolina 6s	31
La. 7s, Penitentiary	30	S. C., Jan. & July	30
La. 6s, Levee bds	30	S. C., April & Oct.	29½
La. 8s, Levee bds	27	S. C. Fund. Act, '66	29
La. 8s, L. bds. of 1875	30	S. C. L. C., '89, J.&J.	29
Michigan 6s, 1878-79	104	S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O.	29
Michigan 6s, 1883	104	S. C. 7s of '88	29
Michigan 7s, 1890	107	Tennessee 6s, old	65
Mo. 6s, due in 1875	100½	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex. C.	47½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876	100½		
Mo. 6s, due in 1877	98⅜	Tenn. 6s, new bds	65
Mo. 6s, due in 1880	97	Tenn. 6s, new, Ex. C.	47½
Fund. bds. due 1894-5	96½	Tenn. 6s, new series	47½
L. bds. due '81 to '91, in.	97⅜	Texas 10s of '76	95
Asy. or Univ. due '92	95½	Virginia 6s, old	32
Han. & St. Jo. due '75	100	Va. 6s, new bds., '66	32
H. & St. Jo. due '86	95⅞	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	32
H. & St. Jo. due '87	95⅞	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	57½
N. Y. Reg'd. B. L'n.	107	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	52½
N. Y. Coup. B. L'n.	107	Va. 6s, Con., 2d series	34
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n., '75	110	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	9½

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	108½	C., P. & Ash. old b.	102
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	105½	C., P. & Ash. new b.	103
Bos., H. & E. 1st	22¾	Buff. & Erie new b.	102
Bos., H. & E. G.	30	Buff. & State Line 7s	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	41	Lake Shore Div. bds.	101½
Ches. & Ohio 6s ex c.	36	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	99¾
Chic. & Alton S. F.	101	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	92¾
Chic. & Alton Inc.	103¾	Marietta & Cinn. 1st	104
La. & Mo. 1st G.	91	M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	103⅜
St. L., J. & C. 1st	101	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S.F.	114½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₰ c. 1st	112	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	102⅞
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	104¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	99¾
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	99⅝
C. R. of N. J. 1st n.	109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	95
C. R. of N. J. 1st C.	105⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	95
C. R. of N. J. 2d	102	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101¼
C. R. of N. J. C. C.	108⅜	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	112½
Am. D. & I. bds	102	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	110⅝
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P.D.	107½	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	110½
M. & S.P. 1st 7 3-10 P.D.	90	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	110½
M. & St. P. 7s G.R.D.	81	Ohio & Miss C. S. F.	97
M. & St. P. 1st LaC.D.	85	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	96
M. & St. P. 1st H.&D.	74	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	80¾
M. & St. P. 1st C.&M.	81¼	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	98½
Mil. & St. P. 1st C.	71¾	Cen. Pac. S. J. B'ch.	88⅞
Mil. & St. P. 2d	80½	C. P. Cal. & O. 1st	86¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	102½	C. P. State Aid bds.	105½
Chi. & N. W. Cons. bds.	90½	Western Pacific bds.	89½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	96½	Union Pac. 1st bds.	96¾
Chi. & N. W. C. G. bds.	83⅝	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	100
Chi. & N. W. R. G. bds.	82½	Union Pac. S. F.	88¾
Galena & Chi. Ex.	105	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	89¾
Galena & Chi. 2d	102¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st C.B.	75
Peninsula 1st Conv.	91½	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	79
Del., L. & W. 1st	103½	Pac. R. 7s Gtd. by Mo.	101¾
Del., L. & W. 2d	108¾	Pitts., Ft. W.&C. 1st	109
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	111½	Pitts., Ft. W.&C. 2d	104¾
Mor. & Es. 1st	111	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	96½
Mor. & Es. Const'n.	98	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	54½
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	105¾	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	18
Erie 1st Extended	106¼	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	85
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100½	Tol. P. & W., E. D.	62
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	81
Erie 4th 7s, '80	99¼	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. Div.	63½
B., N.Y. & E. L'ge bds.	87	Tol. & W. 2d	56
Han. & St. Jo. L.G's.	106	Tol. & W. Cons. C.	37
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	81⅞	Hann. & Naples 1st	47½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₰ ct., '75	103	Gt. West. 1st, 1883	78
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	82½	Gt. West. 2d, 1893	56
Mich. So. 7 ₰ ct. 2d	103	Lafa. Bl'n & Miss. 1st	59
M. So. N.I.S.F. 7 ₰ ct.	106⅞	Han. & C. Mo. 1st	72
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105	Pekin, Lin. & D. 1st	60
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	102		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	155	Manhattan	148
American Exchange	118⅜	Market	121
Chemical	1600	Mechanics'	140
City	300	Mercantile	108½
Citizens'	125	Merchants'	121
Commerce	118½	Merchants' Exch.	101
Continental	93	Metropolitan	132
Corn Exchange	128	New-York	131
First National	200	N. Y. National Exch.	95
Fourth National	97	New-York County	220
Fulton	163	North America	99
Gallatin National	132	Oriental	172
Gold Exchange	115	Pacific	165
Greenwich	210	Park	142
Grocers'	101	People's	140
Hanover	95	Phenix	98
Imp'trs & Traders'	195	Republic	99¾
Irving	127	State of New-York	112

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	....
City 6s, New	105	....
Camden and Amboy Railroad	133	....
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	59¼	59⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¾	64
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅜	20½
Northern Central Railroad	33	....
Lehigh Navigation	50½	50⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	101	....

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 22, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	57	Spirits Turp., bbls.	9
Beans, bbls.	203	Rice, pks.	703
Bees-wax, pks.	12	Pecans, pks.	24
Cotton, bales	5,482	Pea-nuts, bags	147
Flour, bbls.	8,452	Sugar, hhds.	168
Meal, bbls.	100	Sugar, bbls.	149
Meal, bags	642	Skins, bales	2
Wheat, bushels	44,100	Beef, pks.	53
Corn, bushels	38,990	Pork, pks.	770
Oats, bushels	26,250	Cut-meats, pks.	322
Malt, bushels	6,300	Lard, tcs.	1,655
Grass-seed, bags	972	Oil-cake, pks.	150
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	350	Butter, pks.	2,683
Copper, bbls.	26	Cheese, pks.	2,813
Copper, pigs	244	Tallow, pks.	49
Dried Fruit, pks.	28	Stearine, pks.	101
Eggs, bbls.	1,988	Dressed Hogs, No.	153
Flaxseed, bags	3	Starch, pks.	695
Hops, bales	178	Tea, pks.	795
Hides, No.	862	Tobacco, hhds.	49
Hides, bdls.	415	Tobacco, pks.	778
Leather, sides	8,878	Wool, bales	36
Resin, bbls.	874	Whisky, bbls.	217

COFFEE—Rio has been further reduced ½c. ₰ lb., making the decline for the week 1c. ₰ lb., on a more liberal offering and very moderate inquiry. No important dealings have been reported since our last. From the Merrimack's cargo, just arrived, no sales have yet been made public. The stock of Rio and Santos at all the distributing ports this evening, is 165,525 bags, including 101,614 bags here, 42,447 bags at Baltimore, 2,009 bags at Savannah, 11,976 bags at New-Orleans, and 7,500 bags at Galveston. Other kinds have been dull and weak. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15c.@15¼c.; fair, 15¾c.@16c.; good at 16½c.@16¾c.; prime, 17c.@17¼c., gold, ₰ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15¼c.@18¼c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19¾c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@19c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@18¾c.; Mexican, 18c.@19c.; Ceylon, 19½c.@20¼c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15¾c.@16¼c. ₰ lb., gold.

COTTON—Has been in fair request for early delivery, partly for export, but mainly for spinning, and on speculative account, and prices have been quoted fully ⅛c. ₰ lb higher, closing firmly, on restricted offerings, holders appearing indifferent about selling desirable lots at the ruling figures. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 2,396 bales, (of which 1,056 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 695 bales to shippers, 570 bales to spinners, 831 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit....For forward delivery the dealings have been quite extensive, with prices opening 1-16c. ₰ lb. higher, on more favorable Liverpool advices and limited receipts at the shipping ports, but closed tamely and about 1-32c. ₰ lb. off the best prices of the day. Sales were reported since our last of 36,100 bales, of which 11,300 bales were on Saturday evening and 24,800 bales to-day, with 4,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; April at 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; May at 17 3-32c.; June at 17 7-16c.@17 15-32c.; July at 17 23-32c.@17¾c.; August at 17 29-32c.@17 15-16c.; September at 17⅝c.@17 7-16c.; October at 16 13-16c.@16⅞c.; November at 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; and December at 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c. ₰ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,482 bales, of which 788 bales were by railway. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 11,284 bales, against 14,112 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 10,459 bales, against 21,575 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,111,340 bales, against 3,322,613 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain 926 bales; to the Continent, 2,497 bales. Stock in New-York, 192,529 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 685,482 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15½	15½	15⅝	15⅝
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Middling Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Fair	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been rather more sought after at about steady rates in most instances. The inquiry has been mainly for low grade stock, chiefly for shipping extras, in lines, for the English markets; for choice Minnesota Extras and City Mill product, for the West Indies, and for the better qualities of Superfine, the latter partly Minnesota, wanted by bakers. Trade and family grades have been dealt in rather sparingly within our range. The sales since our last have been 12,950 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to very fancy superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5, chiefly at $4 65@$4 75 for fair to very good, and $5 for fancy Minnesota (the latter wanted by bakers); inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 10@$5 85, Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5 10@6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 10@$6 50; Western White do., Extras, $5 40@$7 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 10@$7 50; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$5 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6@$8 25, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 5,100 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota Extras, within our range....Southern Flour has been very quiet, with prices favoring buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice family Extras....Canada Flour wholly neglected....Rye Flour has been in more demand, within the range of from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 470 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 10 for Superfine, ₰ bbl....Corn-meal has been inactive, but steady, at from $3 80@$4 40; for very poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 85@$4 10 for Jersey; $4@$4 10 for Columbia, in store and delivered, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 450 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been quiet but steady, at from $1 35@$1 85 ₰ 100 lb.... Oat-meal has been in limited demand within the previous range of $7 25@$8 25 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—A less active inquiry has been reported for Spring Wheat, particularly on export account, and prices have been generally quoted a shade easier, though holders of really prime to choice stock have not been urgent in their offerings at the ruling figures. Winter Wheat has been quiet, but without important alteration as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 77,000 bushels at $1 21@$1 26¾ for ordinary to extra choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 24 for (8,000 bushels) prime Milwaukee, to arrive, and $1 26¾ for extra choice old Minnesota, afloat, for export; $1 18@$1 20½ (nominally) for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat; $1 16@$1 18½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 16½@$1 17 for stock in store, (the inside price of $1 16½ for a boat-load, resold;) $1 17@$1 19½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 17@$1 17½, in store, the latter rate for choice; $1 11@$1 15 for No. 3 Spring, odd lots; $1 10@$1 23 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 31 for White Genesee, and $1 29 for Amber State, (car lots;) $1 25@$1 28 for Red Western; $1 28@$1 30 for Amber do., car lots, with $1 30 reported bid for choice; and $1 28@$1 40 for very inferior to extra choice White Western, with prime to extra choice samples of the latter offered sparingly, even to arrive, at extreme rates....New Corn has been moderately active, opening somewhat more firmly, but closing weaker, with holders more urgent in their offerings of stock. The export inquiry has been less satisfactory. Sales have been reported of 61,000 bushels at 84c.@85c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 84½c.@85c. for good to prime, afloat, closing with 84½c. reported as the best bid, and 85c. asked for prime samples; 85c.@85½c. for new Yellow Western; and 85c. (in part) for new White do., afloat and new White Southern, in store. ....Rye very quiet within the range of 92c.@97c. for Canada, (in bond,) Western, and State...Barley has been very scarce in the open market, holders having been unwilling to offer stock at the moment, and claiming extreme rates. Demand fair, but bids not satisfactory. Sales were made of five car-loads of two-rowed State, to arrive, at $1 20. Prime Canada West quoted nominally at $1 50, in store....Barley-malt dull and irregular. Canada last sold at $1 50, cash and time, for very good. ....Canada Peas quiet; quoted at $1 10, in bond.... Oats have been in limited supply, and held more firmly, with a fair demand noted, particularly for prime, for local trade purposes. Sales have been reported of 51,000 bushels at 67c.@69½c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, mainly at 69c. for very good, afloat, with 69c. bid, and up to 70c. asked for strictly prime Chicago, afloat, (this description very scarce;) 67½c.@70½c. for inferior to prime White Western, mostly at 70c. for good and 67½c.@68c. for Iowa car stock; 68c.@69¼c. for mixed State, and 70c. for White State....Feed has been in very good request within the range of $26@$32 for poor to very choice....Bale Hay has been in fair demand, with shipping grades quoted firm at 60c.@75c. for fair to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 60c.@70c. Rye Straw has been salable and firm within the range of from 60c.@85c.; Oat at 50c.@70c. ₰ 100 lb. ....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 2,202,074 bushels Wheat, 2,354,093 bushels Corn, 42,156 bushels Rye, 150,821 bushels Barley, 163,874 bushels Malt, 815,253 bushels Oats, and 399 bushels Peas, showing a decrease in the stock of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats, and Peas, with an increase in that of Malt, in store, since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 5,708,670 bushels, as against 6,117,608 bushels last Monday, and 2,440,309 bushels this date last year.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1875. March 22. Bushels.	1875. March 15. Bushels.	1874. March 23. Bushels.
Wheat	2,202,074	2,445,110	1,3[illegible]9,500
Corn	2,354,093	3,392,439	359,125
Oats	815,253	819,914	567,058
Barley	150,821	230,857	106,154
Rye	42,156	65,933	51,378
Peas	399	....	971
Malt	163,874	161,094	25,523
Grand total	5,708,670	6,115,347	2,440,309

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held firmly, with Domestic Cloth quoted at 12c.@12¼c.; Calcutta Bags at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9c., ₰ lb. The demand, however, has been moderate, mostly for Domestic Cloth. Sales, 500 rolls Domestic Cloth at 12¼c.

HEMP—There has not been much call for any description of Hemp, yet values have been without decided change. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7c.@7½c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ₰ lb.; clean Russian at $220@$225, gold, ₰ ton: Dressed American, $250@$300; Undressed do., (nominally,) $175, currency, ₰ ton; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold. Jute, 4c.@5¼c. Jute Butts, 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₰ lb.

HIDES—Quiet and weak; sales 1,700 Montevideo on private terms, and 3,500 Texas at 21½c., four months' credit.

MOLASSES—A fair demand has been noted for foreign at very firm prices, but the comparatively light offerings of nearly all grades have been against further free dealings, whether for trade or refining purposes. Our local refiners are yet unable to generally resume work, from want of stock. A few refiners are working on direct importations. An invoice of 50 hhds. Cardenas sold to refiners at 41c. ₰ gallon. An invoice of 94 pchs. Fajardo, (P. R.,) and another of 60 hhds. Caibarien, of recent receipt, not yet reported as marketed....New-Orleans, new crop, has been firm in price, and the better grades have been scarce and wanted. Old crop New-Orleans has been closed out of first hands, here, within the range of 60c.@65c. ₰ gallon. ....In a jobbing way, business has been fair, chiefly in Porto Rico and English Island product, at full rates.... We quote here: Porto Rico, 42c.@58c.; Barbados, new crop, 43c.@45c.; Demerara, 38c.@50c.; new crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 41c.@45c.; new crop Cuba, refining grades, 41c. bid, and up to 42c. asked, for 50 test; do., Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 60c.@75c. for fair to very fancy....Syrups have been in generally good request, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 38c.@70c., the latter for very fancy, and Molasses do. at firm rates; offerings light....Sugar-house Molasses continues in limited stock and fair demand at full rates, quoted on the basis of 32c. for hhds. and 35c. for bbls., for new product.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less demand within the previous range of $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained. $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1; and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale; sales, 320 bbls. No. 1 at $2 80@$3 25 ₰ 280 lb.... Tar inactive at $2 25 for Wilmington; City Pitch at $2 25 delivered....Spirits Turpentine steady, but in light demand, at 36c. for merchantable; sales, 60 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Very quiet throughout, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7¼c...Refined at 14½c.@14⅝c. here, and 14½c. at Philadelphia, for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@20½c....City Naphtha, 9¾c. ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less request, and at the close quoted lower, influenced by the less favorable Western reports. Sales have been reported since our last of 50 bbls. Western Mess at $20 90; 70 bbls. Western Family Mess at $20 75; with Prime Mess quoted at $19, and extra Prime at $16 ₰ bbl. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 1,250 bbls., March options, at $20 60, and 1,000 bbls., May, at $20 90@$21, closing nominally at $20 75.... Dressed Hogs wanted; City quoted at 10c.; Western nominal....Cut-meats have been in good demand, but the very full prices asked have been against free dealings. Sales have been reported of 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 to 11 lb., at 10¾c.@11c.; 1,000 fresh Hams at 11½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 11¾c.@12c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 13¼c.@13½c.; 900 Pickled Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; 750 Smoked Shoulders at 9¼c.@9½c.; with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8¼c.; Dry-salted Short Cut Hams at 11c.@11½c.; and Western Pickled Shoulders, in tcs., at 11c.@11½c. ₰ lb....Bacon very firm and scarce, Short Clear particularly so. Demand moderate. Sales, 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 11½c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 11¼c.; Short Clear at 12c.; and Long and Short Clear at 11½c.@11⅝c. ₰ lb....Lard has been more active, opening about ⅛c. ₰ lb. higher, but closing lower and quite heavily. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 1,170 tcs. Western Steam, fair to strictly prime, at 14⅛c.@14 5-16c., chiefly at 14¼c. for prime, which was the closing quotation; 62 tcs. inferior Kettle at 14¼c.; 50 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 14⅛c.—quoted at 14⅛c.@14¼c.; a small lot of No. 1 City at 13⅝c.; and 600 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, on private terms—quoted at 14½c.@14⅝c.—with West India grade at 14⅛c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs. March, at 14 5-16c., closing at 14¼c. bid; 2,250 tcs. April, at 14¼c.@14⅜c., closing at 14¼c.@14 5-16c.; 1,500 tcs. last half of April, at 14⅜c.; 1,000 tcs. May, at 14 7-16c., closing at 14⅜c.@14 7-16c.; 250 tcs. May and June, at 14⅝c.; 250 tcs. June, at 14 9-16c., and 500 tcs., seller six months, at 14¼c. ₰ lb....Beef quiet, yet quoted steady. We quote at $10 50@$12 for extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ₰ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $29 for City Extra do., ₰ tierce. Beef Hams in some demand at $19@$21 for good to choice....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as previously quoted.

SEEDS—Clover has been offering rather sparingly, and prime to choice samples have been quoted firm as to price, but the market has been comparatively quiet, the export inquiry having been limited and the home trade call very moderate. State, fair to very choice, quoted at 11c.@11⅜c.; Western, poor to very choice, at 10¾c.@11¼. ₰ lb. Sales 150 bags prime State, for export, at 11¼c.; and 80 bags fair do., for home use, at 11c. ₰ lb......A very light stock of rough Flax has been available for some time past. Holders have been confident in their views. Trade, however, has been limited, and mostly in lots from store at extreme figures......Timothy has been slow of sale, but without important change as to prices. Purchases have been mostly of lots from store at from $2 80@$3, the latter rate for very choice......Calcutta Linseed has been comparatively dull at the recent reduction. Rough Flax quoted at $2 20@$2 35; Timothy, $2 65@$3, from cars and store, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 12½, gold, ₰ 56 lb.

SPICES—Have been generally dull, especially in the invoice line, and have been quoted weak in price. Mace quoted at $1 05@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 05; Cassia, 22½c.@23c.; Cloves, 38c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 17½c.@18½c.; White Pepper, 25½c.@26½c.; Pimento, 10½c.@11c.; Ginger, 11c.@11½c. ₰ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in more demand, almost wholly for refining purposes at previous prices. Holders in instances have been claiming ⅛c. ₰ lb. more than quotations, tending to check business. Sales have been made to-day of 543 hhds. and 6,123 bags, including 370 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; 173 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c., and 6,123 bags Pernambuco at 7 11-16c. And on Saturday evening 764 bxs. Clayed and Centrifugal at 8 3-16c.@8 13-16c., and 1,106 hhds. Melado at 5¾c.@6¼c. ₰ lb. We now quote fair refining at 7⅝c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9c.; Manila bags 7⅛c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅝c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.; Powdered at 10⅜c.; Granulated at 10¼c. A's at 9⅜c.@9¾c., and Yellows at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in good request and quoted very firm. Sales equal to 109,000 lb., fair to strictly prime, at 8⅜c.@8⅝c. ₰ lb....Of Stearine, 600 tcs., strictly prime Western, sold at 14⅜c.@14 7-16c.; market strong. Choice City, in hhds., quoted at 14⅝c.@14¾c. ₰ lb.

TEAS—Have been in comparatively limited request and quoted weak as to values, within our range, which is more or less nominal. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, in lines, at 41c.@$1 30; Imperial, common to finest, 33c.@82c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 31c.@91c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 45c.@$1 25; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 26c.@32c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 07½; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 26c.@81c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 36c.@82c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted firmer at $1 15 ₰ gallon; sales 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A somewhat livelier business has been reported in the way of berth freights, at steady rates. The offerings have been mostly of Provisions and Grain. The chartering movement has been moderate, at about late figures. Tonnage for Petroleum, Grain, and Lumber most sought after....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,200 tcs. Lard, 700 boxes Bacon, and 100 tons Tallow, at 25s. ₰ ton; and, by steam, 625 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 30s.; 150 bags Clover-seed at 35s. ₰ ton, with Grain quoted nominally at 7¼c.@7¾c. ₰ bushel. Also, a British ship, 1,066 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo. And two ships, 1,503 and 1,212 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 42s. 6s.@45s....For London, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₰ bushel; 7,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 150 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ₰ ton....For Bristol, by steam, 100 bxs. Bacon at 45s ₰ ton....For New-castle, by steam, (via Hull,) 50 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ₰ ton....For Dublin, a bark, 447 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 75s....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 330 tons, hence, with 2,300 quarters Grain, reported at 6s. ₰ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 356 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 8d. ₰ bbl; an Austrian bark, 820 tons, with about 4,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, and a Norwegian bark, 378 tons, with about 2,500 quarters do., from do., (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms, with Grain tonnage quoted at Philadelphia nominal at 6s.@6s. 3d. ₰ quarter; a British bark, 690 tons, (at Tybee,) with Timber, from Doboy, reported at 38s....For Cork, direct, a British brig, 294 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 75s....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 800 tons, (now at Boston,) with Deals, from Doboy, at 110s.; and a British brig, 440 tons, with do., from St. John, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 650 tcs. Lard, on private terms....For the Continent, a British bark, 743 tons, with about 4,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ₰ bbl....For the Baltic, a Norwegian brig, 212 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported as loading on owner's account....For Matanzas and orders, an American schooner, 284 tons, with shooks, from St. John, reported at 18c....For the north side of Cuba, an American schooner, with shooks, from Portland, reported at 11c....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, an American schooner, 532 tons, at $5 50 for sugar....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, two American schooners, reported at $5 50@$5 75 for sugar....For Hayti and back to Boston, an American schooner, 129 tons, reported at $1,400 currency....For Hayti, a brig, 178 tons, and two schooners, 128 and 125 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported at $800, $500 and $450, gold, and port charges, and back, with Logwood, at $4 75@$5....For Boston, a schooner, with Salt, from Cadis, reported at 11c....For a port in Maine, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $8 25....For Philadelphia, an American schooner, with Guano, from Serena Bay, reported at $6, currency....For Baltimore, a schooner, with Lumber, from Navasa, reported at $5....For a port north of Hatteras, a bark, with Sugar, from Matanzas, reported at $5 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 22, 1875.

There was a fair trade in Beeves at Sixtieth Street Yards on this forenoon; 2,042 head of horned Cattle were on hand, and were sold off at 10¼c.@14c. ₰ lb., weights 5½ to 11 cwt.; Bulls, on live weight, sold at 4¾c. ₰ lb. At Harsimus Cove trade was slow, owing to the non-arrival of the Cattle-trains due; only 34 cars of horned Cattle came to hand, and were sold off at 10½c.@13½c. ₰ lb., weights 6 to 7¾ cwt.; from 55 to 58 lbs. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows sold at $50@$85 ₰ head. Veals and grass Calves remained unsold; arrivals very light. Sheep were fair of sale at 6¼c.@8¾c. ₰ lb. There were no live Hogs on sale; City-dressed opened hampered by high rates, being from 9¾c.@10c. ₰ lb.; Western-dressed not quoted.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 28 rough Illinois Oxen at 10¼c. ₰ lb., weight 8½ cwt., strong; 91 common Illinois at 10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., scant; 216 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₰ lb., and $1 on ₰ head, weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 50 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 30 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 97 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt., with $1 on ₰ head; 50 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 30 rough but fat Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 90 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₰ lb., with $1 off ₰ head, weight 7¾ cwt., scant; 51 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 14 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt., scant; 45 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7¾ cwt., scant. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 75 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13½c. ₰ lb., weights 7¾ to 8 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for selves 48 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. J. Clarke sold for self 15 Illinois Bulls, gross weight ₰ head 1,500 lb., at 4¾c. ₰ lb.; also, for T. C. Eastman, 16 Illinois Bulls, gross weight ₰ head 1,475 lb, at 4¾c. ₰ lb. H. Westheimer sold for Page & Co. 10 Pennsylvania Oxen at 11½c. ₰ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 3 Dry Pennsylvania Cows at 11½c. ₰ lb., weight 5½ cwt., strong; 1 Pennsylvania Bull, gross weight 1,820 lb., at 5½c. ₰ lb. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 107 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 105 fair Illinois Steers, 11¼c.@11½c. ₰ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 35 fair Illinois Steers, 11½c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt., 50 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₰ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. T. Gilles, sold for Nolan & Co., 79 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 10c.@14c. ₰ lb., weights 7 to 9 cwt.; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 13¾c. ₰ lb., weight 9 cwt. B. Westheimer sold for self 23 Illinois Steers, terms not obtained. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 56 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Nolan & Co. 79 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; for D. Cristy, 18 Michigan Steers and Oxen at 10½c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weights 5½ to 11 cwt.; held on sale for Farthing & Co. 16 Canada Steers. S. Moses sold for self 51 rough Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 30 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12c. ₰ lb., and $1 on ₰ head, weight 7½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 134 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 357 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 36 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 70 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 112 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 31 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 16 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₰ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 179 State Sheep, weight 15,870 lb., at 6½c. ₰ lb.; 153 State Sheep, weight 14,450 lb., at 7¼c. ₰ lb.; 283 State Sheep, weight 30,440 lb., at 7⅝c. ₰ lb.; 136 State Sheep, weight 17,460 lb., at 7¾c. ₰ lb.; 168 State Sheep, weight 18,000 lb., at 8¼c. ₰ lb.; 186 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,460 lb., at 7⅛c. ₰ lb.; 129 Canada Sheep, weight 15,130 lb., at 8½c. ₰ lb.; 4 Veals, weight 480 lb., at 10c. ₰ lb.; 12 Veals, weight 1,645 lb., at 10½c. ₰ lb.; also sold for the week ending March 20, 1875, 4,040 Sheep, for $29,533 65, average ₰ head, $7 31; 67 Calves for $1,192 60, average ₰ head $17 80. W. Elliott sold 189 Illinois Sheep, weight 14,220 lb., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; J. Kirby sold 10 Sheep, weight 850 lb., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 111 Sheep, weight 8,320 lb., at 6¾c. ₰ lb.; 448 Sheep, weight 38,370 lb., at 7⅛c. ₰ lb.; 119 Sheep, weight 10,170 lb., at 7¼c. ₰ lb.; 172 Sheep, weight 16,050 lb., at 7½c. ₰ lb.; 110 Sheep, weight 10,810 lb., at 7¾c. ₰ lb.; 84 Sheep, weight 8,290 lb., at 7⅞c. ₰ lb.; 57 Sheep, weight 5,8[illegible]0 lb., at 8c. ₰ lb.; 148 Sheep, weight 16,770 lb., at 8⅛c. ₰ lb.; 30 Sheep, weight 4,110 lb., at 8½c. ₰ lb.; 155 Sheep, weight 17,350 lb., at $8 18¾ ₰ head.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 177 State Sheep, weight 15,130 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₰ lb.; 174 State Sheep, weight 19,240 lbs., at 8c. ₰ lb.; 361 Illinois Sheep, weight 33,886 lbs., at 8c. ₰ lb.; 308 Ohio Sheep, weight 23,440 lbs., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 100 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,600 lbs., at 6½c. ₰ lb.; also sold for week ending March 20, 1875, 1,926 Sheep for $12,313 74; average ₰ head, $6 50. P. Lerch held on sale 1,121 Sheep; arrived in five and a half cars.

At Harsimus Cove—Cony & McPherson sold for E. Martin 38 Ohio Steers and Oxen at 11½c.@13½c. ₰ lb., weights 6½ to 11 cwt.; for E. Newton, 82 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¼c.@13c. ₰ lb., weights 6½ to 9 cwt.; for T. Needy, 17 good Ohio Steers at 12c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Duffy & Myers, 193 good Missouri Steers at 12c.@13¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for D. H. Sherman, 110 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@13c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. C. Khan sold for Khan & Furst 32 Illinois Bulls, at gross weight 1,450 lb. ₰ head, at 5c.@6¼c. ₰ lb.; for Khan & Brown, 80 Indiana Steers, from common to good from 10¾c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves, 32 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₰ lb., weights 6¾ to 7 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Khan & Brown 43 mixed Ohio Cattle at 10½c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weights 7 to 10 cwt. A. D. Waixel sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 253 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₰ lb., weights 6 to 7 cwt. There were also sold on commission for S. W. Allerton 165 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13½c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for J. W. Fillan, 64 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₰ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 13 Illinois Bulls, gross weight 1,400 lb., at 5c. ₰ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 226 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,910 lb., at 7⅜c. ₰ lb.; 369 Ohio Sheep, weight 43,970 lb., at 8¼c. ₰ lb.; 127 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,850 lb., at 8½c. ₰ lb.; 173 Ohio Sheep, weight 23,090 lb., at 8¾c. ₰ lb.; G. Holden sold 175 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,360 lb., at $7 70 ₰ cwt.; 115 Ohio Sheep, weight 97 lb. ₰ head, at 7½c. ₰ lb.; 13 Sheep, weight 1,100 lb., at 8c. ₰ lb.; Kase & Sons sold 173 Ohio Sheep, weight 89 lb. ₰ head, at 7½c. ₰ lb.; 182 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,120 lb., at 7⅛c. ₰ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards, for week ending March 22, 1875: 4,240 head of Horned Cattle, 19 Cows, 406 Veals and Calves, 87 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending March 20, 1875: 6,774 Sheep, 4 Cows. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,185 Sheep, 10 Cows, 26 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog-yards for week ending March 20, 1875: 8,484 Hogs, 4,157 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,472 Hogs, 1,193 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending March 20, 1875: 3,888 head of horned Cattle, 72 Cows, 7,478 Sheep, 9,995 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at the same yards for this forenoon: 1,974 head of horned Cattle, 35 Cows, 1,951 Sheep, 3,221 Hogs.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Cattle firm, active, and higher. Receipts—3,000 head. Sales common to good stockers, $3 50@$4 75; some old, $5; common to extra shipping, $5@$6 75; choice, $5 60@$6 35. Shipments—1,600 head. Live Hogs quiet and weak at a decline of 5c.@10c. for common grades; best grades firm at full prices. Receipts—10,000. Sales range from $7@$8 75 for light, and $7@$7 50 for heavy; bulk of sales being at $7 75@$8 25. Shipments—7,000. Sheep firm and fairly active. Receipts—1,500 head. Sales of inferior to extra at $4@$6 75.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The Cattle market was moderately active this week and prices were steady; 2,100 head arrived, and were sold at 7½c.@8c. for extra Prime and Western Steers; 6¼c.@7c. for fair to good do., and 4½c.@6c., gross, for common, as to quality. Sheep were in fair demand; 8,000 head sold at 4½c.@7¾c. ₰ lb., gross, as to condition. Hogs were higher; 4,000 head sold at $12@$13 ₰ cwt., net.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Flour steady; Extra Spring, $4 50@$4 75. Wheat in fair demand, lower, and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, 97½c.; No. 2 do., 94¼c. for strictly Fresh; 93¼c. for Regular, spot; 93⅝c., April; 97⅝c., May; 98⅛c., June; No. 3 do., 88½c.; Rejected, 81½c. Corn excited; prices higher; No. 2 Mixed, 67¼c.@67⅜c., spot; 67⅜c. bid April; 73¾c. bid May; 73c. bid June; Rejected, 65c. Oats active and higher: No. 2, 54⅝c.@54½c., spot; 54½c. bid April; 57⅝c. bid May; Rejected, 52c. Rye steady; No. 2, 97c.@98c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 08½@$1 09, spot; $1 04, April. Dressed Hogs in fair demand, firm; Mixed, $8 60@$9. Pork buoyant, unsettled, higher; sales at $20 10@$20 15, spot or April; $20 35@$20 37½, May; $20 65@$20 67½, June. Lard in fair demand, advanced, at $13 85, spot or April; $14 02½@$14 05, spot or May; $14 25, June. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 7½c.; Short Rib Middles, 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Short Clear do., 11c., all loose, spot. Whisky firm, in fair demand, at $1 11. Seeds steady; fair to choice Timothy, $2 10@$2 50; Clover, $6 40@$7 10. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 64,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 17,000 bushels. At the call of the board in the afternoon, Wheat weak and lower; 92⅞c., April; 97c., May. Oats unchanged. Pork higher; $20 15, April; $20 70, May. Lard unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Petroleum steady at 14½c. for Refined, and 10¼c. for Crude. Clover-seed meets a good demand at $8 50@$9 50 for Pennsylvania; $10 50@$12 for Western. Timothy, $2 60@$3. Flax-seed, $1 90. Flour is in good demand for consumption at full prices; Sales, 800 bbls. Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 25@$6; High grades, $6 25@$8. Rye Flour unchanged. Wheat is wanted; sales—Red, $1 24@$1 25; Amber, $1 26@$1 27. Rye, $1. Corn comes in freely and is quiet; sales of Yellow at 81½c.@82c., and Western Mixed at 82c. Oats firm; sales, White, 69c.@70c.; Mixed, 68c.@67c. Provisions steady; sales Mess Pork at $21@$21 50; Smoked Hams, 13c.@18½c.; Pickled do., 11½c.@12c.; Smoked Sides, 12c. Lard, 13⅞c.@14¾c. Whisky, $1 15 for Western. Butter dull; New-York and Bradford County Firsts, 26c.@28c.; do. Seconds, 21c.@24c.; Western Firsts, 18c.@20c.; do. Seconds, 16c.@17c.; do. Rolls, 18c.@20c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 33c.@35c.; Western, 32c.@34c.; Southern, 32c.@33c.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Flour quiet but firm, unchanged. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 13¼@$1 13½ bid; No. 2 Spring, 93c.@95c. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 66½c.@67¼c., in elevator. Oats higher; No. 2, 60c.@61c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 18; choice, $1 25. Rye higher at $1 04@$1 05. Whisky declining at $1 11. Pork higher at $21, cash and March. Dry-salted Meats strong, higher; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Sales of Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides at Keokuk at 7½c.@10⅝c. Bacon strong; Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Clear Sides, 12⅜c.@12½c. Lard firm at $13 70@$13 75. Live Hogs firm; in good demand; Yorkers, $6@$6 75; Medium to fair Packing, $7@$7 50; good to extra, $7 75@$8 25. Cattle in good demand; medium native Steers, $4 90@$5 25; native Stockers and Feeders, $4@$5 15; good native Steers, $6; corn-fed Texans, $5. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Flour steady and firm. Howard Street and Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; do. Extra, $4 75@$5; do. Family, $5 50@$6 75; City Mills Superfine, $4@$4 25; do. Extra, $4 75@$5 25; do. Rio Brands, $6@$6 25; do. Family, $8. Wheat firmer; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 28@$1 30; No. 2 do., $1 25@$1 26; Mixed do., $1 22; No. 1 Western Red, $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 25; Pennsylvania Red, $1 23@$1 28; Maryland Red, $1 22@$1 30; do. Amber, $1 35; do. White, $1 20@$1 30; No. 2 Western Spring, Red, $1 17. Corn firmer; Southern White, 81c.@83c.; Southern Yellow, 81c.@81½c. Western Mixed, 82c. Oats quiet and steady; Southern, 65c.@70c.; Western White, 67c.; Western Mixed, 65c.@66c. Rye dull at $1@$1 03. Hay dull. Pennsylvania and Maryland, $19@$23. Provisions strong, active, and advancing. Pork scarce and firm at $20 50@$21. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c. for car loads, loose; jobbing lots, packed, 8¼c.@11½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard firmer at 14c.@14¾c. Butter—Good to extra fine Western, tubs and rolls, 18c.@22c. Petroleum dull and nominal at 7⅜c.@7¼c. Coffee dull and nominal; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 15½c.@17¾c. Whisky firm at $1 15.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.—Flour quiet, and 25c. higher on all grades; small sales at $5@$5 50 for Spring; $5 50@$6 for Bakers'; $5 50@$6 25 for Amber; $6 25@$7 for White; $5 25@$5 50 for Rye. Wheat inactive; dealers show no disposition to sell, expecting higher prices to prevail. New Corn quiet, and closing higher in consequence of light supply; sales of 11 cars on track at 76c.@77c., according to quality. Oats retailing at 63c. for bagged. Rye neglected. Barley quiet, firm; sales of 2 cars Canada at $1 25; 2 cars two-rowed State at $1 06½. Seeds quiet, unchanged. Pork higher; Mess, $21. Lard higher, 14½c.@15c. Highwines nominal. Dressed Hogs scarce; about $10 ₰ cwt. Receipts—5,300 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. In store and afloat—740,000 bushels Wheat, 60,621 bushels Corn, 2,244 bushels Oats, 49,566 bushels Barley, 4,564 bushels Peas, 27,074 bushels Malt.

MILWAUKEE, March 22.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 98c.; No. 2 do., 92½c.; April, 92¾c.; May, 97⅛c. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2, 53c.; May, 57c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2 Mixed, fresh, 68c. Rye steady; No. 1, in store, fresh, $1 03½. Barley easier; No. 2 Spring, in store, fresh, $1 08; No. 3, 88c. Provisions very dull. Pork—Mess nominally higher at $20 15@$20 25, cash and April; Prime Mess, $17; Extra Prime, $14 25. Sweet-pickled Hams firm at 10½c.@11¼c. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 7½c., loose; Middles, 10½c.@11¼c. Prime Lard firm; Steam-rendered, 13⅞c.@14c.; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—Flour firm with a good demand; sales at $4 25@$4 50 for Western Superfine; $5@$5 50 for common extras; $5 25@$6 25 for Wisconsin and Minnesota extras; $5 50@$6 50 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $5 75@$7 for Illinois, and $5 75@$8 for St. Louis; Southern Flour $5@$8; for common extras, and choice Family Fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50 ₰ bbl. Corn quiet at 89c.@91c. ₰ bushel for mixed and Yellow. Oats, 70c.@73c. ₰ bushel for mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts—Fine feed and Middlings, $31@$33 ₰ ton. Receipts—Flour, 1,505 bbls.; Corn, 32,650 bushels; Wheat, 15,675 bushels; Oats, 79,000 bushels; Shorts, 3,328 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 22.—Flour steady. Wheat firmer and higher; Red, $1 10@$1 15. Corn steady at 68c.@69c. Oats steady at 59c.@62c. Rye quiet and steady at $1 10. Barley quiet, but firm. Butter firm and scarce for best grades. Clover-seed quiet at 11c.@11¼c. Pork firm at $21@$21 25. Lard firm; Steam, 13⅞c.@14c.; Kettle, 14½c.@14¾c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders, 7½c.@7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Lard steady, Whisky quiet at $1 11. Live Hogs active and higher; common, $7@$7 75; fair to medium $7 75@$8 25; good to choice, $8 75@$9 15; receipts, 1,000.

OSWEGO, March 22.—Flour 25c. higher on all grades; sales, 2,000 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White Winter, and $7 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet, but firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 30; extra do., $1 35. Corn quiet at 86c.@87c. Barley held generally out of the market; some lots prime Canada offered at $1 40. Corn-meal, $34, bolted; $33, unbolted. Mill-feed higher; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $32.

DETROIT, March 22.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat active and higher; Extra, $1 20@$1 20½; No. 1, $1 18½; Amber, $1 13. Corn firm; in fair demand at 73c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 63½c. Barley—State, $2@$2 40 ₰ cental. Clover-seed, $6 50@$6 55. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, March 22.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; Amber Michigan, $1 13¼; May, $1 16; June, $1 17½; No. 2 Red, $1 14; No. 3 do., $1 09. Corn a shade higher; High Mixed, 70c.; May, 73½c.; Low Mixed, 69½c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 58¼c. Clover-seed—Regular, $6 50; Mammoth, $6 85. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 65c.@67c. Oats firm at 64c.@65c. Rye quiet; unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork nominally $21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 11⅜c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12½c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Prime Lard—Steam, 14¼c.; Tierce, 15c.; Keg, 15¾c. Whisky, $1 11. Bagging firm at 12½c.@13c.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—Wheat in moderate demand; sales, 1 car No. 2 Amber State, and 2 cars No. 1 do., taken together at $1 23. Rye quiet; State in store nominally 86c.@87c. Corn quiet. Barley—Western excited; sales, 3 cars No. 2 two-rowed State at $1 25; 15,500 Canada lots, here and to arrive by mail, at $1 50. Nothing doing in Malt. Oats steady but dull at 64c.@67c.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Red, $1@$1 03; Amber, $1 03@$1 08; White, $1 08@$1 15. Corn steady; Ear, 62c.@63c.; Shelled, 66c.@67c. Oats steady at 58c.@59. Rye advanced and in fair demand at $1 09. Barley unchanged. Meats unchanged. Hams, 13c. Prime Lard—Steam, 13¾c., held at 14c.; Kettle, 15c.

MEMPHIS, March 22.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $5@$7. Oats firm and in fair demand; Mixed, 70c. Lard firm and in fair demand; Refined, 14½c.@15c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22.—Printing Cloths firm at 6¼c. for 64x64, spot goods, and 6c. for May and June.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 22.—Cotton strong; offerings light; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 4,024 bales; gross, 4,175 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,724 bales; to France, 2,102 bales; coastwise, 2,546 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 227,329 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 22.—Cotton very firm; Middling, 15 15-16c.; Low Middling, 15 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, 14 11-16c.; net receipts, 888 bales; gross, 915 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,970 bales; to the Continent, 2,750 bales; coastwise, 12,143 bales; sales, 688 bales; stock, 58,917 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 22.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 16¼c.@16⅜c.; Low Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 811 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,353 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 30,504 bales.

MOBILE, March 22.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,485 bales; exports, coastwise, 122 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 46,701 bales.

GALVESTON, March 22.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 643 bales; exports coastwise, 495 bales; sales, 1,250 bales; stock, 60,961 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 22—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 24@24¼.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞@93; for the account, 93@93⅛.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000. Consols, 93@93⅛ for money and the account. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer and prices have advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. Sales, 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. higher. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 8d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7 15-16d.; also sales of the same at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped February, at 7 15-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May or June, at 8 3-16d.

LONDON, March 22.—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d.@11d. ₰ gallon.

ANTWERP, March 22.—Petroleum, 29½f. for fine Pale American.

Evening—Whale-oil, £33 ₰ tun. Linseed-oil, 24s. 9d.@25s. ₰ cwt.

A BRACE OF BURGLARS SENTENCED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan called up James Clark and James Price, charged with burglary. On the night of the 9th inst. the boot factory of Jacob Emanuel, at No. 182 Suffolk street, was broken into and robbed of seventy-three morocco skins, twenty-one pairs of gaiters, and two spools of silk. Officers O'Connor and Donnelly, of the Eleventh Precinct, subsequently arrested the prisoners, and in their possession was found the property stolen from Emanuel's store. A burglar's "jimmy" was also found in the possession of Price. Both prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced—Clark to two years and six months in State Prison, and Price to three years in the same institution.

"MAKE IT A MONTH, JUDGE."

Patrick McDonnell, of No. 2 Leonard street, who has served a term in State Prison for emigrant swindling, was placed on trial yesterday in General Sessions charged with assaulting a German cigar-maker, named Philip Krugel, with a match-safe, brick-bat, or some such missile. It appeared that McDonnell became involved in a quarrel in the liquor saloon corner of Hudson and Leonard streets, and, being overpowered, left the place and went to his own house. He was followed by Krugel and some other men, and in retaliation dropped a missile of some kind on the head of Krugel, inflicting a serious wound. The jury found the prisoner guilty of a simple assault. There being extenuating circumstances in the case, District Attorney Nolan did not press for severe punishment, and Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, the maximum punishment being one year. On hearing his sentence McDonnell scratched his head, and with a glance at Judge Sutherland which was meant to be intensely pathetic said: "Make it a month, Judge; make it a month." The Judge declined to accede to McDonnell's modest request.

TRIAL OF CAPT. KILLALEA.

TESTIMONY OF THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—CHECKS FOR $100 DRAWN AND INTRUSTED TO A POLICEMAN—ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

Capt. Thomas Killalea, of the Eleventh Precinct, was placed on trial before the Board of Police yesterday, charged with having, during the years 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873, and since, while in command of the Twenty-second Precinct, received various sums of money from John and Frank Koch, proprietors of the Central Park Garden, for Police services rendered at their establishment. Mr. S. C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police Department, appeared for the prosecution, and the defendant, who was present, was represented by Messrs. Fellows and Brooke. When the case was called the counsel for the defense objected to the proceedings on the ground that the Captain had been previously tried on charges similar in their nature, and until a decision was rendered in the previous case it was not competent for the board to press the present case to trial. The objection was overruled, and an exception taken. The defense then moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the board had no jurisdiction in offenses committed prior to their organization as a Board of Police. This motion was also denied, the defense taking an exception. Mr. Brooke then announced that the defense were about to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings in the previous trial, and to test the jurisdiction of the board. The trial was then begun, and the first witness called was Edward G. Schaefer, of No. 529 Madison avenue, who testified that during the year 1873 he was in partnership with John and Frank Koch, in the establishment known as Central Park and Terrace Gardens; the finances of the concern were in his charge; during 1873 he paid money to Capt. Killalea indirectly; checks were drawn, but not to his order. These checks were drawn during the Summer months, at the rate of $100 per month; the checks were given to Officer Gaffney for Capt. Killalea, $400 or $500 in all. In his cross-examination the witness stated that he did not know of his own knowledge that Capt. Killalea ever received any of this money; Capt. Killalea never asked him for any money, and he never gave him any; Officer Gaffney told him he wanted the money for the Captain, and he gave him the checks.

John Koch was then called, and testified that he was interested in Central Park Garden from 1870 to 1874; had no knowledge of any money having been paid directly to Capt. Killalea; never gave any money to any person for him; he knew all about the transactions referred to by the previous witness; the Captain never asked him for any money, and he never gave or sent him any.

Mr. Hawley then moved for an adjournment, and notified the defense that at the next session he would produce Officer Gaffney, and, if possible, Frank Koch. The hearing was adjourned until 2 P. M. on Monday next.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

William Martin, a lad of fourteen years, who a few days since was found guilty of burglary in the second degree, was yesterday sent to the House of Refuge by Judge Sutherland.

Patrick Reilly, a lad of fifteen, who stole $28 75 from Mrs. Alice McDermott, who keeps a grocery store at No. 303 Seventh avenue, pleaded guilty to petit larceny yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Timothy, better known as "Teddy" Shine, who, on the 3d inst., went into a sleeping car at the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue and stole $44 50 from George Peterson, a brakeman, who was lying asleep, pleaded guilty yesterday in the Court of General Sessions and was sent to State Prison for one year.

John Nugent, the officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who was charged before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, with having broken into Benjamin Nathan's broker's office and robbed the safe of about $4,000 worth of valuables, was discharged yesterday. It appeared from the evidence of Roundsman Edgar Sharp and others, that Nugent was in other parts of the precinct at the time the burglary occurred. Nugent also proved good character and faithful performance of duty.

About 3:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, an accident occurred on the Fourth Avenue Line of railroad which will probably cause the death of the injured party. Mr. Bunker, of No. 121 West Eleventh street, was riding on the front platform, and as the car passed the corner of the Bowery and Rivington street a truck, driven by Christian Gady, of Clifton, Staten Island, collided with the car. The pole of the truck struck Mr. Bunker and knocked him off, injuring him severely. At Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Sherwood held Gady to await the result of Mr. Bunker's injuries.

Peter Zinck was yesterday brought before Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. The Judge remanded the prisoner for examination to the Sixth District Court, where Judge Wheeler presides, as the warrant for his arrest had been issued from that district. The complainant in the case is Mr. John Shelly, of Hamilton City, Butler County, Ohio, and is agent for several maltstering establishments. In the course of his travels he met Zinck a few months ago, in the State of Ohio. Zinck represented that he had an extensive acquaintance among brewers and distillers, and impressed him so favorably that between the 6th of February and the 1st of March he shipped him large quantities of malt for delivery to his (Zinck's) customers. In payment, or as security for the debt, Zinck sent Shelly notes drawn at sixty days by a Mr. Deal aggregating some $5,000. Zinck represented that Deal was perfectly solvent, and got his purchases chiefly on the strength of Deal's notes as collaterals. These proving worthless, Mr. Shelly procures the arrest of Zinck.

THE WESTCOTT'S EXPRESS ROBBERY.

George Fehn, the milkman, of No. 117 West Twenty-sixth street, convicted of the larceny of a trunk containing clothing valued at $1,200 from the baggage-room of Westcott's Express at the Grand Central Depot, was called up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. District Attorney Nolan having moved for sentence, ex-Judge Garvin, counsel for Fehn, moved for an arrest of judgment, which was denied by the court. Judge Sutherland stated that the wife and mother of the prisoner, as well as a number of prominent citizens, had appealed to him for clemency toward Fehn. Such appeals were very painful to him. He felt disposed at all times to temper justice with mercy, but in this case saw no reason to exercise any clemency whatever. Fehn had undoubtedly originated a novel mode of larceny, and had trained up three boys by whose means he had successfully carried it out. The crime of which the prisoner had been convicted was an ingenious one, and most dangerous to the community. The court saw no reason to mitigate Fehn's punishment by a single day, and would sentence the prisoner to the full term—five years in State Prison at hard labor.

THE STEAM-SHIP VIRAGO.

The steam-ship Virago, of the Wilson Line of steamers, arrived at her pier, No. 44 East River, yesterday, with a miscellaneous cargo consigned to Messrs. Charles L. Wright & Co. This was her first trip across the Atlantic, and during her voyage she encountered continuous heavy weather. Capt. Whiting, her commander, is suffering from a sprained ankle which he received during a gale when about eight days out. The gale was so strong that it lifted the Captain, whose weight is about 180 pounds, and carrying him about twenty feet, threw him violently against the donkey-engine. No other serious accident occurred. The Virago was built by Earle & Co., at Hull, England, for the East Indian service, in 1870. She is 291 feet in length; breadth of beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet; tons burden, 2,000; her engines are compound action, indicated horse-power, 900. The saloon is situated amidships on the upper deck, and the state-rooms are located directly beneath it. The furniture in the saloon is upholstered with crimson brocaded plush. The officers' rooms are located on the upper deck. Her officers are: Captain, W. Whiting; chief officer, W. Cockerell; second officer, Augustus Temple; third officer, J. King; engineer, M. McLarty. The Virago will start for Hull on her return trip next Monday, and will be followed fortnightly by the Yeddo and Colombo.

NAVY-YARD AFFAIRS.

For many years business has not been so dull at the Brooklyn Navy-yard as at present. Between two and three thousand men were engaged in the yard during the late difficulty with the Spanish Government. The number at present at work is only 672. Of these, 210 are engaged in fitting up the Tennessee to go to China. She was taken out of commission some time ago for the purpose of undergoing repairs, and was recently brought to the Navy-yard, after having new engines put in at Roche's iron-works. In the course of a few weeks she will be ready for service. The Powhatan and Roanoke are also at the yard. The Powhatan returned some time ago from the West Indies, and brought Admiral Case from a European station. She is at present waiting for orders. The Roanoke was lying off the Battery, as flag-ship, during the Summer months, and was brought into the Navy-yard at the beginning of Winter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE RISE AND FALL OF THE SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA. By Henry Wilson. Two volumes, 8vo, pp. 670, 729. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

In these handsome and ample volumes we have the annals of one of the most remarkable institutions that has ever affected the social and political development of a great nation. Almost from the beginning of the world there has been slavery; but slavery in America was peculiar in that the slaves were not the conquered enemies of their masters, were of a race very different from, and very much inferior to, those masters, and were kept in a state of subjection and ignorance such as was never before imposed upon a whole race, living for generations in constant daily contact with another. Upon this slavery, too, a political system was built—a system which not only had for its object the control of the communities in which the slaves were held, but that of a great federation of which those communities were but component parts. It was the most intolerant, arrogant, and aggressive political system that the world has ever known; and yet among a people exceedingly jealous of all other domination, this system was so powerful, owing to their pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in the products of slave labor, that this domination was submitted to for three-quarters of a century, and was finally overthrown, with the institution on which it was based, only by one of the bloodiest wars known to history—a war begun and long carried on, not only without the hope, but without the intention of extinguishing the evil by which it had been provoked.

A connected account of such a series of events was a great desideratum, and such an account has been furnished in this work by one who acted a distinguished part in the tremendous agitation which ended in the destruction of the slave power in America. The events of the anti-slavery movement, and of the war to which it led, are yet so fresh in our minds that it is not necessary to revive the memories of that great grief and that great glory. Suffice it to say that in this monumental work Vice President Wilson has begun at the beginning and gone on to the end. He sets forth the manner and the motive of the introduction of negro slavery into America; the policy of the mother country in fostering it and fastening it upon the colonies against the will of a large proportion of the better class of the colonists; the growth of the evil until it became an overmastering power, searing the consciences and warping the intellects of the majority of the people in the country; the rise of the Abolitionists; their persecution, their self-sacrificing persistence, and the final triumph of their cause by the agency of those who, not only in the slave-holding but in the non-slave-holding parts of the country, were their enemies.

Mr. Wilson's book is written, it need hardly be said, from the extreme anti-slavery point of view. It could not be written otherwise and be his. But it is not written in an aggressive or even an unfair spirit. The difficulties of the sad situation in which the country was placed, politically and socially, by the existence of negro slavery are fully recognized; the necessities of the slaveholders (necessities only to be done away with by the abolition of the evil in which they arose) are admitted. But, of course, no toleration is shown for that evil, and consequently none for the necessities which it imposed. The work is notably thorough and minute, showing a familiarity with all the facts which is the fruit of a wide range of reading, profound research, and a familiarity with the details of the contest with slavery which could only be acquired by one who took an active, intelligent, and influential part in it. Truly may Mr. Wilson say of the fall of the slave power, in the often quoted words of Æneas, "*quorum pars fui.*" He has produced a work which will ever hereafter be an authority upon its momentous and interesting subject. No future historian of America can pass these volumes by without careful consultation. None will do so; for here he will find all the facts, even the most minute, recorded and marshaled in all their significant and terrible order. It is great praise to a historian that he has saved those who come after him the labor of further investigation, and that Mr. Wilson has done. The work, however, may still be regarded as incomplete. It closes with the election of Mr. Lincoln, which, although it secured the downfall of slavery, did not at once accomplish it. War followed; but besides the conflict of arms there was the conflict of politics; and of this there is no more competent witness than Mr. Wilson himself. He might well supplement this book with one upon the political history of the great rebellion.

KNIGHT'S AMERICAN MECHANICAL DICTIONARY: A Description of Tools, Instruments, Machines, Processes, and Engineering; History of Inventions; General Technological Vocabulary, and Digest of Mechanical Appliances in Science and the Arts. By Edward H. Knight. Illustrated. New-York: J. B. Ford & Co. 1874-5.

Mr. Knight's position in the Patent Office at Washington gives him a peculiar kind of qualification for the compilation of a work like that which here bears his name. Two volumes of it only are before us, the third being in course of completion in serial parts, but it may be presumed that its character is not likely to receive any modification in the concluding portion. So far as it goes, then, it must be pronounced a tolerably comprehensive dictionary of American mechanical subjects. Many of the explanations are exceedingly brief—mere definitions, in fact—as when we are told that the baromacrometer is "an instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of infants," but some are more detailed, although all are extremely concise. In this way many topics have been included within a comparatively small space, and it will be for practical men to decide whether or not too much has been sacrificed to the compression. This point can hardly be settled by an examination of the work independently of any practical use of it.

It is essentially American. References to mechanical works of other countries are not absent, but they are put in apparently as mere incidents, and in some instances, for sake of comparison as well as for information, it may be wished that they had been carried a little further than they are. Thus, under the article "Cannon," the most advanced steps that have been reached in the manufacture of these implements of war are not alluded to. Again, under the head of "Armor-plating," another important subject in these days, no idea whatever is given of the thickness of the plating that has been adopted in Europe, as in the Russian Peter the Great or the English Devastation, and from a partial list of foreign iron-clads quoted it would be concluded that six inches is the maximum. The table referred to is apt in another direction also to mislead from the "length between perpendiculars" only being given, but not so defined. Thus the length of the Minotaur, here given at 400 feet, is in reality more than 411 feet, while the Warrior, which is given as 380, is in fact 419 feet in length over all. These points should have been defined, since it is from such kind of information that a mechanic could alone form his conception of the reality. Mr. Knight might have acquired many details upon these and kindred subjects by a reference to M. Dislere's work, which has been recently translated by Commander Meade, of the United States Navy, and comprises information relating to all the nations of the world.

The illustrations form not the least interesting portion of the work, and it is here that the utility of the author's connection with the Patent Office is most favorably shown. He has supplied engravings not only of the most important recent inventions, but of many others which have become curious from age and originality. Thus we have a very good outline given of the first engine supplied by Boulton and Watt in England to Fulton for his steamboat, the Clermont, which first navigated the Hudson. Under the word "organ" we have several curious sketches of the primitive forms of that instrument; and, in connection with various manufactures, outlines from old records are given, showing the method of procedure in early times. This principle has been followed wherever it seemed necessary, and it furnishes a kind of historical summary of progress, when taken with the sketches of the most recent improvements recorded at Washington, which adds very much to the interest of the Dictionary. We may mention, by way of encouragement or otherwise to amateurs in mechanics, that in one item alone—that of breech-loading fire-arms—Mr. Knight enumerates between ten and eleven hundred patents that have been obtained at Washington within a very few years. Very few of them, however, attained to much notoriety on account of their value.

THE ART TREASURES OF ENGLAND. Philadelphia: Gebbie & Barrie. New-York: Howarth & Phillips.

An installment consisting of five additional parts of this art publication have reached us, and many of the engravings are superior to those of which we had occasion to speak favorably before. In sculpture they represent works by Noble, Marshall, Gibson, and Durham, and in painting we have illustrations of the works of Collins, Eastlake, Foster, Faed, Gilbert, Frith, Landseer, Horsley, Maclise, and Martin. The letter-press supplies valuable notices of the pictures and of their authors, and there is an essay upon British art and artists which promises to be a rather comprehensive sketch. The work is well got up.

THE PORTFOLIO. An Artistic Periodical. Edited by Philip Gilbert Hamerton. No. 63. London: Seeley, Jackson & Haliday.

The beauty of the illustrations in this serial increases rather than lessens. The etching in the number before us, differing much in style and character from others we have hitherto noticed, presents an amount of detail and minute finish which testifies to the expenditure of much labor and the highest skill. It is by P. Rajon, and is taken from a small painting on wood in the British National Gallery, by Giorgione, at the end of the fifteenth, or beginning of the sixteenth century. The picture is a study of armor, and according to Mr. Worman was probably intended as a work to be copied for the figure of San Liberale in the Castelfranco altar-piece. There are several incidents in the history of the original, independent of its merit as a work of art, which render it valuable, but it is with this etching that we have now to do, and that is a most perfect specimen of workmanship. In no measure inferior to it is the photo-engraving from M. Bouguereau's picture "La Jeune Fille Tenant un Agneau," a maiden walking barefoot, carrying in her arms a young lamb which she caresses, while the parent sheep is following her, bleating. As a *genre* picture the composition is full of grace and gentleness. The execution, too, is fine, and the shading is exquisitely brought out in the engraving. The third illustration is a series of Greek coins, given in reference to another article on that subject in continuation of the one we noticed last month. All are rendered with equal accuracy and distinctness. In addition to the letter-press descriptive of these pictures, there is a paper entitled "L'Eauforte en 1875," on a portfolio of etchings by M. Cadat, intended to be issued annually under that name. The first appeared in 1873, and the second last December. The "Technical Notes" are from Mr. Holman Hunt, descriptive of his mode of working, and the pigments he prefers. In view of Mr. Hunt's prominence in the world of art these notes have a special interest. We cannot, indeed, eulogize too highly the merits of this periodical in all its departments. It is, without question, the most beautiful in regard to illustration which emanates from the press, and the reading matter is practical and instructive. The *Portfolio* should not be allowed to escape the notice of any who can appreciate high art, or who love its associations.

HISTORY OF THE LIFE-BOAT AND ITS WORK. By Richard Lewis, of the Inner Temple, Esquire, Barrister at Law and Secretary of the Royal National Life-boat Institution. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1875.

This is a most excellent manual, one which in a maritime country like this cannot be too widely known nor too generally read. It is eminently practical, entering so minutely into all the details of life-boat construction that little or no further information would be required in the building of one. It is also full of interest as descriptive of incidents in the experience of the institution with which the author is connected, of terrible disasters, and of lives saved. It furnishes full particulars of rules and all that is requisite in the establishment of a life-boat station on the coast, together with the appliances requisite, the signals employed, and other items of a practical nature. And if anything were required to show the value of such means of saving lives and property from destruction by shipwreck it would be found in the work which the Royal Institution has done.

The seaboard of Great Britain and Ireland is 4,900 miles in extent, and the institution has distributed over it 242 life-boats. In 1873 the number of vessels that entered and cleared from ports in the United Kingdom was 612,211, having a registered tonnage of 102,938,262 tons. The value of the commercial transactions in which English vessels from English ports alone are concerned is estimated for the one year at $2,400,000,000. In 1872 the number of wrecks and casualties on the coast was 1,958, with the loss of 590 persons. The Life-boat Institution saved 4,634 lives. Its stations are everywhere on the coast, and crews to man the boats are never wanting, the only difficulty being to make selections from the many volunteers who are always found ready to put out in any weather to a disabled vessel.

Mr. Lewis has supplied a chart indicating the life-boat stations and the number of wrecks, and where they occurred, in 1872, compiled from the Board of Trade Register. It is terribly suggestive of the dangers of navigation on the British coast, and also of the extreme usefulness of the institution, which was established to mitigate the perils which mariners in those seas have to encounter. On our American coasts, happily, the danger is not as great, yet increased appliances for saving life from ships wrecked upon them are in many places very desirable, and Mr. Lewis' book will supply very much useful information on the subject to all who are interested in it.

SALE OF A MURILLO.

The London *Daily News* of Feb. 26 says: "A large picture of 'The Virgin of the Rosary,' attributed to Murillo, has for some weeks past been exhibited in the auction rooms of Messrs. Phillips & Son, in New Bond street. This picture has been lately brought from Seville, where it has been for many years in the possession of his Excellency Señor Don Alfonso Ruiz Tagle. It is called the Madonna of the Rosary, from the Virgin being represented seated in glory surrounded with angels and cherubs, with the Infant Saviour on her knee holding in His hands a rosary. The Virgin and Saviour are surrounded by a sort of corona of cherub heads, and below are many child angels bringing lilies and other flowers. Above, on each side, is a choir of angels, some of whom play musical instruments, one of them having a violoncello, which, by a curious inaccuracy, is played with the bow below the bridge. The subject is well-known among the works of Murillo mentioned by Sir W. Maxwell Stirling in his *Annals of the Artists in Spain*, and the picture has been engraved. This picture was yesterday put up for sale by auction by Messrs. Phillips, and knocked down at the sum of £4,500. It was intimated, however, that the picture was bought in at this price."

A DEALER IN MASSES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes to that journal March 7: A case of swindling which yesterday came before the Seventh Chamber of Correctional Police is worth attention. The chief accused is a certain Vidal, ex-priest, already condemned for theft. His experience of ecclesiastical affairs suggested to this worthy the idea of a gigantic fraud. When a church, for one reason or another, becomes fashionable, its priests can rarely suffice to perform the masses ordered by the congregation and duly paid in advance—masses, of course, for the repose of a friend's or relative's soul. It is an established custom, therefore, to apportion the surplus of these orders among such clergy as are not fashionable and are not encumbered with work. A mass in Paris costs a franc, but, if a priest make arrangements to have the order given him carried out in a distant parish, he negotiates the transfer. Under such circumstances, Vidal saw his way to an immense agency. He engaged in a profession quite legal, and entitled himself "*Commissionnaire en intentions de messe,*" as this system of transfer is entitled. He traveled about, calling upon priests, and buying or selling masses, as the case might be. One witness was the Abbé Lacombe, in the Diocese of Grenoble. M. Lacombe had, at the moment of the agent's visit, no less than 80,000 masses on hand, the which, after negotiation, he transferred to Vidal, alias Moriones, at the price of 70,000 francs. Provided with them, the agent visited a priest named Leblanc, who took 11,000 of them at the price of "a silver snuff box, a divan in red reps, almost new, a pair of curtains, and a complete edition of the *Life of St. François Regis.*" M. Leblanc showed so much simplicity in this affair that Vidal tried with success to get hard cash from him. For 100 francs the priest bought one share in the Society for Diffusing Catholic Newspapers, whereby he became entitled to a dividend of five per cent., to a share in the profits over and above that percentage, and to a perpetual supply, monthly, of twelve newspapers. To the Abbé Amaury, in the same neighborhood, Vidal disposed of 10,000 masses in exchange for 1,000 copies of the *Life of St. Labré*; he also obtained from him the value of a share in the Christian Assurance Company, &c. Gifted with an industry, a courage, and an intelligence very much above the level, this sacrilegious swindler actually wrote, or at least saw through the press and distributed, twelve newspapers a month—it is true they differed mostly in title alone. He also published in monthly parts the *Childhood of St. François Regis* and the *Life of St. Labré*. The Assurance Company, moreover, and an Operation Financière Catholique were kept alive by him. Yesterday M. Leblanc bore evidence that his silver snuff-box proved to be but German metal, his divan in reps had lasted three months only, his curtains were not damask, and his satinette was calico; these the price, remember, of 11,000 masses! Witnesses alleged, moreover, that the newspapers turned out mere rubbish, the books were rebound editions of old and worthless writings, and so on. It is alleged by the indictment that Vidal's transactions in twelve months of this career came to the astonishing figure of £8,000. Masses alone, in fact, to that amount had been given to him on commission; and although ten more witnesses remain unheard, I fear they will scarcely succeed in balancing the book. The unfortunate Abbé Lacombe seems likely to have back upon his hands the major part of those 80,000 masses of which he thought he had disposed.

THE PROHIBITION TO EXPORT HORSES FROM GERMANY.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes, March 7: "A very unpleasant feeling has been caused by the news of the German Empire having prohibited the exportation of horses. It is a measure, as you know, which is habitually taken on the eve of a war. The French Government papers try to explain it away by telling us that Germany is a country singularly poor in horses! The *Français* asserts that Germany imported 59,267 horses in 1872 and 60,891 in 1873, while the exports of horses during the same years were only 28,471 and 26,193. Other papers also assert that France has not been buying horses in Germany. This may be true, but horses have been purchased both in Austria and Hungary. People are so absorbed by home politics that they do not pay much attention just now to the possible risk of foreign complications, but in political circles the possibility which I have often hinted at before, of Prussia not waiting until France is strong enough to attack or repel attack, is a matter for serious and, I may say, anxious reflection. Some French papers are very unwise. One of them crows in the following fashion: 'By February, 1876, we shall have a stock of 360,000 stand of improved Chassepots and 100,000,000 cartridges.' Another organ hints that the territorial army may be called out in September if occasion requires. France buys horses—Prussia prohibits the export of horses—and people gravely tell you all that means nothing. We shall see. Where gunpowder is stored in close proximity with fire it may be that no explosion will take place. It may also be that German Generals and strategists think that they should allow France to recruit her strength, so as to be able to cope with Germany on something like equal terms. But people who take a practical view of things do not believe that German Generals or German statesmen put such chivalrous considerations before their regard for national interests. The Sadowa campaign seems now ancient history. But we all know how it began. Prussia felt herself threatened by 'Austrian armaments,' or, at least, said so, and to use the expressive phrase of Gen. Trochu, took the Austrian army '*en flagrant délit de préparation.*' People who will keep their eyes shut to plainest evidence, now assert that Germany will wait until France has completed all her preparations before attacking her. All well-wishers of France must hope that such may be the case. As to whether it is probable, your readers may form their own conclusions. Living in France, I do not feel at liberty to go fully into this subject, but I think it right to point out that the maintenance of peace is most precarious, and that war may break out at any time."

THE SUMNER EULOGY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A rather awkward incident, growing out of the publication of the items of the bills paid by the State Treasurer of Massachusetts for the Sumner obsequies, has necessitated a public explanation, which reveals the comical side of the transaction. This item was the payment (so represented) of $1,000 to Mr. Curtis for delivering the eulogy on the occasion, the receipt of which that gentleman denied, while saying that a liberal sum was offered him and declined. The facts of the case the Boston *Advertiser* thus states:

When the memorial services were ended, the committee, after consulting among themselves and with others who were interested, voted unanimously to send Mr. Curtis $1,000. The following is a copy of Mr. Curtis' letter declining the offer:

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., June 15, 1874.

The Honorable Moody Merrill, Chairman:

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., with its munificent inclosure. To have been asked to speak of Charles Sumner in the name of Massachusetts I shall always count among the most honorable events of my life, and to be thanked by the Legislature for not having spoken altogether unworthily is the highest reward that I could receive. Profoundly sensible of the great kindness with which I have been treated, I am sure that you will understand why I venture to ask you to permit me to decline your most generous offer. I am, very truly, yours,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

The committee then decided, without Mr. Curtis' knowledge, but after consultation with some of his friends, to procure as a suitable testimonial a marble bust of Mr. Sumner by Millmore, and present it to Mr. Curtis in the name of the Commonwealth. The cost of the bust will be $1,000. It is now, we understand, nearly finished, and is expected from Rome in a few weeks. This announcement, which is now made in justice to the committee, is probably the first intimation that Mr. Curtis will have of their intention.

THE DEATH OF SIR ARTHUR HELPS.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of March 8 says: "Yesterday, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence of a friend, Mr. G. Faudel Phillips, of No. 13 Lower Berkeley street, Sir Arthur Helps, K. C. B., breathed his last. Affectionately tended by his family, and unremittingly watched over by Sir William Jenner, Dr. Hutton, and Dr. Eustace Smith, he succumbed to a severe attack of pleurisy. On Monday last Sir Arthur attended the levée of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and was the next day seized with severe cold, which speedily developed into pleurisy of one lung. After considerable suffering, inflammation of the other lung set in; the patient then gradually sank, and finally died a peaceful and painless death. His extraordinary kindliness of nature was strikingly evinced by almost the last incident of his life. He had written to the Prince of Wales, asking him to interest himself on behalf of the child of one of the victims of a recent shipping disaster, and who was a candidate for a place in Christ's Hospital School. The deceased gentleman thought that if his Royal Highness saw him at the levée it would bring to his memory the application that had been made. Throughout his illness many kind messages were forwarded from Windsor by the Queen."

FORTUNATE RECOVERY OF DIAMONDS.

The Tallahassee *Sentinel* says that Mrs. Judge King, one of the victims of the late conflagration in Gainesville, Fla., had a valuable diamond ring containing seven stones, which, in the excitement attending the burning of her residence, was left in a trunk which, with its contents, was burned. A day or two afterward members of the family went to the ruins, hoping against hope, and remembering the exact location of the trunk, went to sifting the ashes and were rewarded by finding five of the stones They went back the next day, and resuming the search found the other two and a small lump of gold, the remains of the ring.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE CONFLICT WITH THE CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal, under date March 5: The presentation of the bill to abolish State support of the Catholic Church was a splendid *coup de théâtre*. It had not been hinted to the public through the press, and few of the Deputies on either side of the House, much less in the Centre, were expecting it. An evening paper, which has official connections, intimates that the bill had been for some time in the hands of the Ministry; been suspended over the Irreconcilables who administer the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia; but when the President of the lower house, after some thrilling announcements about the canals of Silesia and the hereditary rights of deaf and dumb grandchildren, carelessly mentioned the existence of a bill to revolutionize the Catholic Church in Prussia, there was a sensation and a general amazement. The Left cheered and the Centre did the opposite thing, and it was referred to the printer. Now, that the measure has been introduced, the Liberal press is overwhelmed with obvious arguments for its introduction, and is only surprised that it appears so late. Most of them call it the reply of the State to the late Encyclical. In a certain sense this is, of course, correct. The Encyclical was the immediate provocation to the measure, since it held out a direct challenge to Catholic subjects to choose between loyalty to the State and fidelity to the Church. The State could do no more than accept the challenge. Each antagonist has its means of compulsion. The Pope says to the clergy, If you recognize the May laws you shall be excommunicated. The State says, If you do not recognize the May laws your salary will be stopped. Thus the one is a reply to the other; and it remains to be seen which is the more formidable—the spiritual penalties of the Church, or the pecuniary punishment of the State.

The present arrangement between Prussia and the Church of Rome dates from the year 1821, in the reign of Frederic Wilhelm III. It happened to be an orthodox year with the King, and a rather moderate spirit prevailed at Rome. Accordingly both parties showed rather a romantic, and, as it appears, the King a mistaken degree of conciliation. No Concordat was demanded. The Pope issued a Bull *de Salute Animarum*; the King accepted it, and its forms unaltered the basis of the rights of the Church in Prussia; or, if one prefers, it is the enumeration of the privileges which the Church chooses to exercise. This reservation is but just to both parties. For over the interpretation of this compact a very grave difference of opinion has always existed, and it enters deeply into the controversy between the Church and the Government to-day. The term compact is, in fact, a begging of the question. The Catholics pretend that the arrangement made in 1821 is in the nature of a Concordat, that the acceptance of the Papal Bull by the State gave it the force of a treaty between two independent powers, and that since there is no provision for terminating it at the discretion of one party it can be terminated only by their mutual consent. The opposite view maintained by the anti-clerical party will suggest itself. According to that view no Concordat or compact in any form exists. There was at most a tacit assent to an arrangement which the Pope made with his own clergy, and which the State, as an indorser, subsequently confirmed by legislation, but nothing like a formal and perpetual concession from the State to the Church. In the royal order accompanying the promulgation of the Bull, the King expressly spoke of granting the privilege in the fullness of his sovereign powers. The Church is described as the "Catholic Church of Prussia"—a circumstance on which the Liberals now lay great stress. It is not, they say, with the Church of Rome, nor even with one section of the universal Church, that we have to do, but with a National Church, which by the very fact that it is thus described and circumscribed is subject to the sovereign authority of the State like any other corporation. As a matter of courtesy the State allows this National Church to treat the Pope as its spiritual head, but it does not grant him sovereign power.

Thus run the two disputed interpretations; and it will be seen that a grave problem in constitutional law lies between the pending bill and its adoption. The clericals have advocates, not only learned in law, but practiced in debate, and they will have an admirable field for the display of their talents. Nor are they quite alone in their view. There are a good many jurists, not Ultramontanes, who have scruples on the subject. Even the *Vossische Zeitung*, which is a Radical paper, and an advocate of complete separation of Church and State, questions whether the bill does not involve a breach of constitutional law, and even of treaty engagements. Other doubts from other sources may be raised. But about the passage of the measure no doubt at all can be felt. There is no arbiter in the issue; the State in fact, at least, is master of the position, and can interpret the arrangement of 1821 in its own way. A foe cannot hope to persuade, and is hardly entitled to argue with a Parliamentary majority of nearly 200. The amount annually voted in the Budget for the Catholic clergy is only about 900,000 thalers, but the indirect revenues of which the State is administrator, are, of course, much more considerable.

A BAL COSTUME IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes March 4: Infinitely amusing and characteristic was the Mi-carême as it was kept last night in a private house. The famous publicist M. De Girardin issued cards three weeks ago for a ball, to which admission was only to be obtained on condition of wearing a costume. Masks, however, were rigorously forbidden, and the greatest care was taken to insure the rigid respectability, no less than the beauty, of the ladies invited. M. De Girardin's splendid new hotel in the Rue De La Pérouse is admirably adapted for such a purpose. The principal reception rooms are unusually large and lofty, and the long, narrow library that runs parallel to the ball-room is particularly convenient as a lounge for those who seek a momentary rest. There, indeed, they can feast their eyes on a collection of art treasures, such as is seldom brought together in so narrow a space. Full-length statues of Mme. De Girardin, of Rachel, and of George Sand are relieved by sketches and paintings from the masters of modern France. The apartments needed no additional decoration for the reception of the guests. The costume regulations were rigorously adhered to. There was not one lady present who was not in some historical or theatrical disguise, and the only compromise in the case of the men consisted in their being allowed to don a Venetian mantle in lieu of a complete disguise. These mantles themselves, chiefly of black silk, lined and embroidered with some strong positive color, are to my fancy singularly picturesque; but at least half the uglier sex were apparaled in costumes as correct as though the wearers were about to step upon the stage of the Théâtre Français. The room was full of the striking contrasts which such an entertainment always bring forth. In one corner you see a Doge of Venice and Henry III. of France, two distinguished painters in every day life, warmly discussing the approaching *salon*. Masaniello and an officer of the Austrian Guard are walking arm-in-arm, and admiring Anne of Brittany, who is flirting with a Hungarian peasant. When you first enter the room a charming gipsy, in the person of Mme. Alexandre de Girardin, hands you a card, in which you may read your fortune, and, as it is a mere matter of chance what card she gives you, you are just as well off as though you had paid a visit to some commonplace clairvoyant. A postman delivers a letter to the lady on your arm, and the director of a great journal, the name of which is inscribed upon his white satin breastplate, solicits you for a subscription, for which he forgets to demand the cash. Another journalist vaunts the *appel au peuple*. You can't doubt his opinions when you observe that his costume is chiefly made up of *pièces de conviction* which Monsieur Savary has just brought to light. The ladies' costumes were almost all singularly beautiful. There was a lovely Diana in the person of a young Italian princess whose beauty would excuse any number of Actæons for the indiscretion which was so severely punished. Other celebrities of Parisian *salons*, such as Mme. de la Valette and Mme. Magnan, to name only two out of a hundred, were attired in fairy dresses which I confess myself quite unable to describe. Princess Troubetzkoi's idea was singularly original, for she was supposed to represent an icicle, and everything about her partook of the attributes of ice and snow.

SAVINGS BANKS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "Among the measures of practical utility which, now that the Constitution has been settled, ought to receive the attention of the Assembly is one for the extension of savings banks, an interesting report on which has been presented by M. De Normandie on behalf of the committee to which a bill introduced by M. Henri Fournier and others was referred. It traces the history of these institutions in various countries, showing that the first on record was formed at Hamburg in 1778 as a branch of a Friendly Society, that the example was followed in several German and Swiss towns, and that in 1798 Mrs. Wakefield established a Poor Children's Savings Bank at Tottenham, which in 1804 expanded into a regular savings bank, leading to the creation of about sixty others before 1817, when an act was passed to regulate them. In France, a *Bureau d'Economie* was founded in 1787. Feuchère afterward established a *Chambre d'Accumulation de Capitaux et d'Intérêts*. An act of 1793 promised the foundation of a *Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance*, and the Bank of France in the year eight was required to open a department for the receipt of deposits above 50 francs; but the first real savings bank was only formed in 1818. The deposits in all Europe, exclusive of Russia and Turkey, amount to 5,900,000,000 francs. They have, during the last few years, largely increased in England and Switzerland, owing to the multiplication of banks, and also in Austria, owing to the precautions adopted against a run on them during a financial crisis. England, with 32,000,000 people, has 5,334 banks and 1,547,000,000 francs deposited; Switzerland, with 2,670,000 people, has 303 banks and 288,000,000 francs; whereas France has only 1,142 banks, its deposits before the war being 720,000,000 francs, and they are now scarcely 570,000,000 francs. The average deposit per head in Europe is 28 francs, but in Switzerland it is 85 francs, in England, 48 francs, in Austria, 44 francs, while in France before the war it was 18 francs 94 centimes, and is now only 15 francs 79 centimes. Out of every 100 persons there are in England nine depositors, and in Switzerland twenty; but in France less than six. French banks lending their funds to the State received *four* per cent. interest, and the maximum of each depositor is 1,000 francs. During the last years of the Empire a modification of these rules was repeatedly demanded, and two Commissions investigated the subject, the committee of 1869 recommending that a bank should be open on Sundays at every Mairie, and that the maximum should be raised to 3,000 francs. The report sketches the history of English legislation, and extols the ardor with which all parties and creeds vie with each other in promoting the social interests of the lower classes. After noticing more briefly the systems adopted in other countries, it urges that increased facilities should be given to depositors. A bank in every centre of population would be too expensive, but tax collectors and postmasters might act as agents without impairing the independence of the banks as regards the State, the appointments being made only at the instance of the banks."

A FRENCH POLITICIAN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows of the French politician who was a few days ago intrusted with the task of forming a new ministry:

Raised to the Presidency for the purpose of withstanding the Republican schemes of M. Thiers, a calm and almost disinterested spectator of the Monarchical attempt, M. Buffet presided at the time of the vote which created the Septennate, moderating the Right by whom he was elected, and repressing the Left, of whom he was the formidable adversary. When the Septennate was created under his auspices, he became, as it were, the vigilant guardian of the conditions stipulated by this new treaty, which included a pledge to pass the Constitutional Laws. Since the 20th of November, 1873, his firm and serious determination, his mature judgment, the rectitude of his character, and his energetic attitude made him one of the best obeyed Presidents ever placed at the head of a French Assembly. It has long been known that he had adopted Liberal ideas, and he has shown himself as inflexible against the exaggerations of the Right as against the vagaries of the Left. Long before the time of the last debates had arrived, the partisans, as well as the enemies of the new order of things, knew that he would be summoned to establish it; and while the former prepared to obey him, the latter energetically armed themselves to oppose him. His physical frame itself seemed to designate him as one fitted to speak with authority to an Assembly so adverse to discipline. Of lofty stature and imposing carriage, the shoulders slightly stooping, he walks with the slow and firm gait of those inhabitants of the Vosges whose struggles against the invaders of France are preserved in the annals of the First Empire. His face, pallid and clean shaven, with square temples and a chin denoting the firmness of his character, is overshadowed by a broad and commanding forehead, while his hair is thick, dark, and apparently intractable. His eyes, kindling with resolution and intelligence, are set beneath thick eyebrows, and his nose, straight, firm, and with sharply-cut nostrils, give a vigorous finish to his head, which harmonizes with the idea of command, which seems his distinctive quality. His voice, slightly modulated, pronounces words with an accent which imposes silence and admirably agrees with his short and well-balanced sentences, which never cease to flow till they have expressed the entire idea of his mind. This *ensemble*, in short, severe, perhaps somewhat haughty and almost imperious, marks a man above the common run, and one not likely to command by gentle means.

This is the third time M. Buffet has been summoned to power. The son of an officer of the First Empire, he was born in 1818, and gained his first successes in chemistry, to which his analytical mind first devoted itself. He studied the English language at an early age, and while during a prolonged stay in England following the debates of the House of Commons acquired his first notions of parliamentary science. He was subsequently, together with the Duc De Broglie, among the favorite pupils of the celebrated M. De Rossi, and he was practicing at the bar at Nancy when the Revolution of 1848 broke out. Benefiting rather by his father's popularity than by his own reputation, he was elected by 75,000 votes for the Vosges to the Constituent Assembly. A partisan of Gen. Cavaignac, he, nevertheless, twice figured in the Ministry between 1848 and 1851, on each occasion quitting it rather suddenly for the sake of defending the idea of ministerial responsibility, of which he had always been an upholder. On the 30th of October, 1849, he was succeeded by M. Rouher, whose place he was to take twenty years afterward as a member of the Ollivier Cabinet. Re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, he sat with M. Baroche on the commission which framed the famous Electoral law of the 31st of May, 1851, and on the 14th of October withdrew from a Cabinet, including MM. Magne and Rouher, for the purpose of defending that same law which was destined to disappear. Confined in Mazas at the *coup d'état*, he devoted his leisure to a tour in Italy with M. Thiers. He was defeated as an enemy of the Emperor in 18?. He was again defeated at the general election of 1863, but was returned the following year, his rival's election having been annulled. In 1866 he signed and defended the amendment of the forty-five who called on the Emperor to march frankly along the path of political liberty. "I quite understand," said Napoleon III. to him at the end of this discussion; "the object is to draw the lion's teeth, cut his claws, and leave him only his imposing and useless mane." He was also in 1870 one of the signers of the Interpellation of the 116 which brought about the Ollivier Ministry, the formation of which was so warmly hailed by the country. He left it when the adversaries of the Liberal Empire invented the *plebiscite* of 1870, which he considered an infringement of the rights of the Assembly, the dissolution of which he had demanded. He was among those who, on the 4th of September, 1870, protested the most strongly against the forcible dissolution of the Chamber. Returned to the present Assembly, he at first refused to enter M. Thiers' first Cabinet, figured among the most active members of the Right Centre, and succeeded M. Grévy as President of the Assembly.

THE GUIKWAR'S TRIAL—NATIVE CHIEFS.

The London *Times* of March 5, in an article on the Guikwar of Baroda, has the following: The three native chiefs—the Maharajah Scindiah, the Maharajah of Jeypore, and Sir Dinkur Rao—who have accepted places on the commission that will determine the Guikwar's guilt or innocence, could scarcely have given stronger proof of their loyalty to English rule. The Maharajah of Jeypore is a chief marked for more than his high lineage. He is a member, and by no means an invariably absentee member, of the Governor General's Legislative Council, and in council or durbar his quick eye and thoughtful, and at times rather wearied looking, face always attracts attention. He has been in the front rank of Indian chiefs in conferring, as far as practicable, on his subjects the advantages of increased commerce, of improved agriculture, of liberal and popular education, and of security for life and property. He was an acknowledged favorite with the late Lord Mayo, and is a Knight Grand Commander in the Star of India. Seen in company with the fine, stalwart Chiefs of Vizianagram and Puttialah, the Maharajah of Jeypore might indeed, at a first glance, be overlooked, but as time went on the eye would rest upon that one rather anxious, ever-serious face, and the Maharajah would no more be unnoticed. He is a man, too, who calmly accepts responsibility, and apparently does so as one of the ordinary duties of life, without any parade either of his loyalty or statesmanship.

Our special correspondent in India met the Maharajah Scindiah some months ago at the Residency at Morar, while the belief that we had at last caught the real Nana was strong in the minds of men whose honor is unimpeachable, and who had every motive not to lose the real in an assumed culprit. Our correspondent says: "I had been informed that Scindiah was away at his camp of exercise. I asked, 'Where?' but no one knew; I inquired as to the number of his men, and received the same reply. He enjoyed camp life, it was said. He was always most at home among his troops; he was a soldier from training and habit, as well as from instinct, and he was free to come and go at will. Happily, the Political Resident is not only a soldier of tried courage and brilliant action, but also a shrewd and conciliatory man, who never interferes beyond what is necessary, and who can take away from necessary interference its sting. I was puzzling over the difficulty of the position—for to leave Morar without seeing Scindiah was not to be thought of—when I received a message from Col. Willoughby Osborne that the Maharajah had just arrived at Morar and would be glad to see me. I found in the 'compound' of the Residency a number of splendid horses and a fine soldierly-looking young trooper at every horse's head. The troop was a picked one, of course. On the steps of the Residency from a dozen to a score of dashing officers were chatting and laughing, but quietly, so that no sound could be heard a very few yards from where they stood. I was at once introduced to the Maharajah—a fine, stalwart, but lithe and active soldier, and in ease and gracefulness of manner, I thought, quite the equal of the most accomplished English gentleman. He cordially invited me to ask him any question whatever, political or otherwise, and I took advantage of his courtesy to put some very plain questions—political, social, and military—to all of which I had the most direct answers, apparently without the slightest reserve. There was no pomp or formality. I was not called upon to make three steps forward and so many backward, or anything of the kind. By acts, if not in words, I felt at once that it was less the Maharajah than the Mahratta commander who was good enough to give me his views of Indian affairs. He expressed his full conviction that we had at last caught the Nana, and I believed, and believe, him thoroughly sincere. The manner, the tone, the entire absence of reservation, when taken in connection with the vast responsibility that rested on every word he uttered on this subject, were not, I think, to be mistaken for policy or chicanery. After the topics of conversation were exhausted, and not before, the Maharajah left the Residency, mounting his horse in an instant, and, I thought, with a little pride. In another instant every one of his men was in the saddle, and before one had time to notice any face but the Chief's own, the gallant little band was off at a gallop on the Gwalior road for the 'Camp of Exercise,' which for the time was Scindiah's home. A glimpse of men and horses here and there through the thick foliage, the music of the horses' feet for a very short time—two or three minutes at most—and I saw no more of the Maharajah Scindiah. I have said that he was bent for his Camp of Exercise, and I wished, above all things, to see this camp, but on this point the Chief was courteously firm. He had no camp, he said, but was merely out with a few hundreds of men, seeking a site for a camp, and might be out for days or weeks before they found the right place. Of course I was compelled to bow to this without a word. Even as it was, I left Morar with a higher opinion of Scindiah. I had heard and I again heard him disparagingly spoken of, and in some cases unjustly, I know. I neither heard nor saw anything in himself that I can write of unpleasantly. Only I found military men and civil officers alike disposed to give a most unfavorable verdict with respect to native camps of exercise on a large scale. I say this in justice to the great interests involved, not as any reflection on Scindiah, who cannot help it that, born a chief and a soldier, he likes camps. It would be well, however, if we could discover how to give the chiefs a career of another kind.

THE BESSEMER STEAMER.

Lord Henry Lennox writes to the London *Times*, March 4: "The interest felt by the public in the Channel steamer Bessemer is so great that you will probably be willing to receive an account of her first sea passage, which she has just completed. I therefore send you the impressions formed upon my mind by what I saw as a passenger on board of her from Hull to Gravesend.

For reasons connected with the future service of the ship between Dover and Calais it was decided that, although a few of the minor works upon her were yet incomplete, she should leave the Humber yesterday for the Thames, and having from the commencement taken great interest in her, I availed myself of the opportunity which was kindly afforded me of joining her at Hull yesterday afternoon. On doing so I found that owing to the rain and snow which had lately prevailed in Hull, the vessel was scarcely as complete as I should have expected to find her on the eve of such a passage, especially as it was well known that a strong wind was blowing and a considerable sea had been for several days running outside the river. Nevertheless, the ship left the dock between 3 and 4 o'clock, was swung for the adjustment of her compasses immediately afterward, and at 5 o'clock we started down the Humber, having on board much more coal than will form the usual supply of the vessel when on her daily service, but nevertheless not sufficient to justify its rapid expenditure upon the production of full speed in the engines, especially as there were certain experiments to be made upon the passage, and a very rough sea had to be encountered. It was past 7 o'clock in the evening when we passed the Spurn Light at the mouth of the Humber, and found ourselves in the presence of a strong wind from east-north-east, a heavy cross-sea, and with every prospect of a 'wild' night. I may say at once that whatever other qualities the Bessemer may possess, she certainly proved herself then and throughout the night most remarkable for the almost total absence of pitching, and for the ease and moderation of her rolling. No doubt, as regards the pitching, something is due to her great length—some 350 feet—but this I cannot suppose is sufficient alone to account for the extraordinary steadiness which the Bessemer exhibits in this respect. It was a striking sight to witness the behavior of the low ends of the ship in the heavy seas which we encountered, both bow and stern very frequently disappearing entirely for a moment beneath the waves that rolled over them. Nor was the rolling of the ship much less remarkable than her pitching, for it in no case amounted to what would be called heavy or violent rolling, notwithstanding the state of the sea. It was obvious to any one accustomed to the rolling of ships that some powerful cause was at work tending to diminish both the frequency and the violence of the vessel's oscillations, and I presume that cause is to be found in the unusually deep bilge keels with which she has been provided, and which particularly struck my attention on the morning before the launch last Autumn. But whatever the cause may be, the Bessemer seems to me to possess extraordinary steadiness in a seaway, and to be free in a remarkable degree from everything like extreme pitching or rolling.

The limited supply of coal on board, as I have already stated, prevented her from being driven at a high speed during the night; and this was not desirable, because some of the work at the low freeboard ends connected with the capstans was incomplete, and the engines required to be further worked before the tendency to hot bearings which they had previously exhibited could be subdued. It may be interesting to state, however, that when the end of the journey was approaching, off Harwich, and it was found that coal sufficient for a somewhat increased speed remained, the fires were pressed, and the ship easily passed the land for several hours in succession at between fourteen and sixteen knots an hour.

Your readers will be desirous of learning what experience we had with the suspended Bessemer saloon, and with the hydraulic machinery for working it. Part of this machinery was still in some minor respects incomplete; but in the course of this morning the lashings of this large and heavy structure were cast off, and it was taken charge of by the Bessemer apparatus, which worked it for the space of an hour or two, with a heavy beam sea still running. It was very satisfactory to find that this apparatus appeared to have full command over the saloon, and was capable of oscillating it easily in either direction at the will of the manipulator. The manipulation was effected by a man holding a short lever in each hand, and moving them as nearly as he could in accordance with the oscillations of the ship, and it can scarcely be doubted by those who saw the operation that with a little practice the desired object will be fully accomplished. It was the opinion of Mr. Reed, however, and of Mr. Bessemer's representative, who was likewise on board, that these levers were not arranged in the best manner possible for the purpose, and that a slight modification in them may be made with advantage, with the view, not of increasing the power of the apparatus (which seems to be quite ample,) but with the object of enabling the manipulator to work the governing valves of the machinery in more immediate accordance with the movements of the ship. I must say, however, that although the handling of the machinery was from this cause somewhat imperfect, it was evident that this was more due to the inexperience of the man who had to work the levers for the first time in the ship at sea than to any defect of the machinery itself. It was the opinion of the officers present that had the rolling of the ship been heavier, the comparative steadiness of the saloon would have been more easily secured. As regards the Bessemer saloon, therefore, it appeared to me that the success if not quite all that could be desired was more than could have been fairly expected at the very first sea trial made of it. Certainly a seat in the handsome saloon worked by this machinery was even to-day almost entirely free from the objectionable features of a Channel passage in one of the smaller vessels. The saloon itself is very strongly and handsomely built, and its furniture and decorations in carved oak are in good taste.

KING ALFONSO'S DIFFICULTIES.

A well-informed correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Madrid: "The admonitory tone of the speeches made to King Alfonso by the representatives of Great Britain and Germany on presenting their credentials is not appreciated by the Spaniards; indeed, it has given some offense, and his Majesty, by taking no notice of the political recommendations offered to him, evinced his disapproval of the liberty taken. When, as usual, copies of the intended addresses were sent to the Foreign Office here, their style was criticised and the royal answer drawn up in a very guarded manner. It is true that Alfonso XII. is a mere youth, but he has Ministers who are responsible for the government of the country, which, notwithstanding its fallen condition, is very jealous of foreign interference. If advice must be thrust upon him, it should be privately, in the cabinet of the Minister. The worst thing possible for British influence in Spain is meddling in her affairs, as was shown by the diplomatic complications which followed the expulsion of Lord Dall (then Sir Henry Bulwer) from Madrid. The difficulties of King Alfonso's position increase daily. The approaching arrival of his sister, the widowed Countess de Girgenti, a fanatical, proud, and reactionary princess, is regarded with disfavor outside the palace, and not with absolute pleasure by the King himself. It is the ex-Queen's wish, and will of course prove a heavy expense to the State. The Spanish Liberals, alarmed by the reactionary tendencies of the new régime, are trying to unite their scattered fractions and prepare for contingencies. The triumph of Republicanism in France is regarded by them as an auspicious event; but in Spain, as long as the Government is sustained by the Army, and the Cortes are not convened, it must be despotic If the Duc de Montpensier comes here, he might, if resolved to act loyally by his nephew, be of great use, but the undignified avidity with which he pursued the Crown after the dethronement of his unfortunate sister-in-law, cannot be forgotten, nor his former close connection with the Serrano party. As for Marshal Serrano, the man who gave the blow which expelled the Bourbons, he thinks he sees the time approaching when the young King will be obliged to seek his support."

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The London *Daily Telegraph* says: "Some official papers on the proposed Arctic expedition were issued March 5. The Admiralty Arctic Committee state the route by Smith Sound appears by far the preferable one to adopt, for the following reasons: Its southern entrance in the latitude of 78° has been found free from ice by the several vessels which have visited it since 1852. Of late years the Sound has been penetrated for a considerable distance by American exploring expeditions, notably by Hall, who reached and wintered beyond the eighty-first parallel without much difficulty, and the vessels comprising these expeditions were far inferior in power and equipment to those which will compose the present. Smith Sound is known to have a continuous coast line on either side up to the parallel of about 82°, the highest point yet reached, with comparatively well-determined points, where records of the progress of the expedition could be deposited and depots of provisions placed if necessary. There are likewise the Danish settlements on the west side of Greenland to fall back upon by boats, should the expedition be hard pushed, and the steam whalers frequent a high latitude in Baffin's Bay every Summer. This route, moreover, offers the best, indeed the only, promise of a continuous coast line stretching far northward, and upon this fact the prospect of reaching the pole by traveling parties mainly depends. It is the only route, so far as our knowledge extends, where the operations of an expedition can be confined within such limits that succor would be reasonably certain of reaching it. Finally, animal life has been found to exist to a considerable extent in the highest latitude yet reached up Smith Sound—an advantage which cannot be overestimated as regards the health and comfort of the crews; and, as a matter of fact, Esquimaux are found up to the entrance of Smith Sound, who appear to have a knowledge of regions to the northward; and it is possible that some of their race may be found to exist in a higher latitude than has yet been attained.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

CHANGES SINCE 1789.

EARLIEST RATES—EFFECTS OF THE PREPAYMENT SYSTEM—A THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY FOR STAMPS—THE LATEST ABSURD CHANGE IN THE LAW.

The law requiring prepayment on all newspapers sent through the mails went into effect on the 1st of January of this year, and time enough has elapsed to form an opinion of the effects of the law. It is very simple. The rate of postage is two cents a pound, and the weight is taken at the Post Office, each bundle, bag, or sack being weighed separately, the weight of the bag deducted, and the required postage affixed by stamps previously bought in quantities (in case of regular publishers), the stamps canceled, and all is done. The bag goes to its destination, whether at Hoboken or San Francisco, and the papers are handed to the owners without further payment or charge. It is surprising that so simple a plan as payment in advance should be the last instead of the first as applied to anything passing through the mails; it is still more surprising that when such compulsory prepayment was found, about twenty years ago, to work admirably in the matters of letters, it was not at once extended to newspapers. That which ought to have been the first proposition in 1789, has been eighty-five years in working itself through the Congressional skull.

In the first attempt to fix newspaper postage, the principle of cheap information for the people was the leading idea, and while changes in letter postage have been frequent and radically up or down, the original idea of one cent each on newspapers has been reasonably adhered to. At the commencement the postage rates were: On single letters, 30 miles or under, 6 cents; 30 to 60 miles, 8 cents; 60 to 100 miles, 10 cents, 100 to 150 miles, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 150 to 200 miles, 15 cents; 200 to 250 miles, 17 cents; 250 to 350 miles, 20 cents; 350 to 450 miles, 22 cents; 450 miles and over, 25 cents. For newspapers, one cent each, anywhere in the State; one cent for not over 100 miles from one State to another; one cent and a half for distances over 100 miles, and "brother printers" might send to each other one copy in exchange without charge. It should be remembered that newspapers in those days were very small affairs; few of them were larger than a single two-page supplement of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and most of them were under two ounces in weight. There were only about a hundred post offices in all the fourteen States, and the heaviest mails (those made up in New-York and Philadelphia) were a light burden for one man to take to the ferry on his shoulders.

During the war with Great Britain the rates of postage were considerably advanced, the schedule in 1814-15 being as follows: Single letters, not over 40 miles, 12 cents; 40 to 90 miles, 15 cents; 90 to 150 miles, $18\frac{3}{4}$ cents; 150 to 300 miles, 25 cents; 300 to 500 miles, 30 cents; over 500 miles, 35 cents. Double, triple, &c., were charged corresponding rates, and the number of sheets, not the weight, determined the postage. Many people will remember disputes about such questions as, If you write a letter on one sheet and tear the leaves apart, is it a single or a double letter? At the same time newspaper postage was advanced to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents for less than 100 miles and within the State, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents over 100 miles and out of the State.

Not long after the war closed, newspaper postage was reduced to 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Subsequent changes brought letter postage down, and about twenty years ago we got on so far in the direction of common sense as to charge letters by weight, and reduce postage to 3 cents if prepaid, or 5 cents if not prepaid, for all the country except California and Oregon, to and from which States it was 10 cents. At the same time newspaper postage for regular subscribers was fixed at 5 cents a quarter (three months) on weeklies for 50 miles or under; 50 to 300 miles, 10 cents; 300 to 1,000 miles, 15 cents; 1,000 to 2,000 miles, 20 cents, and for greater distances, 25 cents. Transient papers were charged 1 cent for 500 miles and upward, according to distance. About this time, we think, newspapers were sent free through the mails to subscribers in the counties where such papers were printed or published.

The next change of importance was the absolute requirement of payment in advance on letters. The uniform rate was 3 cents, except for the Pacific States. Newspaper postage was once more tinkered, and the schedule fixed at $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per quarter for weeklies, 13 cents for semi-weeklies, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cents for tri-weeklies, and 39 cents for dailies, payable in advance. Transient papers 1 cent, if paid in advance, or 2 cents on delivery. Soon after this the extra price to the Pacific States was dropped, and some further modifications were made in the charges on printed matter.

The very latest rates, under which we were working, until the act of 1874 are well remembered. Letters of half an ounce 3 cents, invariably in advance, and for newspapers as follows: Not exceeding four ounces in weight, to any part of the United States, postage to be paid quarterly in advance, weeklies, 5 cents; semi-weeklies, 10 cents; tri-weeklies, 15 cents; six times a week, 30 cents; dailies, 35 cents. Rated by weight, and allowing full four ounces to a paper, this would mean a little less than one-tenth of a cent per ounce for postage on such a paper as THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Finally, at the first session of the Congress just adjourned the whole system of schedules for weeklies and dailies and monthlies, of size in surface, of weight, of separate sheets, of discrimination as to regular or transient papers, and all the quirks and cranks of old and new laws, were swept aside, and the law came down to the practical business plan of weight in gross and prepayment inflexibly required. All the publisher has to do is to provide himself with stamps, (as he has done for more than twenty years for his letters,) send his bags of papers to the Post Office, see them weighed, hand over the required amount of stamps, and the work is done; the papers go postage paid to any part of the Union. No matter whether he or any person sends one little sheet or 10,000 big ones, the payment is made in a minute, and there is no further trouble about it. The depositor has Uncle Sam's promise to deliver the papers as directed, and may depend upon its being done, accidents excepted.

How does the new law work? We can speak only in reference to our own City. In the past two months—January and February—the actual sale of stamps for newspapers and magazines to be used here amounted to nearly $54,000, or over $1,000 a day, Sundays excepted. The rate is two cents a pound, weight of sacks off, intending to be two cents a pound for the papers alone. The above sum represents 2,700,000 pounds of newspapers and magazines for the two months. The reader must remember that these large figures by no means represent newspaper circulation—we merely reduce it so for illustration. The stamps cover magazines, books, advertising circulars, &c. On the other hand, remember that the news and express companies and regular carriers take the bulk of daily papers; the mails are not fast enough to carry THE TIMES to the cities and large towns—they must go on the wings of the morning, the early fast express trains.

As to the results of the prepayment system, we are assured that it promises to more than double the former receipts from newspaper postage. It has much more than doubled in the New-York office since the beginning of the year. The gross receipts for this class of mail matter in the whole country, as stated in the reports of the Postmaster General, have been as follows:

1868	$724,882	1872	$983,940
1869	778,882	1873	1,074,998
1870	835,727	1874	1,392,374
1871	909,016		

If present anticipations are fulfilled, the receipts of the last year will be exceeded by fifty per cent.—the above years ending June 30—and for following years the receipts should be nearly $3,000,000 per annum.

There is still another benefit. When people have to pay down for everything posted they will not encumber the mails with papers that nobody expects or desires. Thousands of tons of such papers have been carried over the land at great expense to go into the Post Office refuse bags or stoves at last.

On the whole, the new law promises to be of great benefit, and it is to be regretted that Congress could not leave it to work untrammeled, but must re-establish almost entirely the much-denounced franking privilege. All the heavy documents thus thrown free into the mails will be counted as "newspaper transportation," and the effect will be to largely diminish, at least apparently so, the beneficial effects of the act we have been considering. As to the weight of papers—THE TIMES, without supplement, averages about eight to a pound, which would make the postage about a quarter of a cent on each copy.

The recent absurd action of Congress doubling the postage on transient newspapers, has been fully discussed in our columns. It does not materially affect the amount for newspaper postage as set forth in this article—in fact, does not affect the business at all at present, as the Postmaster General has for the present allowed the act to remain inoperative.

A CELESTIALIZED DUTCHMAN.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Chronicle* says: "One of the canvassers for the new Directory found an intelligent and educated Dutchman living with a Chinese woman in a cabin on H street. He was born in Holland, but emigrated to the Dutch possessions in the East, and lived among the natives for years, until he became degraded almost to their level. He has his beard trimmed like a Chinaman, wears the stereotyped dress, and was taken for a Celestial by the Directory man until he spoke in good English, saying: 'I am an American citizen, and want my name put down.' A pen was given him, and he wrote his name in clerkly style, and his conversation showed that he had traveled widely and had been a close observer of men and things. He gave no reason for his mode of life. His residence is a mere shanty, scarcely supplied with the necessaries of existence, but he talked with as much nonchalance and independence as a millionaire. He spoke Chinese fluently, and had evidently abandoned civilized life of his own accord, and subsided into the habits and manners of Asiatic barbarians."

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian o 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24 ALGERIA....WED..April 7
CALABRIA..WED.. Mar. 31 CHINA........WED.. April 14

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 4:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1875.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS..........March 18 INDIANA..........April 8
*KENILWORTH..March 25 OHIO..........April 15
PENNSYLVANIA....April 1 *MINNESOTA........April 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

England, Th. Mar. 25, 3 P. M. Italy, Sat., April 10, 11 A. M.
Spain, Sat. April 3, 2:30 P. M. Egypt, Sat. April 17—

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Canada..........Thursday, March 25, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

L'AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........SATURDAY, April 3
PEREIRE, Danré..........SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, Trudelle..........SATURDAY, May 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third, $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

Expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..........Saturday, March 27.
STATE OF LOUISIANA..........Wednesday, April 7.
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, April 21.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL, Wednesday, March 24, at 7 A.M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 24
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, SATURDAY, March 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

Excursion tickets to Charleston and return will be issued for $30, good from 20th March to 10th April, available to all officers and members of the military of Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia to visit the Grand Easter Fair of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 25.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY leaves Pier No. 42 North River, April 1 at 12 noon, connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports.

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES..........March 31.
ATLAS..........April 17.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

CLARIBEL..........March 22.
ALPS..........April 9.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, will sail on SATURDAY, March 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OTERENDORP, on SATURDAY, April 3.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)..........Thursday, April 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, April 18

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5, 10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,200 WANTED.—A BUSINESS MAN, with the above amount, for half interest in a well established firm; large profits and large contracts on hand; investigation solicited. Apply to T. JOHNSON, No. 367 West 34th st.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD be invested in good paying business. Apply at No. 33 Park row, Room No. 20.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

George Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business, RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, pay able on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

REAL ESTATE SECURITY

IN NEGOTIABLE FORM.

SIX PER CENT. THIRTY YEARS GOLD BONDS, WITH COUPONS, REGISTERED OR UNREGISTERED, OF THE REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK, OR AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND, at the option of the holder, interest payable 1st day of January and July.

THESE BONDS ARE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR IN CURRENCY AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 17 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

The PAYMENT of the Bonds at maturity is SECURED by the pledge of Bonds and Mortgages owned by the Company upon real estate which, at all times, are in the custody of Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT and LEVI P. MORTON, Trustees, with the ADDITIONAL SECURITY of the capital of the Company, of $1,000,000.

V. K. STEVENSON, President,
THOMAS A. DAVIES, Vice President.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.
HENRY E. DAVIES, No. 120 Broadway, Counsel.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities: also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, April 2, 1875, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, April 3, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, New-York, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, DANIEL D. WHITNEY was unanimously elected President of the company.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., New-York, March 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN (13) Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 5th day of April next.

The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M.

Transfer books will close on the afternoon of 25th inst., and reopen on the morning of 6th prox.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECtors of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the General Office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the day of election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid; for sale below par.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, at the office of the company, corner of 2d av. and 63d st.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held on TUESDAY, April 29, 1875, at the office of the company, in the Third National Bank Building, No. 417 Olive st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
N. E. GOULDY, Secretary.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD Company First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to sign the agreement for the purchase of the property, and deposit their bonds with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, before the 5th of April next, as the sale will take place on the 15th of April, 1875.

$11,000.—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished; gas, range, &c.; cost owner $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

STOCK AND SCRIP OF THE Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company. Madison, Indianapolis and Peru Railroad Company. Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company. Jeffersonville Railroad Company.

Bought by GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., New-York, March 11, 1875.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 8th, and reopened on the morning of 16th of April.
W. J. EMMET, Treasurer.

COUPONS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI Railway Company Second Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due April 1, 1875, will be paid at 52 William st., New-York. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 176 WEST 11TH ST.—A LARGE FRONT room elegantly furnished, hot and cold water, large closets, with board for one or two gentlemen, with American family of adults; central location; moderate terms; references exchanged.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— With board, large handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor for a party of gentlemen or family; house and table first class; no moving in May.

FURNISHED ROOMS. — NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE— Partial board for the gentleman; first-class house; room southern exposure; family all adults; no moving in May. Apply at No. 158 West 21st st.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of the highest respectability only.

A LADY DESIRES THE LOAN OF $250, taken out in board; a very elegant front room offered. Address Mrs. D., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST-CLASS AC-commodations, with superior board, call at No. 22 East 49th st. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD FURNISHED FOR family or single gentleman; table boarders taken. No. 5 East 9th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROAD-WAY.—To let, with board, large handsome room, third floor front. No. 150 West 34th st.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a gentleman, without meals, near the Union Club. Apply to owner, No. 5 West 23d st.

A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM to let—$2. No. 216 East 10th st., near 2d av.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, to parties appreciating a refined home.

NO. 100 EAST 23D ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms to let, with board. Also single rooms.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. Two rooms and ample closet-room required; will give and require unexceptionable references, and will be permanent if suited. Address, stating terms (which must be moderate) and full particulars, to C. B. L., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE sunny room and hall-room attached, with good board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address GAR, Editorial Rooms *New-York Times*.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE HOUSE KNOWN AS THE "INSTI-tute," Clark's Hill, will be opened for boarders April 1. For particulars address ORLO BURT, Stamford, Conn.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. CALDWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.

EUGENE KELLY, CHARLES M. FRY, } Executors.

LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors.
mh16-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry O. Havemeyer, No. 98 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1875.

WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER,
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER,
Administrators.
mh9-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. James Buchan & Co., No. 190 Elizabeth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1874.

MARIA RICH, Executrix.
JAMES BUCHAN, JAMES RINTOUL, ROBERT C. BUCHAN, } Executors.

A. DE WITT BALDWIN, Proctor, No. 106 Broadway.
d29-1aw6mTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOBBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Larned & Warren, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.

MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
f23-1aw6mT PETER H. BALLANTINE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 36 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of November, 1874.

B. L. LUDINGTON,
d1-1aw6mTu Administrator, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN HOYT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of June, 1875.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of December, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, WM. ALLEN BUTLER, } Executors.
d8-1aw6mT

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO the order of Herman V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, late of the town of Clermont, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the law office of G. Tillotson, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated December 1, 1874. CHARLES H. TILLOTSON, Executor.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.

THOMAS H. COOPER, CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, } Administrators.
f9-1aw6mTu*

CLARKSON, MARGARET.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John Henry Livingston, No. 48 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of December, 1874.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, ROBERT E. LIVINGSTON, } Executors.
d8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONHARD KOHLMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 18 First avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the twelfth day of October, 1874.

PHILLIPINA KOHLMANN, Executrix.
oc13-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. GIBBONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 142 Duane street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1874.

JAMES LYNCH,
Executor, &c., of Anna C. Gibbons, deceased.
n24-1aw6moTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, City and County of New-York.—N. HILL FOWLER against JOHN TRENOR.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant, John Trenor: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 17 Warren street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs of this action.

N. HILL FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney, in person.

Dated New-York, Feb 27, 1875.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of March, 1875. N. HILL FOWLER, Plaintiff, in person.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY repaired by first-class workmen, for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC AND SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT

BY THE WINDSOR DRAMATIC CLUB

in aid of the

HELPING HAND SOCIETY OF THE CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE,

58th st., near Lexington av.,

THURSDAY EVENING, March 25, 1875, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Ticket, $1, admitting gentleman and lady.

PROGRAMME.

THE TWO-ACT COMEDY OF THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

Robert Howard..........Dr. R. H. L. Waters
Hugh Winslow..........Mr. G. M. Dusenbury
Solon Shingle..........Mr. A. W. Toombs
Charles Otis..........Mr. R. G. Woodbridge
John Ellsley..........Mr. E. B. Hutchinson
Judge of the Court..........Mr. A. A. Drake
Tripper, Timid, } Attorneys { Mr. W. A. Rogers, Mr. W. B. Stover
Clerk of the Court..........Mr. J. T. Lovejoy
Thompson, Quirk, } Officers { Mr. W. J. Sleight, Mr. W. H. Hegeman
Foreman of the Jury..........Mr. G. W. Dart
John..........Mr. S. B. William
Mrs. Otis..........Mrs. Lizzie H. Schofield
Grace Otis..........Mrs. W. A. Rogers

and eleven jurymen.

Recitation, "The Church Organ"..........Katie Ranney
Faust Valse..........F. Liszt
Prof. A. J. Stamm.

The piano used on this occasion is from the celebrated firm of Decker Brothers.

THE ONE-ACT FARCE OF PERFECTION; or, THE MAID OF MUNSTER.

Sir Lawrence Paragon..........Mr. Jerome Stivers
Charles Paragon..........Mr. Fred. A. Chapman
Sam (valet)..........Mr. C. W. McMurtrie
Kate O'Brien..........Mrs. Dr. J. W. Ranney
Susan..........Mrs. Dr. R. H. L. Waters

RECEPTION COMMENCES AT 10.

The undersigned, in behalf of the Helping Hand Society, beg leave to state that, at the request of many who were present at the entertainment given in aid of our society on March 2, with others who could not make it convenient to attend on that evening, we have been induced to make a second appeal, and in so doing we are prompted by the hope that we shall confer a blessing on those who give and those who shall receive.

We take pleasure in announcing that the WINDSOR DRAMATIC CLUB have again kindly volunteered, with an entire change of programme.

The use of the OPERA-HOUSE has again been tendered by Mr. JOHN KOCH, free of charge.

With thanks to all who contributed in aid of our last entertainment, and hoping your enjoyment of same and the object in view will be sufficient to induce your further favor, we are yours, most respectfully,

Committee—Mrs. G. A. ALBRO, No. 145 East 34th st., President; Mrs. T. E. COOPER, No. 243 Lexington av., Vice President; Mrs. C. A. FIERZ, No. 272 Madison av., Secretary.

ROBINSON HALL.—MATINEE TO-MORROW, 2:30.

GEORGIA	CALLENDER'S ORIGINAL	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Last week! Last week! of	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	4 End Men. 21 Artists.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	AN UPROARIOUS BILL.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	"They are unsurpassed."—	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	*Graphic.* Matinée Wednesday.	MINSTRELS

NINETEENTH GRAND ORGAN CONCERT, Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st., WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1875, at 4 P. M. Organist, S. N. Penfield, of Christ Church, Savannah, Ga.; vocalists, Mrs. J. M. Davidson, Mr. Adolf Sohst. Admission, 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the

26TH DAY OF APRIL, 1875,

at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings, erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all tracks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
McDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new primary school building on 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

ROBERT A. BARRY, M. D.,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
HENRY MERZ,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 2d day of April, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new Grammar-school Building, on 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
JOHN N. TONNELE,
ANDREW SMITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRARY,
Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

FRAME BUILDING, BROKEN STONE, POLICE UNIFORMS.

Separate proposals in sealed envelopes will be received by the above department, at No. 36 Union square, New-York, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 31st March, 1875, when they will be publicly opened for:

First—The erection of a Frame Building on Central Park.

Second—The delivery of 1,000 cubic yards of Broken Stone for macadamizing roads in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New-York.

Third—Police Uniforms, as follows: 84 Body Coats, 1 Uniform Blouse, and 85 Summer Pantaloons.

For full particulars see *City Record*, No. 2 City Hall, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1875.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 24th inst. at noon for furnishing and setting two tubular boilers, also one hot-water boiler, one exhaust tank, and all the piping required for making the necessary connections with pumps, tanks, engine, &c.; also, the shafting required for running the blower and elevator.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Governor's office, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, by applying to the Superintendent.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution. Proposals to be addressed: Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, care Thomas Greenleaf, Controller, No. 74 Wall st., New-York.
RICHARD P. SMYTH, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDER-SIGNED have formed a general copartnership, under the firm name and style of WILCOX & KINNEY, and will carry on a Wholesale and Retail Bedding and Furniture business, at No. 59 Fourth av., New-York City.
M. J. WILCOX.
E. B. KINNEY.
Dated March 22, 1875.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between FREDERICK C. EVANS and WM. PERCY WATTS, at No. 190 6th av., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK C. EVANS,
NEW-YORK, Mar. 22, 1875. W. P. WATTS.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCUR-sions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Long Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

LAST 5 NIGHTS of the engagement of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT at this theatre.

The box book for the reservation of places for any night during these FAREWELL PERFORMANCES will be open daily at the box office.

NINETEENTH WEEK AND LAST WEEK of the engagement of MR. DION BOUCICAULT, who will appear EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE in his own Irish play, THE SHAUGHRAUN.

129th to 137th performances.

Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Ada Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdell will appear.

AN EXTRA MATINEE on NEXT WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

In active preparation, and will be produced on APRIL 1, a romantic play, in four acts, entitled, RAFAEL.

NOTICE.—The usual courtesy extended to professional persons and the press of free admission must be suspended during the last nights of Mr. Boucicault's engagement. There will be no exception to this order.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.

EXTRA MATINEE. IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE OVERFLOW AT THE MORNING PERFORMANCES AN EXTRA MATINEE will be given ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, AT 1:30, PRECISELY, when Mr. DION BOUCICAULT will appear for THE LAST TIME BUT FOUR, in THE SHAUGHRAUN.

The box office for securing seats is open from 8 till 4.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY, THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

Only performance of MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Reserved Seats, $2, at Academy and 114 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI. FRIDAY NIGHT.

A RISTORI performance for benevolent purposes. Mme. RISTORI has generously volunteered to give AN EXTRA PERFORMANCE on FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, the entire proceeds to be devoted to the BENEFIT OF THE FUND of the new Italian School Building, when she will appear, for the first and only time this season, in her great rôle of "ISABEL SUAREZ," in the renowned drama, "SOR TERESA." PRICES AS USUAL. SEATS AT BOX OFFICE, Nos. 701 and 114 BROADWAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL.

SPRING SEASON OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE, commencing EASTER MONDAY EVENING, March 29, with first production of Offenbach's new opera bouffe, LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

RE-ENTREE OF MLLE. MARIE AIMEE in her original creation of ROSE MICHON, inaugurating her FAREWELL APPEARANCES in New-York.

SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES THURSDAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI'S LAST NIGHTS.

POSITIVELY RISTORI'S LAST WEEK IN NEW-YORK.

TO-NIGHT, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

GRAND GALA NIGHT—Extraordinary Performance.

RISTORI IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.

The performance will consist of Schiller's renowned MARY STUART, (in Italian.)

After which Mme. RISTORI will enact, in English, the CELEBRATED SLEEP-WALKING SCENE from Shakespeare's sublime tragedy, MACBETH.

RISTORI (first time in English) as....LADY MACBETH

Her first and only appearance in English Tragedy.

WEDNESDAY—LAST REGULAR RISTORI NIGHT.

Last time of MARIE ANTOINETTE.

FRIDAY—Extra Night. RISTORI as SOR TERESA.

BENEFIT of the ITALIAN SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

SATURDAY—FAREWELL RISTORI MATINEE.

RISTORI'S LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK.

Last performance of MARIE ANTOINETTE.

THURSDAY—RISTORI as MARIE ANTOINETTE in Brooklyn.

NEXT MONDAY—AIMEE in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The grand romantic Drama, in four acts, ADVENTURES OF VIDOCQ, the FRENCH POLICE SPY, BULL IN CHINA SHOP, MISS ELLA MAYO, SATSUMA AND LITTLE ALL RIGHT, Miss Annie Hindle and Mouzert Sisters.

LECTURES.

PROF. DOREMUS'

Second lecture TO-NIGHT, on the "Agreement Between the Mosaic and Scientific Accounts of Creation."

Brilliant experiments illustrative of the production of LIGHT. Reserved seats at Putnam's, 4th av., corner 23d st., and Wenck's, Gilsey House.

"AN EVENING IN IRELAND."

Rev. William P. Abbott will lecture THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, in the Lexington Avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d st. Tickets 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of the club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,

Florida, Orange County, N. Y.

One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

GROVE HALL,

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

To lease, furnished, for a term of years, this long-established Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, QUALIFIED to teach higher English, Mathematics, Latin, German, and Music, wishes a position in a seminary, or as governess; would go abroad. Address or call on L. WIGHTMAN, with Redding & Co., No. 731 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

JUST READY:

A TREATISE OF THE LAW ON PRIVATE CORPORATIONS AGGREGATE. By JOSEPH K. ANGELL and SAMUEL AMES. Tenth Edition. Revised, corrected, and enlarged. By JOHN LATHROP, of the Boston Bar. 8vo. $7 50.

Two hundred and twenty-six cases have been added to this edition. The new matter has been incorporated with the additions made by the present editor in the Eighth and Ninth Editions.

THE LAW OF TORTS. By FRANCIS HILLIARD. Fourth Edition. Greatly enlarged. 2 vols., 8vo. $15.

The present edition of the Treatise on Torts contains a great amount of new matter, and comprises all the recent cases, not cited, merely, but stated in the same satisfactory shape which marked the original preparation of the work.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE POWER TO SELL LAND FOR THE NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES. Embracing the Decisions of the Federal Courts, and of the Supreme Judicial Tribunals of the several States and Territories. By ROBERT S. BLACKWELL. Fourth Edition. Revised and enlarged. 8vo. $7 50.

Those familiar with former editions will be gratified to learn that, excellent as they have been, the present one surpasses them, not in the matter of the text, which remains substantially what its author left it, but in the notes and references to new cases, 550 of which have been added. We notice in the book many references to the very latest decisions.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Ready April 15, volume V. United States Digest. First Series.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, Boston.

FINE ARTS.

THE CHOICE COLLECTION

OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS, FORMED BY MR. SHEPERD GANDY, and other select works of art belonging to the ESTATE OF MR. G. T. OLYPHANT, comprising a great variety of subjects, the work of nearly ONE HUNDRED LEADING ARTISTS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

Now on exhibition day and evening AT THE GALLERY NO. 82 5TH AV.,

Where they will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY evenings March 24 and 25.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MACHINERY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO NEW OR second-hand planers for iron, to plane 14 to 16 feet by 36 to 40 inches. Address, stating particulars and lowest cash price, J. B. & J. M. CORNELL, Box No. 4,976 Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—IN GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY, HALF of a four-lot circle, inclosed by an evergreen hedge, in the most desirable part of the grounds. Apply to C. B. COOK, No. 37 Maiden lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

THE BIG BONANZA!

THE GREAT SOCIETY NOVELTY, by the Author of "Divorce!" "Under the Gaslight!" "Leah the Forsaken!" "Horizon!" "Frou-Frou!" &c., &c.

THE HIT OF 1875.

HOUSES CROWDED!! LAUGHTER INCESSANT!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

MATINEE SATURDAY, 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

NINETY-FOURTH TO ONE HUNDREDTH TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, March 27, SIXTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE of this great play will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director

FIVE CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 29 and 31, April 1, 2, and 3.

CLOSE OF THE BRILLIANT FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

MONDAY EVENING, March 29, only performance of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL (KELLOGG.)

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31, reproduction of Balfe's TALISMAN (KELLOGG.)

THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, benefit of Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 2, last representation of Thomas' MIGNON (KELLOGG.)

GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

Sale of seats commences THURSDAY, March 25, at 8 A. M., at Academy of Music, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

Reserved seats..........$3

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SEVENTH WEEK.

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.

Begins evenings at 7:45; SATURDAY MATINEES at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29.

will be produced for the first time the grand spectacular sensation, entitled AHMED, AHMED, AHMED.

New and gorgeous scenery: grand and extensive ballets; new and beautiful music; brilliant and costly costumes; superb banners and properties; new mechanical effects.

FULL COMPANY. POWERFUL CHORUS. 300 auxiliaries, forming one of the greatest productions of the present century.

The box-office will be open for the sale of seats on and after Thursday, March 25, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

PARK THEATRE. MAYO.

EVERY EVENING.

The distinguished American actor, Mr. FRANK MAYO, Mr. FRANK MAYO, in DAVY CROCKETT, DAVY CROCKETT,

An American play in five acts, by the late Frank Murdock, illustrated by new scenery, by WILLIAM VOEGTLIN.

Mr. MAYO will be supported by Miss ROSA RAND, Miss Annie Douglass, Miss Nellie Reed, Miss Constance Leigh, Miss Hattie Naylor, Messrs. H. Fosberg, H. N. Haviland, W. Southard, H. Gwinette, J. Weaver, H. Cooke, Master Buckingham.

Admission, $1; reserved seats $1 50.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager

THE POPULAR RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILY PARTIES.

The best entertainment in the City.

"EVERYBODY SAYS SO."

THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

STANDING ROOM ONLY AT THE RISE OF THE CURTAIN.

MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME

WILL REOPEN FOR TWO WEEKS,

MONDAY, MARCH 29.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

Matinée at 2. Evening at 8.

PARIS BY NIGHT, with MIDNIGHT STORM.

Master Leo, Enchanted Cabinet, Trained Birds, Lightning Calculator, Illuminated Panorama.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.

RISTORI'S MEDEA.

THE TWO ORPHANS, OTHELLO and MACBETH, &c., received with screams of delight.

Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 B'WAY, N.Y., *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS & ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS, *at* extremely low prices for cash, *or part cash, and balance in* small monthly *payments.* The same *to* let.

WATERS' New Scale Pianos, *are the* best made; *The* touch elastic, *and a* fine singing tone, powerful, *pure and* even.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS *cannot be* excelled *in* tone *or* beauty; *they defy* competition. *The* Concerto Stop *is a* fine Imitation *of the* Human Voice.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash this Month. Monthly Installments received; *on* Pianos, $10 *to* $15; Organs, $4 *to* $8; monthly after first deposit. AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed for 3 cent stamp.

A. L. BATTERSON IS AUTHORIZED TO sell an elegant parlor grand rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering; also one magnificent rosewood, four round corners, seven and one-third piano, finished with carved legs and richly carved case; both instruments are very rich tone and nearly new; have warrantees for five years, and will be sold at about half price to close a concern to realize cash. Apply at the FURNITURE STORAGE OFFICE, No. 690 6th av., near 40th st., 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., till Friday next.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEP-ing will dispose of their brilliant-toned 7½ octave four round-cornered carved piano-forte, made to order; all improvements, full patent agraffe, cost $850, for $275; stool, cover, box for shipping; guarantee for five years; in use only six months; call and examine. Private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

M. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, To Rent or Sell Cheap. SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

MUSICAL.—FOR SALE, THE MOST INTEREST-ing Stradivarius Violin in existence on account of tone and appearance. Mr. GARDNER, No. 110 West 16th st.

S. X. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.

Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—LANDAUS, CLARENCES, LANDAU-LETS, Coupés, four and six-seat Park Phaetons, Rockaways, T Carts, Dog Carts, Doctors' Phaetons, Pony Phaetons, top and no-top Wagons, &c., at M. CURLEY'S Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, sound, kind, and stylish; six years old; price $200; cheerful, free driver. Address Post Office box No. 5,886.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FURTHER PACIFIC MAIL CHANGES

RESIGNATION OF MR. RUFUS HATCH AND SECRETARY GAMBLE—THE WALL-STREET OFFICE TO BE GIVEN UP—PRESIDENT DILLON'S STATEMENT CONCERNING THE ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL COMPANY.

The remodeled Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company held an important special meeting yesterday afternoon. Gen. D. D. Cotton's declination of the directorship to which he was recently named, was formally accepted, and Mr. John Riley, of No. 45 West Thirty-second street, was elected to the vacancy. Mr. Riley was put forward by Messrs. William and John O'Brien of Wall street, who represent 60,000 shares of Union Pacific stock. Managing Director Rufus Hatch tendered his resignation, which was laid over until Wednesday, when the regular meeting of the board takes place. It will then be taken up and accepted. Mr. Hatch will continue for the present to retain his position as a simple Director of the company. He stood up in the meeting and offered to give his time to assisting the new directory in any examination they might wish to make into the affairs of the company, and said that any explanation of his management that might at any time be required would be freely accorded. His offer was accepted by the board. Mr. Gamble, the Secretary of the company, then handed in his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect April 1. His duties will be performed by Mr. Lane, who has been appointed Secretary *pro tem.* A committee consisting of President Dillon, Jay Gould, and G. S. Scott, was appointed to reorganize the company on a more economical basis, by reducing the office expenses, and cutting down the staff of clerks to a working force. The company have been paying a rental of $15,000 per year to Brown Brothers & Co. for the rooms occupied by them and the Panama Railroad Company in the Wall street building. Their lease will not expire for another year, but they have notified their landlords that they intend to sublet the premises immediately. The company's offices will be transferred to their wharves. Besides the saving in rent, the change will do away with all the red-tape officials. That is to say, the clerks on the spot will attend to all the documentary business of the company, and there will be no more employing of one man to write out a thing on the wharf and to send it up to another man in Wall street to copy, as has heretofore been the practice. All the Assistant Secretaries and Secretaries' clerks that were employed under Mr. Hatch's management will be discharged. The only reason for Mr. Gamble's resignation was that two men were found to be doing the work that could be easily transacted by one. Mr. Gamble is highly spoken of, and the board exressed their regret at the necessity which compelled them to part with him. It was resolved to deposit the transfer books of the company with one of the trust companies after the abandonment of the Wall street premises. The meeting then adjourned.

In a subsequent conversation with THE TIMES reporter, President Dillon confirmed the reported intention of the board to oust Mr. Hatch on Wednesday. In regard to the statement that Capt. Bradbury would probably succeed to the Managing Directorship, Mr. Dillon said that they had not got so far as that yet. Capt. Bradbury is on his way home from Europe, whither he was sent on business connected with the Oriental and Occidental Steam-ship Company. Mr. Dillon gave some new facts in regard to this company, which has always been a mystery to the street, and has by many been considered a myth. When the efforts of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies to effect some sort of an understanding with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in regard to the China carrying trade had proved futile, the two companies organized the Oriental and Occidental Company, and, Mr. Dillon says, subscribed the necessary capital, each paying half. A contract was then made with the White Star Line for three of their steamers for two years. The new developments in Pacific Mail came too late. The contract had already been entered into and is binding. The Oriental and Occidental Company will, therefore, be continued, in connection with the Pacific Mail Company, under the direction of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, the same agents managing the affairs of both companies at San Francisco, Aspinwall, Yokohama, and Hong Kong. Mr. Dillon says that there is sufficient freight to keep both lines busily employed. He adds that the management of the various companies in the combination will be carried on with a view to the best interests of all of them, and without showing special favor to one above the other, or else he will resign his position of President. Plans are now maturing whereby the steam-ship companies will land their teas and silks at San Francisco, for transmission East by the Pacific roads. A contract is to be made with them in return to secure for them full cargoes of less important goods at prices to be guaranteed by the railroad companies which will be entirely satisfactory. The combination will thus be enabled to control shipments and enlarge their profits. Mr. Dillon calculates that the lack of such an arrangement cost the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company $1,000,000 last year, and the Union Pacific Railroad $1,500,000.

THE ALDERMEN AND THE CONTROLLER.

FURTHER INQUIRY BY THE LAW COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD—COMMUNICATION FROM AN EX-COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS.

The investigation in relation to the management of the Finance Department was resumed yesterday by the Aldermanic Committee on Law. A number of persons who have claims against the City were present. Mr. Henry D. Purroy, the Chairman of the committee, having explained the object of the session, Mr. Alexander S. Webb, President of the College of the City of New-York, was called as a witness. He testified that the Controller had claimed the right to audit all bills presented by the college—although the law conferred that power on the Trustees of the institution. He thought that the course of Mr. Green had, in a measure, impaired the credit of the college.

Mr. Lyndsay I. Howe, one of the Commissioners of Accounts, deposed to having made an examination of the books of the Department of Charities last Summer, and to having found various exorbitant bills for Melton cloths, which he said were paid by the Finance Department. His report of the examination he made appeared in THE TIMES. Mr. Howe further deposed that the Controller had refused to pay the salaries of the Commissioners of Accounts; that there was an ample appropriation for the purpose; that he and his colleagues were impeded in the discharge of their duties while making an examination of the Finance Department, and that there was a difference of about $660,000 between his report of the City debt and one made in the late Mayor Havemeyer's Message in 1874—a difference which was subsequently explained by the fact that there were warrants outstanding for the exact amount.

Having no other witnesses available, Mr. Purroy called a young man named Gervoise to the stand. Mr. Gervoise is a clerk in the Finance Department, and the Chairman asked him to testify if Mr. Green had sent him to take notes of the meeting, but he promptly replied in the negative.

The committee then adjourned.

The following letter in relation to statements recently made before a committee of the Board of Aldermen has been addressed by ex-Commissioner of Accounts Kingsley to Controller Green:

No. 30 CLINTON PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1875.

DEAR SIR: In view of statements recently made before a committee of the Board of Aldermen, I am impelled by a sense of common justice to bear testimony to the courtesy and cordiality with which the Commissioners of Accounts were welcomed to your entire department during the brief period of my incumbency of that office. Every disposition to aid in facilitating the work of the Commissioners was manifested by yourself and each of your subordinates.

I hazard nothing in believing that my associate, Mr. Joy, will corroborate this statement, and that he will also join in the opinion that the methods in use in your department are complete and eminently adapted to the detection and prevention of irregularities or frauds attempted upon the City exchequer.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
E. M. KINGSLEY.

Hon. A. H. GREEN, Controller.

TAMMANY'S ELEPHANT OF PATRONAGE.

A great deal of excitement was created in the City Hall yesterday by a report that Fitz John Porter, the new Commissioner of Public Works, had given the Tammany Committee on Patronage about 1,600 tickets entitling the holders to work as laborers at $2 a day. The rumor was spread rapidly, and was generally believed, but on inquiry it proved to be untrue. Only 170 tickets have been given out, and these were promptly handed to men whose services at the polls last November demanded recognition at the hands of the Democratic Aldermen and others. It is estimated that there are 150 candidates for every place under the control of the Department of Public Works, and therefore Tammany's great trouble will begin when the places are filled.

CITY HALL NOTES.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon to take action on the message of Mayor Wickham in relation to the issue of Municipal bonds and the general government of the departments. The Aldermanic Committee on Law, to whom the document was referred, will meet at 2 P. M. to prepare a report. It is intended to have an act drafted embodying the views of the Mayor, and to have it passed by the Legislature, if possible; but it is generally believed that the memorial of Controller Green on the same subject, which was transmitted to Albany last week, will take precedence. The message is likely to elicit a debate from the Democratic orators of the board.

Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury called at the Mayor's office yesterday, but Mr. Wickham was absent. Mr. Waterbury said his visit was on professional business.

A deputation, consisting of Mr. Peter Cooper, David Dows, and others, conferred with Mayor Wickham yesterday on the future plans of the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad Company. Mr. Cooper said that the company intends to facilitate rapid transit by relaying their tracks, building new cars, and making such arrangements as will enable them to run cars, if necessary, at a rate of thirty miles an hour. The visit of the deputation was deemed necessary because of a rumor that the Mayor would veto the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen in favor of the road; but he stated that he had no such intention.

Chamberlain Tappan makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury March 13, $1,352,807 61; receipts last week, $1,751,086 17; payments, $1,366,977 61; balance on hand March 20, $1,736,916 17.

POST OFFICE EVENTS.

THE VISIT OF POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL—THE NEW LAW GOES INTO EFFECT TO-DAY—CHANGES IN THE ANNEXED DISTRICT—BUSINESS OF THE MONEY-ORDER DEPARTMENT—INCREASED RATES.

Postmaster General Jewell was at the Post Office yesterday, and fully inspected the workings of that busy institution. Collector Arthur, Secretary Bristow, and Hon. William H. Darling called on the Postmaster General during the day. At the time of Gov. Jewell's visit to the Money-order Department long lines of people were standing round the window waiting to be served. The Postmaster General thought that another window should be opened for the accommodation of the public, but was informed by the Superintendent of the department that this was impossible, owing to want of space. The fact is that hundreds of persons living within a few blocks of the branch stations come all the way down town for money orders, instead of procuring them in their own localities, where the advantages are precisely the same as those of the General Post Office. Were the branch offices patronized by those requiring money orders much time would be saved, and the present extraordinary pressure on the accommodation of the General Post Office would be relieved. The report of this department, given below, shows the amount of business transacted during the past year. The Foreign Money-order Department has proved a success, and it is probable that a French branch will shortly be opened. Negotiations are also on foot for the establishment of a money-order system between the United States and Canada, and the necessary inspections have been made by the postal authorities. This movement will supply a want which has been much felt in both countries. The business of this department having been conducted at a loss of about $100,000 per year to the Government in consequence of the great number of trifling orders, a new law increasing the rates has been passed, and will go into effect on July 1. Fully seven-eighths of the money orders issued are for sums under $10, which at present cost only five cents, while it costs the Government seven cents and a fraction to issue an order. Under the new law the rates will be as follows: Any sum up to $15, 10 cents; over $15 and not exceeding $30, 15 cents; over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 cents; over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 cents. This increase of rates, it is estimated, will increase the revenue in the same ratio as it has heretofore decreased, without inflicting hardship on those using this branch of the service.

In reference to the increased rates on third-class matter, Postmaster General Jewell informed a reporter of THE TIMES that he had directed Postmaster James to enforce the law at once, considering that everybody had now been fully notified of the law and could not claim ignorance. The increased rates will therefore be enforced from to-day, all matter previously deposited, however, being delivered at the old rates. The Postmaster General stated that from the first he was opposed to the new law as it stands. He would be in favor, he said, of increasing the rates on all samples, articles of merchandise, &c., sent through the mails, but thought that newspapers and other matter which tended to the dissemination of knowledge, should be sent at the old rates, even at a loss to the Government. Letters paid well, and the Government could therefore afford to send printed matter at a reduction. If he had had anything to do with the matter before the law passed, he should have drawn up a bill containing that provision. It was different with merchandise, which was sent through the mails for the convenience of interested individuals. As long as they were compelled to do a carrying trade at all, it should not be done at a loss to the Government. The banking business transacted through the Money-order Department should also be made to pay. He was only an executive officer, whose duty it was to obey the law, and should therefore enforce the increased rates at once, notwithstanding the general utterances of discontent. In reference to rumored changes in the night mails, the Postmaster General said that he would wish to have a mail train at 4 o'clock A. M. instead of at midnight, as at present, and would make a proposition to the railroad authorities on the subject.

The changes in the annexed Westchester district will go into effect on April 1. The eighteen Post Offices have been abolished, eight of them being consolidated as branch stations. There will be six carriers at Morrisania, two of them mounted, for the delivery of the mails. Superintendent Gayler is about to inspect the new stations, and make arrangements for the deliveries. The Postmasters, who were under the supervision of Postmaster James, were in attendance at the Post Office yesterday, and received preliminary instructions for their guidance under the new arrangement.

The following is the report of the Money-order Department for the year:

DOMESTIC.

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874.

Deposits received from Postmasters		$13,417,623 71
Money-orders issued		755,573 42
Fees on same		4,276 45
Postmaster's drafts paid		6,263,773 00
Money-orders paid		6,233,665 14
Deposited to the credit of the Postmaster General		1,034,992 50
Postmaster General's checks		1,039,202 81
Postage account		228,985 27
Revenue account		105,198 12
Deficiency account		3,500 00
Expense account		25,826 99
Stations		46,800 00
Total		$29,159,417 41
FOREIGN.		
British money-orders issued and fees	$98,569 02	
German money-orders issued and fees	138,400 01	
Swiss money-orders issued and fees	37,250 59—	$274,219 62
British money-orders paid	18,129 41	
German money-orders paid	25,540 71	
Swiss money-orders paid	4,187 06—	47,857 18
Value of British orders received	329,386 27	
Value of German orders received	583,305 61	
Value of Swiss orders received	23,407 45—	936,099 33
Value of British orders certified	1,303,244 67	
Value of German orders certified	751,016 63	
Value of Swiss orders certified	67,480 36—	2,121,741 66
Bills on London, Eng	1,290,679 46	
Bills on Berlin	166,439 19	
Bills on Paris	43,441 38—	1,500,560 03
Grand total		$34,039,895 23
Add business at stations		1,660,152 82
Making total		$35,700,048 05

SPRING OPENING AT M'CREERY'S.

Messrs. James McCreery & Co. held their second Spring opening at their emporium, corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, yesterday. The principal attraction was a recent importation of ladies' suits. Among them was an evening and reception dress of three shades of blue; a Watteau skirt with plaits in front extending from the waist about three-quarters down, where they were met by plaits from the opposite direction, the back cut polonaise, one side of plain dark-blue silk turned up *à la revere*, and caught up with loops composed of three shades. On the right side is a row of smaller revere in alternating shades of dark and light blue. The neck is cut square and trimmed with two rows of plaiting tied up with a cornucopia bow. Another very pretty costume was of steel gray and plaid Lausanne, the front trimmed with two scarfs and side plaiting, the skirt puffed in the back with sash, and corset waist cut square on the hips and pointed in the back, with standing collar. An evening dress which attracted much attention was of steel-colored and black and white silk, trimmed with gathered ruffles, finished off with plaiting of the same material, the front slashed with alternate plaits of both shades. The back of the skirt is puffed and surmounted with a sash. The sleeves are trimmed with strips of striped silk. The waist is long and trimmed with folds, finishing with standing collar. A handsome reception costume on exhibition was of French organdie, with waist cut square in front, with a sharp back, and trimmed with inserting and puffs, with coat sleeves. The skirt has a long apron front and double Watteau back, also trimmed with inserting and puffs. Underneath the skirt is worn a plain blue silk skirt, which displays the trimming to advantage. Bows of blue gros-grain ribbon are placed at intervals of several inches along the front of the waist and down the watteau. In the silk department attention was directed to a new black silk of satin finish called "cashmere sublime," and manufactured solely by this firm; also Louisine silks in checks, for Spring wear.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Alderman Howell presiding. A resolution was adopted recommending the Legislature to pass a bill approving of the plans and specifications furnished by the Board of City Works for the completion of the Hempstead Reservoir at a cost of $500,000. The Committee on Docks and Markets, to whom was referred the subject of procuring a dock for the use of the city at which steam-boats could land and receive passengers, reported in favor of establishing a public dock at the foot of Fulton street. After some discussion the question was made the regular order of business at the next meeting of the board.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

DECISION OF A SHERIFF'S JURY ON THE TITLE OF PROPERTY LEVIED ON IN A CIVIL SUIT.

In May, 1871, Mrs. Emma M. Stanley leased the house No. 8 West Twenty-fifth street to John F. Chamberlain for the sum of $875 per month. The lessee paid the rent up to October, 1873, but after that date refused to make any further payments. Suit was accordingly commenced by Mrs. Stanley, in the Marine Court, the complaint being renewed each month, on the failure of the lessee to meet his obligations. In May, 1874, judgment was obtained for $5,250, the balance of rent due, and costs. The defendant, Chamberlain, appealed to the full Bench of the Marine Court, who, after several hearings, reaffirmed the former decision. From this a second appeal was taken by Chamberlain to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, who likewise reaffirmed the former judgment. A writ of execution was thereupon issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Maxwell, who proceeded to the premises, No. 19 West Twenty-seventh street, and No. 1,146 Broadway, occupied by Chamberlain. On the Sheriff presenting himself, and attempting to make a levy, William H. Chamberlain, a brother of the defendant, appeared and claimed the property as his own, at the same time refusing to furnish the Sheriff with any evidence, in the form of a bill of sale, or otherwise, of his ownership. The Deputy reported the facts to Sheriff Conner, who notified the claimant that his title to the property would be tried before a Sheriff's jury on the 22d inst. Yesterday afternoon the case was called in the Sheriff's office in the new Court-house, before Under Sheriff Cummings and a jury. Neither of the Chamberlains was present. Maxwell, the Deputy, testified to the facts stated above, whereupon the counsel for the plaintiff asked if he had notified the defendant, and the claimant to the property, as required by law. Maxwell replied that he had. On being asked who was appearing for the claimant, Maxwell replied that Mr. Bookstaver, of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, was present in that capacity. The plaintiff's counsel then inquired if Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel were not also attorneys for the sheriff. Maxwell answered that they were. Upon this, counsel for the plaintiff asked that the case be postponed until Monday next, the 29th inst., for the purpose of subpœnaing Chamberlain to show that the alleged transfer was a fraudulent one. This the Under Sheriff declined to do. Counsel for the plaintiff then called the jury's attention to the fact that Bookstaver was attorney for the claimant, and at the same time advisory counsel to the Sheriff. At this point Under Sheriff Cummings ruled the speaker out of order. A clerk of the court exhibited the return of the Deputy Sheriff to the jury, and after making a few remarks, which no one understood, returned the document to the Under Sheriff, who said "Verdict for the claimant." By this decision the plaintiff is compelled to indemnify the Sheriff against any suit which may be brought against him for levying on the property.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

WEEKLY MEETING OF THE METHODIST CLERGY YESTERDAY—DISCUSSIONS ON THE MORMON TROUBLES AND TEMPERANCE.

The regular weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers was held yesterday, Rev. Dr. Merwin presiding. The Rev. Mr. Lyford, of the Rocky Mountain Conference, who has been sojourning in this City and Brooklyn for a few weeks for the purpose of collecting funds to carry out the work of the Church in Utah, delivered an address on Mormonism and the infamous practices of Brigham Young and his priesthood. The organization, he said, formed a complete network of tyrannical government, holding every man and woman under its surveillance and subject to its dictates. The removal from office of Chief Justice McKean he characterized as one of the most unwarranted wrongs ever perpetrated. Mrs. Ann Eliza Young was in his opinion a noble, Christian woman, and not responsible for her connection with polygamy. The Methodist Church in Utah was making great progress in uprooting the entire system. To-day the congregation attending the meeting-house numbers 300 persons, 100 Sunday-school attendants, and over sixty day-school pupils. At the conclusion of the address, Dr. Foss offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the meeting had listened with interest to the remarks of the speaker, and deeply sympathized with the efforts of the Methodists in the Rocky Mountain region.

Dr. Dio Lewis, the great temperance agitator, was introduced, and delivered an anti-prohibition speech, in which he condemned all existing prohibitory statutes, and advised the discontinuance of all endeavors to procure their enactment. The result of its establishment in Maine and Massachusetts has been a yearly increase in cases of drunkenness, just because the temperance people curtailed their practical efforts and depended upon a civil law for the complete subjugation of the vice of drunkenness. No liquor-dealer should be regarded as a criminal until he sold liquor to children or persons *non compos mentis*, and he, the speaker, would protect a dealer as he would the Church, if he confined the sale to rational-minded persons. The latter were entirely free to indulge in the use of them, and the store-keeper had a corresponding liberty to sell to them. Dr. Lewis was subjected to a severe questioning at the close of his address by several who were not in sympathy with his views. Rev. Dr. Crook held that the same restrictions as upon the sale of rank poisons should be placed on the liquor traffic. Dr. Lewis replied that the nature of poisons such as laudanum, strychnine, &c., was not well understood by the masses, while the hurtful influence of liquor was apparent to all persons of average intelligence. Dr. Lambert, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Prohibition Party of the City and County, replied at some length to the remarks of Dr. Lewis, and said that evil consequences always resulted from a "mixture of rum and brains." The object of the prohibitory law was simply a matter of self-defense, to prevent murder and rapine. In this respect it resembled all criminal laws. There would be no trouble in enforcing it if once established. The nearest approach to it was a strict license law, which would be practically the same thing.

The subject will be further discussed next Monday, when Rev. Dr. Porter will deliver the opening address. The committee appointed to draw up a suitable memorial on the death of Rev. Mr. Schwartz, late Pastor of the Methodist Church at Melrose, submitted some eulogistic resolutions which were adopted.

SPRING CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church Conferences held during the year are eighty in number—forty in the Fall and forty in the Spring. Already the Spring conferences are being held. The first met Jan. 6 in Texas. The others held were those of Louisiana, North Carolina, India, South Carolina, Southern German, Mississippi, Florida, Liberia, West Texas, Arkansas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, South Kansas, Baltimore, New-Jersey, Lexington, Kansas, Wilmington, Central Pennsylvania, Pittsburg, Kentucky, Philadelphia, and St. Louis. Those yet to be held occur at the times and places given below, and will be presided over by the Bishops whose names are set opposite to each. Here is the list:

East German, March 24, Newark, N. J., Bishop Simpson.
Newark, March 31, Jersey City, Bishop Bowman.
Missouri, March 31, St. Joseph, Bishop Merrill.
New-York, April 7, Poughkeepsie, Bishop Ames.
East New-York, April 7, Meriden, Conn., Bishop Andrews.
New-England, April 7, Springfield, Mass., Bishop Haven.
Providence, April 14, New-Bedford, Mass., Bishop Janes.
Wyoming, April 14, Oneonta, Bishop Scott.
North Indiana, April 14, Elkhart, Bishop Bowman.
Troy, April 21, Glen's Falls, Bishop Ames.
New-Hampshire, April 21, Haverhill, Mass., Bishop Haven.
Northern, April 28, Mexico, Bishop Scott.
Vermont, April 28, Bellows Falls, Bishop Haven.
Maine, May 5, Bath, Bishop Andrews.
East Maine, May 12, Calais, Bishop Haven.

Twenty-five of the Spring Conferences have been held, so only fifteen remain.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

William Castle, the tenor, is at the Everett House.

Ben Holladay, of San Francisco, is at the Gilsey House.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord, Mass., is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. W. H. Hains, of the steam-ship Abyssinia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and Hon. D. W. Gooch, of Massachusetts, are at the Brevoort House.

Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie, and W. B. Storer, of Boston, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Postmaster General Marshall Jewell; Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine; Judges Charles Mason, of Utica, and Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, and Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Postmaster General Jewell left last evening for Washington.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Deborah Relief Association will give its first annual charity ball to-morrow evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

The Spring opening of suits at Lord & Taylor's will commence to-morrow, and will continue during Wednesday and Thursday.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus will give his second lecture on the "Scientific History of the Creation" this evening at 8 o'clock at Association Hall.

Company K, of the Eleventh Regiment, commanded by Capt. Narvesen, gave its annual invitation ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

Petitions are in circulation in the Stock, Gold, and Produce Exchanges asking that meetings be called to consider the advisability of observing Good Friday as a holiday.

The presentation of a flag offered to the Old Guard as a memorial of the late Col. Thomas F. Ferris, by his sons, will take place at Irving Hall, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock.

The Commencement exercises of the New-York Free Medical College for Women will be held at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening, April 8. The address will be delivered by Rev. William R. Alger.

Reform and Musical Lodges Nos. 361 and 365, of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows gave, jointly, a ball at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last night, the proceeds of which will go to a charitable fund.

An exhibition of the plans adopted by the Metropolitan Transit Company for constructing its elevated railroads in this City will be given to-day at the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, at 3 P. M.

At a special meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, held yesterday, at Castle Garden, answers were drawn up in reply to the supplementary interrogatories received from the Legislative Committee on Commerce and Navigation at Albany.

Hereafter the Erie train, that formerly left New-York at 5:45 A. M., will leave at 9 A. M., running to Middletown, stopping at Paterson, Suffern, Turner's, Greycourt, and Goshen, connecting with Newburg, Short Cut, Wallkill Valley, and Pine Island branches.

At Barnum's Hippodrome, on the 29th inst., Lola, the lady gymnast, will walk thirty miles against William E. Harding, who is to endeavor to accomplish fifty miles in ten and a half hours. At each regular performance during the week Lola will walk one and a quarter miles against Harding's two miles.

A second trial was made of a new mitrailleuse, the invention of Mr. Willard B. Farwell, at the Twenty-second Regiment armory yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a number of military gentlemen. Since the last trial, an automatic traversing attachment has been connected with the operating shaft, which distributes the fire in a horizontal line, without disarranging the elevation.

The Local Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters held an adjourned meeting yesterday to consider the proposition to restore rates to the standard in vogue previous to the recent reduction. After a little debate the question was summarily laid upon the table, from which there is little likelihood of its being taken at present. The dullness of business renders the low rates perfectly satisfactory to the majority of the local companies.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee of the New-York Division of the Centennial Commission will be held at the St. Nicholas Hotel to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Ex-Gov. Bigler, the Financial Agent, will submit a report of the operations of the division, and the number of subscriptions received since its establishment. Addresses are expected from prominent members of the committee.

There was a well-attended meeting yesterday afternoon of the members of the Produce Exchange interested in the shipping trade, at No. 33 Pearl street, for the purpose of considering the advisability of appointing a standing committee for this particular branch of trade, with power to arbitrate and frame rules. After considerable debate a vote was taken on a motion to that effect, resulting in 41 in favor and 40 opposed. On this showing the subject was laid upon the table and the meeting adjourned.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have devised the following substitute for Rule 2 of the by-laws, to go into effect April 1: All offers to buy or sell cotton for future delivery on the floor of the Exchange must be open to the member first accepting such an offer. Any dispute arising from such an offer, except on call, must be settled by the member making the offer, submitting the question to the members present. A decision of the majority voting shall govern.

The Local Board of Steam-boat Inspectors visited the steam-boats Bellevue, Minnahannock, and Fidelity yesterday. They were met by Mr. William H. Knapp, Chief Engineer to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Commissioner Thomas S. Brennan was also present. After the inspection Capt. Erwin, the Commodore of the Commissioners' fleet, was complimented by the board on the excellent condition in which the boats were found.

The Third Avenue Railroad drivers have relinquished their efforts to compel the company to pay the wages they demanded, and nearly all have gone back to work. The strikers, being all experienced men, were readily re-employed, but they are apprehensive that an extra trip will hereafter be required of them to complete a day's work. The additional work, if imposed, would be two hours and forty minutes on the Harlem cars, and one hour and forty minutes on the Sixty-fifth street cars.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. Henry Varley, the English evangelist, will conduct a religious meeting at the Noble Street Baptist Church, Greenpoint, this evening.

Superintendent Falk visited head-quarters yesterday, and received the congratulations of the officials on his recovery from his recent illness.

Yesterday Judge Gilbert denied the motion for a mandamus to compel the Board of City Works to advertise for proposals for cleaning the streets.

The funeral of the late Capt. A. W. H. Gill, who died at the Coleman House, New-York, on Sunday evening, will take place from his late residence, in State street, at 2 P. M. to-morrow.

Judge Reynolds adjourned the hearing of the General Term Calendar yesterday until the fourth Monday in April, in consequence of the absence of Judge McCue from the city and the engagement of Judge Neilson on the Beecher trial.

Theodore Fisher was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining $40 worth of groceries from William H. Allaban, of No. 957 Gates avenue, by falsely representing himself as the owner of real estate. He was held for examination by Justice Walsh.

The regular meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the chapel of the Parker Institute, Brooklyn. Mr. D. M. Tredwell will read a paper on "Evidences of the Pre-historic Migrations from America to Polynesia and Eastern Asia."

An application was made yesterday for a mandamus to compel the Commissioners of Highways of the town of Jamaica to open New-York avenue from the village of Jamaica to Rockaway. Judge Gilbert granted the order, but suspended its operation for thirty days.

Coroner Semms held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Monahan who was shot dead by his brother-in-law, James Reilly, in a small shanty on Fourth avenue, on the 16th inst. From the evidence adduced the jury found that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot fired by Reilly, and they expressed their belief that the circumstances did not justify the shooting.

The writ of habeas corpus and certiorari in the case of Catherine Maxwell, who was committed to Raymond Street Jail, charged with causing the death of Antoinette Fenner by malpractice came up yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, Brooklyn. Col. Spencer appeared for the accused, and based his argument for the discharge of his client upon the ground that the statements of Miss Fenner were not taken in *articulo mortis*. Judge Tappan reserved his decision.

Yesterday evening Joseph Myer, residing at No. 270 Washington street, was arrested by Detectives Folk and Corwin on a charge of stealing $250 worth of thread lace from Messrs. Wechsler & Abrahams' dry goods store, in Fulton street, where he was employed as salesman. When taken into custody he admitted having stolen the goods, and also that he had been taking large quantities of lace from the store during the past week and selling it to dealers in New-York. He was locked up in the Washington Street Police Station-house.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $14,952 94 in taxes and assessments last week.

The City Council of Elizabeth on Saturday elected E. G. Brown Commissioner of the Sinking Fund.

James Carroll fell from the roof a three-story building in Newark street, Newark, yesterday morning, and received probably fatal injuries.

The receipts of stock at the Harsimus Cove abattoir last week were 370 car-loads, containing 3,586 head of cattle, 9,348 sheep, and 11,976 hogs.

The annual meeting of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference will commence on Wednesday, March 31, in the Trinity Church in Jersey City.

James Gafney and Daniel O'Brien were committed to the Hudson County Jail yesterday on a charge of breaking and entering. They were captured in the act of breaking into a Pennsylvania Railroad freight car and stealing a quantity of brooms.

The Knights of St. Patrick of Jersey City held a special meeting last night and adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of John Mitchel.

George Roach was badly hurt yesterday by the caving in of the Morris Canal embankment, near Orange street, Bloomfield, upon which he was working.

The Common Council of Elizabeth has fixed the annual tax levy at $295,000, to be expended as follows: Public schools, $43,000; Fire Department, $5,000; police, $33,000; poor, $15,000; salaries, $43,000; streets, $10,000; gas, $35,000; interest, $63,000.

Daniel McGileurry, of Newark, was committed to the County Jail yesterday to await the result of injuries inflicted by him upon his wife, who is an invalid. He went home drunk Sunday night and beat her so badly that but very slight hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Michael Sullivan, the condemned murderer, is lying seriously ill at the jail in New-Brunswick. He caught a severe cold last Friday evening, which rapidly developed into a fever, and the keepers found it necessary to remain up with him all Saturday and Sunday night. His condition had slightly improved yesterday, but he was still to ill too leave his bed.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Officers Lott and Duncan, indicted for manslaughter in the killing of William Bayley, who was shot while trying to escape from their custody, was postponed for one week. Thomas Connors, a dissatisfied witness, who declared in open court that he would not attend again, was committed for contempt of court, and is still in durance.

Yesterday the cloak worn by the woman who committed suicide by jumping into the river from the Pavonia ferry-boat Jay Gould, Sunday, was examined by two ladies from New-York, who expressed the opinion that it belonged to Mrs. Ellen Sampson, of No. 282 Broome street, New-York, who has been missing from her home since Saturday. The body has not been recovered.

In the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, William Mason pleaded guilty to a charge of sneak robbery and was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor in State Prison. Thomas Donohue, alias "Humpy," who entered Thomas McCabe's store, knocked Mrs. McCabe down, and ran away with the money-drawer, containing $1 50, was sent to State Prison for three years.

At Cavan Point, a point of land which juts out into the New-York Bay south of Communipaw, the washing of the waves on the shore exposed to view a human skull, the discovery of which led to further investigation. An excavation being made, portions of a human body were found buried about two feet below the surface. Besides the skull there was nothing found but the trunk, which was separated from the skull. Coroner Reinhard has taken possession of the remains, and will probably institute an investigation.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to consider a general reduction of salaries in the department. After a lengthy discussion the salary of the Chief was reduced from $2,500 to $2,200; Sergeants and detectives, from $1,200 to $1,100; roundsmen and patrolmen, from $1,100 to $1,000; doormen, from $1,100 to $900; lamp inspector, from $1,200 to $1,100; van driver, from $1,100 to $1,000, and keeper of scow, from $900 to $720. The salaries of Captains, clerk, health inspector, Police surgeon, city physicians, and Commissioners were fixed in the charter and could not be reduced.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The bounty paid by the tax-payers of New-Castle last year for killing woodchucks amounted to $349 50.

The American Stove Works at Peekskill has resumed operations. All the foundries in the place are now at work on full time.

The small-pox has made its appearance in the town of Poundridge. Only one death has yet occurred from the malady.

The valuable marble quarry at Pleasantville, formerly owned by John Mack, has been purchased by E. J. Carpenter, who will set the machinery in motion again at an early day.

THE JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

Rev. Samuel B. Halliday:

SIR: The New-York Juvenile Guardian Society has been in existence many years—what an individual collector may have stated ten years since I cannot say. The object of the society is to provide instruction, clothing, and temporary board for neglected children. This we do so far as we have means. Our school is located at No. 101 St. Mark's place. Since I have known anything of the society it has never had any other building. Our officers are: Ambrose Wood, Treasurer, No. 25 Mercer street; Hon. Jeremiah Cary, Chairman Finance Committee, No. 71 Wall street; Rev. E. E. Edwards, Superintendent, No. 500 Broadway. The last-named gentleman receives a salary of $500 per year, the *only* salary paid to any officer. We court investigation and examination. Your testimony in the Tilton-Beecher case has been published through the length and breadth of the land. Your explanatory card has been seen by few. We consider your action in this matter as a malicious effort to damage our reputation. It is an inadequate reparation after the wrong has been done to say you did not intend it. We shall protect our good name by all legal means in our power. I have the honor to be, yours, &c.,

HENRY W. BALDWIN, President.

DREXEL BUILDING, CORNER WALL AND BROAD STREETS, NEW-YORK, Monday, March 22, 1875.

A GALA NIGHT AT BARNUM'S.

The benefit performance tendered to Mr. J. M. Nixon, by Mr. Barnum, which took place at the Hippodrome last night, was one of the most successful affairs of its kind ever given in this City. Every seat in the house was occupied, and the lobbies were densely crowded throughout the performance. The programme was an excellent one, and comprised, in addition to the tumbling and trapeze acts, two splendid trots, one for a silver cup, and the other against time for a gold cup. Four horses were entered for the silver cup, viz., Boston, Bessie, Bayside, and Longfellow. It was won easily by the latter, in three straight heats. Time—2:50, 2:51½, 2:51¼. Dan Castello and Pilot were the only entries in the race against time. It was won by Pilot, who also took the prize for the horse beating 2:39, offered by Mr. Van Tassell. Pilot's time in the last heat, (2:35½,) considering that the track on which it was done was about fifteen seconds slow, is an extraordinary performance. Castello's best time was 2:41.

LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Floating Hospital fund of St. John's Guild was held at Wheeler & Wilson's parlors yesterday. The following gentlemen were present: Oswald Ottendorfer, William H. Guion, E. A. Quintard, R. J. Cortis, J. P. Solomon, Andrew W. Leggat, William H. Wiley, Louis V. Sone, John H. Kemp, and James S. Barron. On motion, E. A. Quintard was elected as temporary Chairman, and J. P. Solomon Secretary.

Oswald Ottendorfer was then elected President; E. A. Quintard, Vice President; William H. Guion, Treasurer, and J. P. Solomon, Secretary.

After the appointment of various committees the meeting was adjourned to meet on Monday, March 29, at the same place, at 4:30 P. M.

ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE.

A quarrel took place on Sunday morning between W. Lovejoy, formerly a sea Captain, and his two sons, at No. 38 Ten Eyck street, Williamsburg, during which the Captain's son, Lorenzo, drew a revolver and fired several shots at his father without effect. About five years ago Capt. Lovejoy obtained a divorce from his wife, and soon after married again. From that time all intercourse ceased between himself and his children. On Sunday morning two of them, William and Lorenzo, went to their father's house, and, after some altercation, Lorenzo presented a pistol at his father and discharged five shots without hitting him. The two brothers disappeared immediately after the occurrence, and have not yet been arrested.

At a late hour last night Capt. Kaiser and Detective Irving arrested the brothers William and Lorenzo Lovejoy, and locked them up in the station-house to await examination.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Freight was shipped yesterday by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the rate of forty cents to Chicago. This rate included first, second, third, and fourth class freights. Another lot was forwarded at the same rates by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. The old rate of thirty cents on specials, coffee, sugar, and syrup, was maintained. Both of these lines send their goods by way of the Old Dominion Line of steam-ships, the first via Baltimore and the second via Richmond, Va. This, it is supposed, is the lowest rate that will be reached, and, it is said, is adopted by the Baltimore and Ohio for the purpose of forcing the trunk lines to come to terms.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH MATTERS.

RETURN OF REV. ALFRED LEE, BISHOP OF DELAWARE, FROM MEXICO—THE OBJECT OF HIS TRIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Del., Saturday, March 20, 1875.

Right Rev. Alfred Lee, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese, arrived home to-day from his visit to the City of Mexico. He has been absent about two months, the object of his trip being to ordain a number of Episcopal preachers engaged in the missions of the Church in Mexico, and in general to see and assist their work. He was accompanied by Rev. Dr. Dyer, of New-York, for several years Secretary of the American Church Missionary Society, the mission organization of the evangelical element in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The visit of Bishop Lee was made in pursuance of the direction of the House of Bishops, who, at the General Convention last October, appointed him and Rev. Dr. Dyer to this duty. The missions in Mexico have been conducted under the direction of Rev. Dr. Riley, who went out from New-York several years ago to assist the growing element of Protestantism which had sprung up in the Mexican capital. The work has made such progress as is esteemed very encouraging, and the capacious church of San Francisco, one of the largest and most substantial (though now quite ruinous) of the Roman Catholic churches, and which had been one of the large number confiscated by the Government, has been obtained for the use of the Protestant congregation. They worship, for the present, in the chapel attached to it, wherein about 400 persons can be seated, but strenuous efforts are making to secure funds with which to repair the main building.

Bishop Lee returns in good health from his long and somewhat hurried trip, and last evening addressed a large congregation at the Diocesan Church of St. Andrew's, in this city, giving some facts relating to his visit. He found three Protestant congregations in the City of Mexico, to which about 3,000 persons are regularly attached, with 3,000 more in occasional attendance. He ordained seven ministers and confirmed 130 members of the church. He regarded the growth of Protestant feeling as extremely encouraging, although it had the opposition of the Roman Catholic clergy at every step and was conducted under extreme difficulty.

SENTENCES IN OYER AND TERMINER.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barrett, Martin Nelson and Charles T. Mason pleaded guilty of larceny, and were sentenced to four years and six months each in State Prison. Richard Wrousky pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for three years and six months. John Williams got two years and six months for grand larceny.

The trial of Joseph Jourdan, indicted for murder, was postponed until to-day.

[Advertisement.]

Catarrh cured with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Pints $1.

Inflammation or physical pain instantly relieved with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Half pints $1. Established seventeen years.

[Advertisement.]

A BRILLIANT AND ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.—KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's Hats, just introduced, is one of the most elegant fabrics ever produced by *the* hatter. Make your selections at No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel store. Wholesale department, No. 212 Broadway.

THE HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 20.—Sugar—Demand active and prices advanced; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 14¼@15 reals ℔ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 19@20 reals; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 8 to 10, 9¾@10¼ reals; Muscovado Sugar—Inferior to common, 9½@9¾ reals; fair to good Refining, 10@10½ reals; Grocery grades, 14¾@15¼ reals. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 264,000 bxs. and 88,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 89,000 bxs. and 14,000 hhds. Exported during the week 25,500 bxs. and 5,800 hhds., including 3,800 bxs. and 4,400 hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $37@$38 50 ℔ cwt. Butter, $76@$78 ℔ quintal for superior American. Flour, $28@$29 50 ℔ bbl. for American. Hams, $40@$43 ℔ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $40@$40 50 ℔ quintal; in tins, $45@$46. Potatoes, $9 ℔ bbl. Tallow, $24@$27 ℔ quintal. Honey 5 reals ℔ gallon. Naval Stores buoyant. Empty Hogsheads, $9@$9 50. Lumber nominal. Shooks buoyant; Box, 9@9¼ reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 44 reals; Hoops, long shaved, $80@$90 ℔ M. Freights firmer, owing to the scarcity of vessels; loading at Havana or ports on the north coast of Cuba, for the United States, ℔ box of Sugar, $1 50; loading at Havana for the United States, ℔ hhd. of Sugar, $6@$6 25; ℔ hhd. of Molasses, $4; loading at other ports on the north coast for the United States, ℔ hhd. of Sugar, $7; ℔ hhd. of Molasses, $4 50. To Falmouth and orders, loading at Havana, 55s.@57s. 6d.; loading at other ports on the north coast, 57s. 6d.@60s. Exchange quiet and firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 89@91 premium; short sight, 92@94 premium; 60 days, gold, 118@120 premium; short sight, 122@123 premium; on London, 142@145 premium; on Paris, 118@120 premium.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22.—Spirits Turpentine strong at 32c. Resin firm at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 35 for Hard, and $2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—Miss Julia M. Commins, Mr. and Mrs. Faver, J. W. Foshay, C. H. Walker, A. L. Gihon, M. D., Mr. Hommell, W. Watson, Carlo Gandini, Bernard McDonnell, John McDonnell, J. T. Ashley, F. G. Ashley, Stephen Eaton, Mrs. M. Eaton, Miss M. E. Curran, Miss M. E. Clancy, W. Martin, James Reid, Mr. Crane, W. Graham Sandford, Charles Watt, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Calhoun and son, N. L. Upson, Mrs. N. L. Upson and child, Major Hotchkiss, Miss Nellie H. Hotchkiss, Thomas S. Dobbin, R. Zacharie, Peter Nicholson, David Nicholson, E. L. Osgood, Joseph Findlay, Robert Fleming, William H. Devins, D. R. Gunn, Hon. J. Young, T. E. Whiting, J. Berbecker, J. E. Aspinall, G. M. Steeves, Walter Steeves, J. Paske, Mrs. J. Paske, Miss E. L. Skidmore, Dr. J. P. Hale, E. J. Trevitt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:00 | Sun sets.....6:15 | Moon sets...8:04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:25 | Gov.Island..9:14 | Hell Gate...10:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........MONDAY, March 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Gresham, (Br.,) Mace, London, Chas. L. Wright & Co.; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Baltimore, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Claribel, (Br.,) Williams, Laguayra, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Ladoga, Trowbridge, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Brigs Marianna I., (Port.) Santos, Lisbon, George Amsinck & Co; Rosalia Starita, (Ital.) Capiello, Lisbon, John C. Seager; Lena Thurlow, Corbett, Matanzas, &c., Brett, Son & Co.; Encarnacion, (Span.) Guimerez, Seville, William Radman; Marena, Dessy, Elizabethport, N. J., Marcus Hunter & Co.; Myronus, Higgins, Matanzas, James Henry.

Schrs. General Levi Harris, Palmer, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Brother; J. S. & L. C. Adams, Samson, Cardenas, James W. Elwell & Co.; John Wentworth, Sewell, St. Pierre, (Mart.,) R. P. Buck & Co.; Sunbeam, (Br.,) Johnson, Bridgetown, Demerara, George F. Bulley; Silver Star, Smith, Para, G. Amsinck & Co.; Eva, Jones, Norfolk, I. R. Staples: Wardwell, Bergman, Jeremie, Wilson & Asmus; Norman, Smith, Cardenas, C. W. Bertaux.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool March 11, and Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. March 13, 10 A. M., 149 miles W. of Fasnet, passed schr. D. S. Powell, bound W.; 18th, lat. 43 16, lon. 48 07, several small pieces of ice; same date, lat. 42 37, lon. 50 26, steam-ship Wisconsin, bound W.; same date, lat. 42 27, lon. 51 52, exchanged night signals with an Anchor Line steam-ship bound E.; 19th, lat. 42 06, lon. 54 40, passed a bark-rigged steam-ship with funnel abaft mainmast, do.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans March 13, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston March 14, via Key West 18th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship George Cromwell, Bacon, Portland, with mdse., &c., to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse., &c., to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Virago, (Br.,) Whiting, Hull Feb. 23, and Southampton 26th, with mdse. and passengers to C. L. Wright & Co. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Fernandina March 17, via Port Royal 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Regulator, Woods, Wilmington, N. C., March 13, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship British Empire, (of London,) Mather, Calcutta Nov. 10, via Port Spain, Trinidad, 18 ds., with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 8, and crossed the Equator Feb. 13 in lon. 28 15 W.; had fine weather.

Bark J. S. Winslow, (of Portland,) Davis, Montevideo Jan. 18, with hides and wool to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed the equator Feb. 25 in lon. 40 20; had very light trades in both South and North Atlantic; March 12, lat. 26, lon. 69, passed schr. Pride of the East, (of Calais,) steering S. W.; 14th, lat. 29, lon. 70, was in co. with an American brig, showing a blue and red signal, bound N.

Brig Maggie, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Iness, Trinidad, Cuba, 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Barnstoff & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. William F. Burden, Adams, Providence.

Schr. Harriet, Newman, Providence.

Schr. Eclipse, Finley, New-Haven.

Schr. Canton, (of Portland,) Henley, Sagua 10 ds., with molasses to Galway & Casado—vessel to master. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Schr. Paul P. Keeler, King, Virginia.

Schr. E. A. Hooper, Scull, Baltimore.

Schr. Ben. Beverage, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores, cotton, and lumber to Murchison & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships State of Navada, for Antwerp; Claribel, for Port-au-Prince, &c.; Mercedita, for Boston; ships Martha, for Hamburg; Lisbon, for Cardenas; barks Minerva, for Trieste; Alf, for Dunkirk; Agnes, for Havre; Harriet, for Bristol, England; Anna, for Christiania, Norway; Morning Light, for Matanzas; Ada Barton, for do.; Neversink, for Sagua la Grande; brigs Hebe, for Santander; J. F. Merry, for Matanzas; Joseph Clark, for Caibarien; A. M. Putnam, for Cardenas; brigs Clara Leavett and Speedaway, for Cardenas; Mattie W. Atwood, for New-Orleans.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Relief Light-ship No. 17 has been replaced on Stratford Shoal. STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commodore U. S. N., L. H. Inspector Third District.
OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., March 22.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 22.—Sld. for the United States, Riverside, City of Amoy, Oracle, Crimea, Gutenburg, Waubun, Alpha, Lillian, Belle Hooper, J. M. Haskell, and Mariposa.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., Annie Burrill, Bristol, Gabathea, Emma, Atalanta, Harzburg, Upland, and Constantia.

Arrived out on the 21st inst., D. M. Dickie, Omega, Robena, Heinrich v. Schroeder, Twilight, Lady Vere de Vere, Lillie Soullard, Bremen, Warrior, Emerald Isle, Ida, Ocean, Sloga, and Sylvia.

Also arrived out, Vasco de Gama, Chili, and Kate M. Hilton.

QUEENSTOWN, March 22.—The White Star Line steamer Baltic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York, March 13, for Liverpool, arrived here at 1 o'clock this P. M.

LARNE, March 22.—The State Line steam-ship State of Indiana, Capt. Sadler, from New-York March 10, for Glasgow, arr. here at 3 P. M. yesterday.

The steam-ship State of Louisiana, of the same line, sld. hence for New-York Saturday at 7 P. M.

MOVILLE, March 22.—The Allan steamer Sarmatian, Capt. Aird, from Portland March 13, arr. to-day, and sld. for Liverpool.

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Factories: West Meriden, Conn.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND PATENTEES OF THE

CELEBRATED PORCELAIN-LINED

ICE PITCHERS.

Cleaner, lighter, and more durable than the Metal Lined. The Porcelain is enameled on hard Metal, and CANNOT BE BROKEN OR CRACKED BY ROUGH USAGE.

VIS-A-VIS

VICTORIAS,

CABRIOLETS,

Unequaled in beauty of design and quality, now on exhibition at our warerooms,

5TH AV. & 14TH ST.

Brewster & Co.,

(OF BROOME ST.)

CLOTHING.

Brooks Brothers,

BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,

HAVE NOW READY

SPRING STYLES IN THEIR

Ready-made and Custom Department,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ARTISTS' AND AMATEURS' SCHOOL

FOR PIANO

of

Prof WILH. SPEIDEL, Stuttgart, Germany, from the first beginning up to the highest perfection.

COMPOSITION—Herr MAX SEIFRIZ, Hofkapellmeister.

ENSEMBLE PLAYING—Herr HUGO WEHRLE, Kammervirtuos; Herr JULIUS CABISIUS, Hofmusiker.

New term commences April 15, 1875.

Prospectuses sent, post-paid, on application.

SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY

A SPECIALTY.

TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES.
CARVERS AND STEELS TO MATCH.
FROM THE BEST SHEFFIELD MAKERS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE TABLE CUTLERY.
FINE CARVERS IN SETS.
PRESENTATION CASES.

FRANCIS TOMES & CO.,

No. 6 MAIDEN LANE.

HAVING HAD LONG EXPERIENCE IN THESE GOODS, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO ALL CLASSES OF BUYERS.

GENUINE

VICHY

NAMES OF THE SPRINGS { HAUTERIVE, CELESTINS, GRANDE GRILLE, HOPITAL.

Bottled under the supervision of the French Government, for Dyspepsia, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder.

CAUTION.

To avoid counterfeits and imitations, require that the capsule bears the name of one of the above-named springs, and also the year of the bottling.

For sale by all leading retail Grocers and Druggists and to the Trade only, by

BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
NO. 37 BEAVER ST., NEW-YORK.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

WARD'S SHIRTS

REMOVED TO

NO. 60 WHITE ST.,

DURING ALTERATIONS.

WILL OPEN MAY 1 AT

381 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF WHITE ST.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.